THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 13,123. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UPTOWN

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

WEST SIDE, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY SECOND STREETS.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. ON WEEK DAYS (SUNDAYS 2 TILL 9 P. M.), AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

BELLE—WAS SICK WEDNESDAY NIGHT. WILL meet you this evening and go to Central Park Garden. Don't fail. NINTH STREET.

F. SIDNEY—CALL SAME PLACE AND ASK FOR No. 106.

FERNANDE.—TELEGRAPH FRIDAY. IF I CANNOT come to the house meet at old place. Ever of thee. MAURICE.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JAMES NORRIS, WHO came from Lismore, county of Waterford, Ireland, about two years ago. Address M. W., box 201 Herald office.

IF THE PARTY WHO TOOK FROM A GENTLEMAN on Monday a Watch, Chain, Letterbook, &c., will return the same to him at the Rutledge House no publicity will be made, and $60 reward will be paid.

INFORMATION WANTED.—ANY PERSON KNOWING the whereabouts of John McAllister, of Broughshane, county Antrim, Ireland, who served under General Taylor during the Mexican war, will be rewarded for any information of him. Address J. Mc., Post office box 1,843 New York city. California papers please copy.

JESSE SYKES, WHO FORMERLY WORKED FOR Dr. King, in Worcester street, will please send his address to Dr. WHITE, 319 Pearl street.

K. M.—I HAVE BEEN WAITING ALL THIS TIME for your address. Want to see you very much. Please let me know where to find you as agreed. JIMMY.

MAVSIA SOMBORN WILL CONFER A GREAT FAVOR by sending his address to the person he met at the Baggs House, Utica, on April 24. Address, full name (think letters have been taken by other parties), ALBANY, N. Y.

MY BROTHERS, MAURICE AND CHARLES KORNBACH, are requested to come to me to Montreal, Canada, in the best situation, and if in need of means to write immediately. Country papers please copy. Dr. E. P. KORNBACH.

OSCAR MORRISS—I HAVE BEEN OUT OF TOWN; let me know when I can write; let your anxiety rest, as my head is not at all affected.

$10,000 TO BE GIVEN AWAY.—IF THIS should meet the eye of any members of the Rock family, formerly residents of Drogheda, Ireland, they will please address Mr. ARTHUR ROCK, box 103 Post office, Valparaiso, Chile.

LOST AND FOUND.

A BOAT LOST—19 FEET LONG, ABOUT 4 FEET wide; painted white, blue upper streak, green bottom. $5 reward on returning to DICK, foot of Eagle street, Greenpoint, L. I.

DOG LOST—TAN TERRIER; ANSWERS TO NAME of Dixie. WM. H. HOAG, 32 Cortlandt street.

LOST—WEDNESDAY EVENING, IN STEAMER JAY Gould, 5:45 trip from Jersey, a coat. Reward at 505 West Twenty-third street.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, IN THE BOWERY, a half breed Newfoundland Dog; white paws, tail end and muzzle; white throat, black spot between fore legs; name York. Whoever brings him to the bark Havelock, pier 46 East River, will receive $5 reward.

LOST—EITHER ON A SIXTH AVENUE CAR OR AT Desbrosses street Depot, an old fashioned Carpetbag with the engraved name of Dr. Morgan. Returned to No. 26 East Sixteenth street, a handsome reward will be given.

LOST—GOING FROM UNION STREET, BROOKLYN, in Sackett street car, to Hamilton ferry, in New York, in Fourteenth street stage to Fulton street, a gold open face Watch, Fob Chain, without hook. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to ABBEY & STURDEVANT, 182 Fulton street, New York.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT ISSUED BY the Union Trust Company of New York, in favor of James Deveau, dated June 27, 1872, No. 3,861, for $5,649 88. A liberal reward will be given the finder on return of the certificate to the undersigned, room 35, 78 and 80 Broadway, New York city. Notice is hereby given to all persons to show cause why a new certificate should not issue in lieu of the one above described and lost, application having been made for the same. JAMES DEVEAU.
July 25, 1872.

THIS MORNING, 25TH INST., AT 8½ O'CLOCK A. M., lost, corner of Grand and Allen streets, 2 Brass Store Keys, on a round iron ring. Suitable reward paid on leaving them at 153 Broadway, basement.

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, FRIDAY EVENING 19TH inst., coming from Hoboken, a gold Locket, with raised monogram. Above reward will be given by leaving same at 17 and 19 White street.

$10 REWARD.—LOST IN THE 6:30 TRAIN FROM Flushing, the Plans and Specifications of a house. The above reward will be given by leaving them at 642 Third avenue.

$125 REWARD.—LOST, A GOLD HUNTING CASE stem-winder Swiss Watch; also Gold Chain; watch has two numbers. Address R. T. J., Herald office, stating how transfer will be made. No questions asked.

REWARD.—THE MARYLAND FIRE INSURANCE Company of Baltimore, Md., will give 25 per cent. reward (of the par value) of the following bonds, stolen from their office in Baltimore, Md., June 28, 1870, viz.: Northern Central Railway (coupon) bonds, 1855, Nos. 273, 274, 326, 484, 911, 1,345, 1,783, 1,871, 1,944, 1,986 and 1,987, of $1,000 each; Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad second mortgage (coupon) bonds Nos. 584, 643, 644, 645, 646, 838, 1,127, 1,128, 1,129, 2,245 and 2,378, of $1,000 each.
The said bonds having been enjoined are of no use to any one but the above company.
JAMES K. MILNOR, President.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS, SHOES, Trunks and Valises at the Great Family Shoe Emporium, 330 Bowery, corner Bond street, selling at 20 per cent below Broadway prices. W. D. BIGELOW, ROBERT IRWIN.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF ROYAL HAVANA and Kentucky State Lotteries always on file. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, 153 Fulton street, No. 2 Park row; Post office box 4,969.

A.—HAVANA LOTTERY.—FULL OFFICIAL DRAWINGS received for July 13. JOSEPH BATES, 196 Broadway. Branch office, 447 Broome street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 451—JULY 25, 1872.
9, 63, 45, 52, 68, 50, 46, 25, 51, 14, 55, 13.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 452—JULY 25, 1872.
75, 40, 30, 34, 28, 5, 45, 70, 47, 1, 66, 23.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS NO. 351—JULY 25, 1872.
28, 5, 35, 25, 19, 39, 24, 38, 4, 7, 3, 46.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 352—JULY 25, 1872.
8, 31, 12, 51, 42, 63, 5, 47, 56, 30, 74, 62.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
Address J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway; Post office box 4,969.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF KENTUCKY STATE Lotteries.—EXTRA CLASS NO. 451—JULY 25, 1872.
9, 63, 45, 52, 68, 50, 46, 25, 51, 14, 55, 13.
KENTUCKY CLASS NO. 452—JULY 25, 1872.
75, 40, 30, 34, 28, 5, 45, 70, 47, 1, 66, 23.
JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 196 Broadway, room 4.

CATTLE BROKERS' NOTICE.—THE CATTLE BUTCHERS' Protective Union of Chicago hereby give notice to outside members of the trade that they are standing out for an increase of wages in this market, and hereby warn them to stay away. Papers of other markets will please copy.

FURNITURE MADE UNDER MY OWN SUPERVISION and of the very best material, and also my celebrated Parlor Bedstead.—I have opened a new salesroom, 880 and 882 Broadway, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, first floor above Harrington & Stone's store. I offer for sale goods at reasonable prices. Please call and see. I also continue sales in my old place, 169 Bleecker street, corner Sullivan street.
J. F. C. PICKHARDT & CO.

JOSEPH BATES & CO., 71 BROADWAY.—ROYAL HAVANA and Kentucky Brokers. Post office box 4,254. Room 31, main floor.

NEW YORK CATHOLIC PROTECTORY FOR GIRLS.—All charitable persons, as well as parents and guardians, are earnestly requested to assist immediately in providing the clothing, sustenance and shelter necessary for the poor girls now temporarily deprived by fire of their home, which the Board of Managers have already commenced to make arrangements to replace. Call or send to 29 Reade street.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY, 346 and 348 Broadway.
New York, June 15, 1872.
Notice.—The constant application for STANDS in the MANHATTAN MARKET, Thirty-fourth street, North River, has induced the company to open their books before the completion of the building. Consequently, on and after MONDAY, JULY 1, stands will be LEASED for the term of five years, the occupants to have privilege and preference on renewal of lease at the end of the term. Leases will date from August 1, when it is expected the building will be ready for occupation. Plans of the BUILDING AND STANDS, with prices affixed, can be examined at the office of the company.
PAUL J. ARMOUR, President.

ROYAL SAXON GOVERNMENT Lottery at Leipsic, Germany; 95,000 tickets, 47,500 prizes. | ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY; drawings on file. Post office box, 6080.
THEODOR ZSCHOCH, 116 Nassau street.

STORAGE WAREHOUSE—JAS. MICHALES & SON, 32 and 34 Commerce street, near Hudson. Furniture &c. taken on storage at the lowest rates, packed and shipped to all parts of the city and country; ample room for storage of all kinds of merchandise.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—ELECT A PRESIDENT and Vice President, the President to hold office for two years, next two years the Vice President takes his place; elect a Vice President every two years. That would make a President acquainted with his office and keep things from getting out of joint. J. D. F.

$578,558 IS DRAWN DAILY IN THE LEGALIZED Kentucky State Lottery; $100,000, gold, was drawn in Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba July 13. Address SALEY & CO. (office established 30 years), 174 Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

SETTER DOG, BLACK AND WHITE; IRISH STOCK; very choice, handsome; 9 months; never been hunted. Price $20. Inquire of Dr. BONE, 106 West Sixteenth street, from 1 to 4.

THE TURF.

GOSHEN PARK ASSOCIATION,
Goshen, Orange county, New York.

The entries for the purses advertised by the above association closed on Saturday, July 13, with fifty nominations, and among them some of the best horses in the country.

The races commence on the 24th inst., and continue three days.

Trains leave New York at 7:45, 8:45 and 10:45 A. M. daily, and arrive at Goshen in time for each day's races.

Trotting to commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

ELIAS A. POST, Vice President. CHARLES BACKMAN, President.
E. A. VANSICKLE, Secretary and Treasurer.

PEDESTRIANISM AND TROTTING—AT HALL'S Driving Park, Friday, July 26.—Four Mile Walking Match, handicaps; purse, $50; first prize $25, second $15, third $10. Half Mile Foot Race, in heats, best 3 in 5; purse, $50; first prize $25, second $15, third $10. One Hundred Yard Foot Race, in heats, handicap, best 2 in 3; purse, $50; first prize $25, second $15, third $10. Entries close on the ground. Trotting for Sweepstakes; $1,000; four entries, best 3 in 5, in harness.

UTICA PARK ASSOCIATION, OF UTICA, ONEIDA county, N. Y.—The annual meeting of this association for 1872 will be held August 13, 14, 15 and 16. Purses, $33,000. Entries will close July 27.
E. B. GRAHAM, Secretary.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER, AUCTIONEER.
The special attention of gentlemen is called to sale by auction on this day (Friday), July 26, at stable No. 43 Great Jones street, at 11 o'clock, sharp, of an entire and complete private gentleman's Turnout, consisting of the celebrated trotting horse Sommerville and mate. Sommerville is a handsome blood bay, 15¾ high, 8 years old; an elegant road horse; stylish, rapid, honest and fine; is warranted to beat 2:40 or no sale; can show 2:35; has record of 2:36; has been used as road horse the last year; warranted sound and kind.
His mate is a handsome blood bay, 15¾ high, 7 years old by Hambletonian; has record of 2:42; an elegant road horse, either single or double; can beat 2:45; warranted sound and kind. They make an elegant, rich, stylish safe and honest team, and are considered No. 1; will be sold separately.
Also an elegant bay family or road Horse, 15½ high, 7 years old; can be driven by a lady; warranted to beat three minutes and warranted sound and kind.
Together with elegant Dusenbury Road Wagon, Dunscomb Harness, &c. Full particulars at sale.

A.—CHEAPEST IN CITY, ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS and pony Phaetons, top and road Buggies, both new and second hand Victorias, at 146 and 148 Eldridge street. DAY & SON.

AT WITTY'S CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY, NEVINS and Fulton streets, Brooklyn, large assortment Carriages, Pony Phaetons, Business Wagons; several fine Ponies for ladies' driving for sale cheap.
H. B. WITTY & CO.

A.—A.—A.—A.—A.—AT STABLE 108 CEDAR STREET, for sale cheap to-day, 3 good driving or business Horses, 2 good work Horses. Call to-day if you want to buy.

A LIGHT TWO-HORSE BRETT, GOOD AS NEW; price $275, cost $700, at 52 Bruen street, Newark, N. J. EZRA MARSH.

A GENTLEMAN OFFERS FOR SALE HIS BREWSTER & Co.'s Top Wagon, Pole and Shafts and Dunscourt single and double Harness, but little used. Address box 4,203 New York Post office.

A.—141 WEST BROADWAY, NEAR CANAL STREET.—Rockaways, Buggies, Park and Pony Phaetons, express, depot and business Wagons, of our own manufacture; second hand Carriages, Buggies, Rockaways, Phaetons; all cheap.

A.—LANDAULETS, LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, T Carts, four and six-seat Phaetons, Ham's patent Clarence front Landaulet, my own manufacture, at reduced prices to make room.
HAM'S, Fourth street and Broadway.

A.—CARRIAGES
in popular designs
and superbly finished
at FLANDRAU'S,
No. 7 East Eighteenth street.

A YOUNG GRAY HORSE; FAST AND STYLISH driver; a superior animal; sold for want of use; price reasonable; seen at present stable, 59 Irving place. Inquire for HENRY.

A.—SECOND HAND CARRIAGES AT LOW PRICES.
Curtain Coach, Close Coaches,
Coupe Rockaway, Top Buggy.
FRED'K R. WOOD, 219 and 221 West Nineteenth street.

A HANDSOME DARK DAPPLED GRAY HORSE, 7 years old, 14½ hands high; warranted sound and kind in every respect; without fault or blemish; a lady can drive him with safety; together with light Top Wagon, made by Stivers; good Harness, &c.; sold for want of use; separate or together. Inquire at 47 Great Jones street, of the groom, Thomas.

AT BARKER & CHASE'S CITY AUCTION MART AND NEW YORK TATTERSALLS,
corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.
The Saturday auction sale at this mart will be omitted until the 1st of September.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TOP AND NO TOP EXpress Wagons for sale at BARKER & CHASE'S City Auction Mart and New York Tattersalls, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.

A.—FOR SALE, AT BARKER & CHASE'S, CORNER of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, an extra desirable pair of dark bay Geldings, 16 high, 6 and 7 years old; extra style and appearance; also an extra fine large coupe or family Horse, 16½ high, 6 years old; also two fine saddle Horses; go all gaits.

A.—FOR SALE, 1 ROCKAWAY, 1 PONY PHAETON, 1 fine set light Double Harness, 1 Single do., 1 Truck Harness, also Halter, Surcingles, Nets, Whips, &c.; must be sold. Call at 131 Sullivan street, corner of Prince st.

A.—FOR SALE—THREE EXPRESS WAGONS, ONE Rockaway, one Coupe, two Depot Wagons, five top and open Pony Phaetons, three Top Wagons, five open Wagons, one Coach, three sets double Harness, ten sets single Harness, Sheets, Nets, Robes, &c. 1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first street.

A HANDSOME FRENCH HORSE, 15 HANDS; FIT for any light business; sound and kind. Inquire at 121 Ninth avenue.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF PARK AND PONY Phaetons, Victorias, Dog Carts, light Rockaways and Family Carriages and light Wagons, all styles, at lowest popular prices.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

A LADY'S PONY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—Pony 14½ hands high, 6 years old; flowing mane and tail; warranted sound and kind in all harness; can be used by the most timid lady; will stand by the steam cars; with Basket Phaeton and Harness and Canopy, from best city makers; has been used but a very short time; sold only on account of sickness. Apply at private stable, 161 East Twenty-eighth street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

The Horse and Carriage Branch
of our business is conducted at our
HORSE AUCTION MART,
110, 112 and 114 EAST 13TH STREET, NEAR 4TH AV.,
where we hold regular
SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
CATALOGUE OF THIS DAY'S (FRIDAY) SALE,
AT 12 O'CLOCK.

GENTLEMAN'S ROAD ESTABLISHMENT—BAY TROTTING Horse, Columbus stock, half brother to Com. Vanderbilt, 15¾ hands, 7 years old, kind and true in all harness, free from vice—has trotted in 2:38, and can at any time, when in condition, in 2:40 to pole or single; is very stylish and warranted sound. Also set Harness and STIVER'S ROAD WAGON, in good order.

BAY MARE, 15¾ HANDS, 6 YEARS OLD, OF HENRY Clay stock; kind and true in all harness and under saddle; free from vice or fault; a fast traveller; very free, prompt and stylish driver, and one of the most promising young mares in the city, and is warranted sound.

BREWSTER TOP WAGON, WITH POLE AND shafts.

DARK IRON GRAY HORSE, GOLD DUST STOCK, 15¾ hands, 5 years old; kind and true in all harness; free from vice, trick or fault; is a superior roadster; can trot in three minutes any day; has great endurance; fine style and action and warranted sound.

ROAD WAGON IN GOOD ORDER, BUILT BY DAY & SON.

DARK BAY HORSE, 15¾ HANDS, 5 YEARS OLD; kind and true in all harness and under saddle; free from vice; an extra fine road horse, a fast traveller, very stylish and handsome, and in every respect a superior young horse, and warranted sound.

ELEGANT FOUR SEAT PARK PHAETON, NEARLY NEW.

BAY MARE, 15½ HANDS, 7 YEARS OLD, kind and true in all harness; free from vice; good traveller, free and pleasant driver and an excellent worker, and warranted sound.

TOP AND NO TOP PONY PHAETONS.

BAY HORSE, 14 HANDS, 9 YEARS OLD; KIND AND true in all harness; free from vice; an excellent roadster; has a record of 2:52; fears nothing; a lady can drive him, and is a very stylish driver.

TOP WAGON, BUILT BY DUSENBURY & VAN Duser.

BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS, 9 YEARS OLD; KIND AND true in all harness; free from vice; good traveller; very stylish driver; sound, kind and true.

BLACK PONY MARE, 13 HANDS, 9 YEARS OLD; kind and true in all harness; free from vice; good traveller; a lady can drive her; fears nothing; is stylish, and warranted sound.

FOUR-WHEELED DOG CART, WITH POLE AND shafts and shifting top, nearly new, built by Wood Bros.

BLACK HORSE, 15¾ HANDS, 7 YEARS OLD; KIND and true in all harness; free from vice; a fast traveller; very stylish and superior for family driving.

ELEGANT TWO-WHEELED DOG CART, BUILT BY Peters, of London, and nearly new.
Also set of Tandem Harness.

BROWN HORSE, 15½ HANDS, 8 YEARS OLD; KIND and true in all harness; free from vice; good traveller, stylish and warranted sound.

BAY MARE, 16 HANDS, 6 YEARS OLD; KIND AAD true in all harness; free from vice; good stepper, free driver and an excellent worker.

THREE SETS FINE DOUBLE HARNESS, MADE BY Campbell and Wood Gibson.

CHEMICAL FIRE EXTINGUISHER, WITH SET HARNESS and several lengths of Rubber Hose, sold to pay storage.

GRAY MESSENGER HORSE, 15¾ HANDS, 12 YEARS old; kind and true in all harness; free from vice; a superior roadster; can trot in 3 minutes any day, and is a free driver.

SEVERAL OTHER HORSES, DESCRIPTION TIME OF sale.
Weather never interferes with our sales.

A.—JOHN D. HAMLIN, AUCTIONEER.
Speed. Style. Beauty.
Special and peremptory auction sale of 4 fine blooded Horses, top and no top Road Wagons, fine Harness, &c., THIS DAY, July 26, at 10 A. M., sharp, at 229 West Fortieth street; the property of a well-known ex-judge and prominent politician, who leaves the city to take the stump during the present Presidential campaign.
Consisting of a fine and stylish dark brown Gelding, 15.2 high, 7 years old; free and pleasant driver; not afraid of even a locomotive; stands without tying; is Morgan stock, raised in Kentucky, and cost present owner, together with his mate, which died some six months since, $1,600; he has since been used, principally single, by the lady, to pony and park phaeton; has a smooth, easy gait, and can trot in 3:10; he is warranted sound and kind.
Bright bay road and saddle Gelding; is 15.2 hands, 6 years old, raised in Kentucky; has all known saddle gaits; lady or child can ride or drive him; has been driven to pole with above brown horse since his mate died, also ridden by the lady and her daughter; is free, stylish and intelligent; can trot to road wagon single in 2:55; fears nothing, and is warranted sound and kind.
Extra stylish roan Trotting Mare Topsy, is 15.2½, 5 years old, raised in Westchester county, sired by young Mohawk, dam a fast mare (young Mohawk's time is 2:32 on record). This mare was driven on Fleetwood Park last fall in 2:45, and timed by D. Tallman, Esq., at which time present owner purchased her, but has never trained her for speed; has only driven her as a road horse, leaving many fast ones behind; by proper handling she will no doubt trot down in the thirties; she is free, pleasant on the bit, no shying or fretting; can be driven up to a locomotive, and is free from spot or blemish and is warranted sound and kind and a fine pole mare.
Elegant extra stylish and well developed bay trotting Mare, 15¾ high, 7 years old; sired by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; raised in Orange county, and trotted when 5 years old in 2:48; is fine in appearance, gait, &c.; a perfect picture of a horse, while standing or moving well proportioned and very rangy in her movements; has fine heavy tail, reaching the ground; lady or child can drive her; would adorn a park phaeton or whirl a road wagon to suit the most exquisite; does not lug or fret; an all day roadster; fine pole mare, and is warranted sound and kind.
Also Stivers top and open road Wagon; Dunscomb's single and double road Harness; Blankets, Sheets, Afghans, &c. Stock on exhibition until time of sale; a chance for bargains, as the highest bidder gets them.

AT AUCTION THIS DAY (FRIDAY), AT 12 O'CLOCK, ON ACCOUNT OF OWNER GOING TO EUROPE,
ELEGANT TWO-WHEEL DOG CART,
USED ONLY THREE TIMES, MADE BY PETERS, OF LONDON.
ALSO TANDEM HARNESS, MADE IN LONDON.
VERY HANDSOME LIGHT FOUR-WHEEL DOG CART,
top on front seat and folding seat behind, made by Wood Bro.; used only few times.
SET VERY LIGHT DOUBLE HARNESS,
USED ONLY FOUR TIMES, MADE BY WOOD GIBSON.
By JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
at their Auction Mart,
110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street,
near Fourth avenue.
Look at description in catalogue under this head.

AT AUCTION THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
Elegant trotting Horse, half brother to Commodore Vanderbilt; can trot in 2:40.
Trotting Wagon, made by R. M. Stevens; Harness, Wagons, &c.
By JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their Auction Mart, 110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street.
Look at catalogue under this head for full descriptions.

A SHIFTING TOP BUGGY, MADE BY BREWSTER & Co., nearly new, and set covered mounted single Harness for $210; cost $500. Call at 158 West Forty-first street.

A HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS, WANTED—IN exchange for 100 acres of fine timber Land, near a fashionable summer resort in Pennsylvania; must be first class. Address BARTON, Herald office.

A.—THE LATEST STYLES OF SHIFTING TOP BUGGIES, Road Wagons and Sulkies, second hand Wagons, four seat Rockaway and double set of Harness.
GEORGE J. MOORE, 376 Bowery.

A TOP WAGON, $115; 1 TOP PHAETON, $160; 1 Road Wagon, $75; 1 Express Wagon, $50; 1 new open Phaeton, $120; Coach, $150; Depot Wagons, $95 and $140; Rockaway, $65. Also assortment new Coaches, Clarences, Park, Pony, Basket Phaetons, Rockaways, Top, Road, Side Wagons, Coupelet, Harness, Sheets, 20 per cent cheaper than Broadway prices.
WM. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster street.

A MAGNIFICENT PAIR OF BLACKS, FROM THE country, 15¾ hands; young, stylish, long tails; very highly trained to all harness and saddle; spirited, yet can be ridden and driven by ladies; never been in dealer's hands; present owner going West; was offered $2,200 for one last year; will sell pair now for much less; will sell together or singly; one is a fast trotter; warranted. Inquire of ALLINSON, 112 West Fiftieth street.

A.—MINER & STEVENS,
Carriage Manufacturers,
115 to 121 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue, having removed from 656 Broadway, are now offering at their warerooms and factory Carriages and light Wagons of every description, manufactured on the premises under their own supervision, and guarantee them not to be surpassed by any in quality, style, finish or design.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine.

CARRIAGES.—IMMENSE STOCK AT REDUCED prices. Every style now in use, and all at reasonable prices. Several second hand and slightly soiled Carriages. MANUFACTURERS' UNION CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 638 Broadway.

CARRIAGES.—A STYLISH SECOND HAND FOUR wheeled Derby Dog Cart, in fine order; two light turnout-seat do.; a good Germantown Rockaway, good for depot hacking; also Top Wagons, light Trotting Wagons, Doctors' Wagons, &c., at R. M. STIVERS, 144 to 152 East Thirty-first street, between Third and Fourth avs.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST HORSE IN THE State, 6 years old, sound and kind; a lady can drive him; stands without tying; full, flowing mane and tail; can trot in 3 minutes; sired by Toronto Chief; 15¾ hands high; must be sold; price $300, not one-half his value. Can be seen for three days at stable, 148 West Thirty-ninth street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—AT BARKER & CHASE'S CITY AUCTION Mart and New York Tattersalls, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, one Boston Chaise, nearly new.

FOR SALE—A CARRIAGE FACTORY, WITH A GOOD, established business, owner having other business to attend to. Will exchange for Real Estate. Address D. P. C., station D.

FOR SALE—THE HARNESS STORE 43 ATLANTIC street, established 15 years; owner going out of business. Will be sold cheap. For particulars apply to R. O'BRIEN, 222 Atlantic street.

FOR SALE—PONY BUILT BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS, 6 years; fit for any work; sold for want of use; price $150. 37 Greenwich avenue, corner store.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW AND TWO SECOND HAND doctor's Wagons, two top and three no top Buggies, one Rockaway, three bretts and one business Wagon; all very cheap, at No. 460 Third avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE YOUNG MARE, LITTLE sore forward, fine condition, valuable for a farmer or country work; $65; worth $200 if sound. 77 New Chambers street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FINE SADDLE PONY, cream color, white mane and tail; stands 14.1; kind and gentle in harness; fit for a lady to drive. Inquire of M. ROGERS, P. P. F. Grounds Association.

FOR SALE—ONE BRET, AS GOOD AS NEW, AND set of Double Harness, new; will sell cheap. 150 East Fiftieth street.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST KENTUCKY THOROUGHBRED saddle Horse in New York; sired by Mr. Alexander's Edwin Forrest; 6 years old. Boulevard stables, Fiftieth street, near Seventh avenue.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHING.
C. B. SMITH & CO.,
extensive manufacturers of every description of Saddlery Goods. A fine assortment of Riding Bridles, Lap Dusters, Carriage Robes, Fly Nets, &c. 40 Warren street.

HARNESS. HARNESS. HARNESS.
Every style and all grades of Harness, at lowest manufacturers' prices, for cash.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SALES OF THE season this day by
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street.
SEVEN SUPERIOR ROAD HORSES, ALL YOUNG and sound; have fine style and action, and some of them will show great speed.
TOP AND NO TOP WAGONS OF THE BEST MAKERS.
FIVE EXTRA FINE HORSES FOR GENERAL BUSINESS use.
SEVERAL SETS DOUBLE AND SINGLE HARNESS, but little used and of the very best make.
TWO ELEGANT DOG CARTS; ALSO A TANDEM Harness.
ONE CHEMICAL FIRE EXTINGUISHER, WITH Horses, Hose, &c.; sold to pay storage.

SECOND HAND BUGGIES, ELEGANT DOG CART, Coupe Rockaway, light Coach, several Rockaways and a number of Vehicles slightly shopworn, at bargains; new and second hand Harness, at MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

WANTED—A HORSE FOR A BUSINESS WAGON. C. BOESE & CO., 14, 16 and 18 Leonard street.

WANTED—A SINGLE SET OF COUPE HARNESS. Address EDWARDS, Herald Uptown Branch office, No. 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A SINGLE TURNOUT FOR THE SUMMER months or longer, in consideration or expense of keep, for private use only; satisfactory reference as to care and responsibility given. Address M., box 5,984 New York Post office.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A LOT IN NEW JERSEY, worth $250 and some cash, for a sound, steady Horse, Harness, Top Buggy or two seated vehicle, suitable for family use. Apply at 147 East Fifteenth street.

$125 WILL BUY A GOOD HORSE, A WAGON and Harness, suitable for any purpose. Can be seen at WINTERBOTTON'S stables, Sullivan, near Spring street. Inquire for three days.

$500 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL BLACK HORSE; trots in 2:55; near 17 hands; sound and kind. Call for SALVATORE, Eighteenth street, Seventh avenue, Brooklyn, at 7 o'clock P. M.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FREIGHT PROPELLOR FOR SALE—CARRIES 220 tons in seven feet; two engines of 16 inches; new boiler. J. B. JAMES, 24 Dey street.

FOR SALE—STEAMSHIPS, STEAMBOATS, STEAM Yachts and Steam Tugs by FREDERICK C. SCHMIDT, No. 1 South William street.

FOR SALE—A CAT RIGGED BOAT, 23 FEET LONG; in perfect order. Inquire at TAYLOR'S, Idle House, Greenville, N. J.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SCHOONER, 6 YEARS OLD; will carry 140 tons, draught 7 feet; sails and rigging new. Inquire of J. C. BAXTER & SON, 308 West street.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR CHARTER—SLOOP YACHT, 40 feet long, 13 feet beam; draws 27 inches; in perfect order and handsomely furnished; has no superior for speed or weatherly qualities. For further particulars apply at 77 Bleecker street, or to Captain BEN BROWN, Astoria.

SAILING YACHT, 25 FEET LONG, FOR SALE—PRICE $225. Inquire of TIM BAUM, at Meeker & Hedden's, Newark, N. J.

TUG BOAT FOR SALE.—LARGE AND POWERFUL boat, 22x24 inch cylinder; in good order; boiler new, and everything in good working order, and now at work in the harbor of New York. Can be seen any day, with steam on, by applying to THOMAS LAWSON, foot of West Eleventh street, New York.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—Highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AMERICAN LOAN OFFICE—$75,000—ESTABLISHED 1854.—Any amount loaned on fine Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Camels Hair Shawls, Laces, Valuables, &c., or will buy; extraordinary prices paid.
J. H. BARRINGER, 735 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

AT HYMAN'S, 710 BROADWAY—LIBERAL ADVANCES made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT 80 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND John streets—NEWMAN LEOPOLD continues the buying, selling or advancing on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Merchandise, Life Policies, for any amount.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 896 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Nineteenth and Twentieth streets—Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks; particularly Pianos; private parlor for ladies. Business strictly confidential.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE bought and money loaned on them. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMANLEOPOLD, room 1.

403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-FOURTH and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Goods. Same bought at full value. L. BERNARD.

697 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET.—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camels Hair Shawls, Laces and property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

913 BROADWAY.—OLD ESTABLISHED AND RELIABLE office. Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, &c.; same bought at highest prices. A. C. HERTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE, during the week ending Saturday, July 27, 1872, will close at this office on Wednesday at 12 M., on Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturday at 8 and 11 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

POLITICAL.

POLITICAL PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION done at short notice by the Metropolitan Printing Establishment, corner of Broadway and Ann street, New York.

EXCURSIONS.

A VARIETY OF BARGES, STEAMERS AND Groves on Staten and Long Islands, North and East Rivers, to let for excursions, at lowest rates.
BLOOMER & CO., 243 Front street.

A CHEAP DAILY EXCURSION TO KEYPORT, N. J. affording a fine view of the Highlands, Sandy Hook, Narrows, Staten Island and the Lower Bay.—The steamer HOLMDEL leaves pier 26½, foot of Barclay street, New York, July 25, at 11 A. M.; July 26, 12 o'clock; July 27, 1 P. M.; July 29, 11 A. M.; July 30, 11 A. M. Returning, leave Keyport, July 25, at 8½ P. M.; July 26, 9 P. M.; July 29, 1 A. M.; July 30, 7 P. M. Fare 25 cents.
J. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

A.—FOR EXCURSIONS—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING, barges SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, ANNA and REPUBLIC. Oriental Grove, Eagleswood, Excelsior Park and Wewapex Grove. 383 West street, near Christopher. H. B. CROSSETT.

A.—SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—THE steamboat THOS. COLLYER leaves from foot of Seventh street, East River, every Sunday morning at 7 o'clock; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 7:30; Christopher street, New York, 8 o'clock; Thirty-fourth street, 8:30, landing at Haverstraw, Cozzens' (West Point), Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburg at 2 P. M., arriving in New York at 6 P. M. Fare, 50c.

CONEY ISLAND.—EAST RIVER LINE.—ON AND after Monday, July 15, steamer HUGUENOT, Captain E. T. Wilson, leaves regularly every day. North Eighth street, Williamsburg, 9:45 A. M.; Eighth street, East River, 10 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Peck slip, 10:30 and 2 P. M.; Sackett street, Brooklyn (Hamilton ferry), 10:45 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSION TO THE CAMP GROUND AT Sea Cliff Grove, stopping at Whitestone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Glen Cove, Glenwood and Roslyn.—Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves pier 24 East River (Peck slip), daily, at 9:15 A. M. for the above landings, returning to the city about 6:30 P. M. The SEAWANHAKA leaves same pier at 4:05 P. M. for above landings.

FOR EXCURSIONS—FIRST CLASS STEAMER NEVERSINK. For information apply to captain, on board, pier 36, foot of North Moore street.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—THE STEAMBOAT NELLIE WHITE leaves daily from pier 37 East River, at 3:30, and foot of Thirty-third street at 3:45 P. M.; leaves Stamford at 7 A. M.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, LITCHFIELD AND INTERMEDIATE stations, via Danbury and Shepaug Valley Railroads.—The new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot Market street, 2:45, and Thirty-third street at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE new and fast steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves New York for Coney Island every day as follows:—Christopher street, 9:15 A. M.; pier No. 4 North River, 9:30 A. M.; Christopher street, 12 M.; pier No. 4 North River, 12:15 P. M.; Christopher street, 3 P. M.; pier No. 4 North River, 3:15 P. M. Extra trip from pier 4 North River, 5 P. M.

ONLY REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The popular steamer MONITOR, Captain C. B. Carroll; Captain J. Simmons, Pilot, leaves every day—Eighth street, East River, at 7 A. M.; Peck slip, at 7:30; Christopher street, North River, 8:15; pier 4 North River, at 9 o'clock. Refreshments, bait, lines, &c., on board. Scheidel's cotillon band accompanies the excursion every day. Gentlemen, $1; ladies, 50c.
OWEN KEENAN and PATRICK KEENAN, Managers.

PICNIC.—THE SPIRITUALISTS OF NEW YORK HAVE a Picnic to-day on Elm Park, Ninety-second street, Eighth avenue, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 50c.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point and Cold Spring.—The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Captain James Sherman, leaves Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock; Christopher street, North River, 8:30; Thirty-fourth street, North River, 9, every Sunday morning. Fare for the excursion, $1.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR KEYPORT, Elizabethport, Union Landing, Rossville and Perth Amboy.—The favorite steamboat NORWALK, Captain Wm. Hitchcock, leaves Barclay street at 9:15 A. M.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM YACHT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND leaves Custom House pier daily (Sundays included), every even hour, for Governor's Island, returning to New York at half hours; last trip of yacht immediately after dress parade.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier 50 North River, as follows:—
ST. LAURENT, Lemaire..........Saturday, July 27
WASHINGTON, Roussau..........Saturday, Aug. 10
FRANCE, Darre..........Saturday, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont..........Saturday, Sept. 7

Price of passage in gold (including wine), to Brest or Havre:—
First cabin, $125; second cabin, $75.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT, FOR BREST AND HAVRE, will leave pier 50, North River, foot of Morton street, on Saturday, July 27, at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAM PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
HOLSATIA.
Captain A. Barends, will sail on Thursday, August 1, 1872, at 2 P. M., for Hamburg,
taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
First Cabin, $120 Second Cabin, 72.
Steerage, $30, payable in United States gold.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.
The THURINGIA will sail August 8.

WHITE STAR LINE.
New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full-powered steamships, the largest in the world.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, MAJESTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, ATLANTIC,
6,000 tons burden, 3,000 horse power each.
Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC..........July 27, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........August 3, at 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........August 10, at 10 A. M.
BALTIC..........August 17, 4:30 P. M.
From the White Star dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany the steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80 in gold; steerage, $30 in currency.
Those wishing to send for friends in the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For information apply at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York.
Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.
ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 19 Water street, Liverpool, and No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA WHITE STAR LINE, 263 BROADWAY, City Hall.—OCEANIC sails 11 o'clock Saturday. Superior steerage accommodation $30. Prepaid tickets $33.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

To Queenstown and Liverpool.
from piers 44 and 47 North River.
SPAIN, Grace..........Saturday, July 27, at 10:30 A. M.
HOLLAND, Bragg..........Saturday, August 3, at 4 P. M.
EGYPT, Grogan..........Saturday, August 10, at 9:30 A. M.
ITALY, Thompson..........Saturday, August 17, at 3 P. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, Sumner..........Wednesday, July 31, at 1:30 P. M.
THE QUEEN, Thomas..........Wednesday, August 14, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, Griggs..........Wednesday, August 28, at 2:30 P. M.
Cabin passage..........$65 and $75, currency.
Steerage..........$28, currency.
Prepaid Steerage Tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.
For further information apply at the Company's office, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN and Liverpool.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
WYOMING, Whineray..........July 31, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Price..........Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
From Pier 46 North River.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
ANCHOR LINE.
Express passenger steamers sail from New York every Wednesday and Saturday.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY'S STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY'S STEAMERS.	
EUROPA	July 27	CALEDONIA	July 31
ANGLIA	August 3	OLYMPIA	August 7
INDIA	August 10	TRINACRIA	August 14
CALIFORNIA	August 17	IOWA	August 21
AUSTRALIA	August 24	BRITANNIA	August 28
COLUMBIA	August 31	ASSYRIA	Sept 4

At noon from pier 20 North River, New York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates, at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Apply at the company's offices, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
No. 7 Bowling Green.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE NEW STEAMERS OF THE Anchor Line will sail as follows:—
CALEDONIA, July 31.
OLYMPIA, August 7.
TRINACRIA, August 14.
CALIFORNIA, August 17.
Excursionists and intending passengers will best consult their own interests by inspecting these splendidly fitted up new steamers before purchasing tickets elsewhere. For passage tickets apply on board at pier 20 North River, or Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

From New York.	From New York.
JAVA...Wednesday, July 24	PARTHIA.Saturday, July 27
CHINA.Wednesday, July 31	CALABRIA.Sat'day, Aug. 3
RUSSIA.Wednesday, Aug. 7	ABYSSINIA.Sat'day, Aug. 10
CUBA..Wednesday, Aug. 14	BATAVIA.Saturday, Aug. 17
SCOTIA.Wednesday, Aug. 21	ALGERIA.Saturday, Aug. 24

And every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York.
Rates of Passage.—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30 currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green; for steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.
For Queenstown and Liverpool. Royal mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, July 27, 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, August 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK..........Saturday, August 10, 9 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK..........Thursday, August 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, August 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Thursday, August 22, 8 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	30
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
Through bills of lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
For Southampton and Bremen.
The Steamship WESER, Captain W. Willigerod, will sail on Saturday, July 27, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier foot of Third street, Hoboken. To be followed by Steamship NEW YORK, Captain F. Klugkist, on Wednesday, July 31.
Rates of passage to London, Havre and Bremen, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:—
First cabin, $120.
Second cabin, $72.
Steerage, $30.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO California, Japan and China,
via Panama,
carrying mails, passengers and freight to
Kingston, Jamaica; Santa Martha and Greytown,
and Pacific coast of Mexico, Central America, Peru and Chile.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
July 30.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain A. G. Gray, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Captain ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo Mazatlan and Cape St. Lucas, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports.
Departure of 15th each month connects with Panama Railroad Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of July 27.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco August 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier foot of Canal street.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—INCREASED SERVICE, COMMENCING August 10, 1872, the departures of Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers from New York to San Francisco, via Panama, will be tri-monthly, leaving New York the 10th, 20th and 30th of every month.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The Old Dominion Steamship Company will despatch from pier 37 North River their elegant side-wheel steamship OLD DOMINION, Bourne commander, for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Saturday, July 27, at 3 P. M., giving through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Through passenger tickets issued to all points. Accommodations unequalled. Apply at pier 37, or at the general office, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey street.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman..........Saturday, Aug. 10
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken..........Friday, Aug. 30
For freight or passage apply to
ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain T. H. Morton, August 1.
CRESCENT CITY, Captain J. B. Baker, August 8.
COLUMBIA, Captain T. S. Curtis, August 15.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHING at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 steamship CLYDE, Captain Kennedy, at pier 20 East River, will leave on Saturday, July 27.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and B. B. B. & C. Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Southern Line.
The steamship CITY OF HOUSTON,
Captain Deering,
will leave pier 21 East River, Wednesday, July —.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken.
Insurance guaranteed.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
from pier No. 5 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GENERAL MEADE,
on Saturday, July 27.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 39 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship CORTES, Captain F. Kemble, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on Saturday, July 27, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily.
Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. H. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

THE SPLENDID STEAMER EASTERN QUEEN, FOR Lewes, Del., connecting with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, will leave Vesey street pier Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M. For freight and passage apply on board.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, commencing May 27.—Leave Vestry street pier at 8:30 A. M. and Thirty-fourth street at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack (by ferryboat), Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.
Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.
Connecting for all points West and North.
Special Trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, Rondout, Kingston, Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park. The MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., pier 39, every afternoon at 3:30.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY and Troy. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave pier 35 North River, foot North Moore street, daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

CATSKILL LINE.—THE ELEGANT STEAMER NEW CHAMPION, Coles commander, leaves Franklin street Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 o'clock P. M., making the usual landings. Her consort, the ANDREW HARDEN, Knicherbacker commander, leaves opposite days at 6 o'clock.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, from pier 28 North River, foot of Murray street, daily (Sundays included), at 5:15 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New England, the White Mountains and Provinces. Hall's Band engaged for the season.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, SAG Harbor and New Suffolk.

Summer Arrangement, commencing July 23.

The New York Steamboat Company will despatch, from pier 4 North River, daily (Sundays excepted), at 5 o'clock P. M., the world-renowned steamers
J. B. SCHUYLER, Commander J. B. Edwards,
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday;
ESCORT, Commander John Burbank,
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Returning, will leave
Sag Harbor at 4 P. M., Greenport at 5:30 P. M.,
Shelter Island at 5 P. M., Orient at 6:30 P. M.,
as follows:—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Monday, Wednesday, Friday; steamer ESCORT, Tuesday, Thursday, Sunday. Sunday's steamer will leave Sag Harbor at 6 P. M. Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER will leave Sag Harbor Mondays at 7 o'clock A. M. for New Suffolk and return.
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
U. R. R. of New Jersey Division.
For Cape May.
A fast express train, with through cars attached, leaves depot foot of Desbrosses or Cortlandt street, New York, daily, except Sunday, at 12:30 P. M., arriving at Cape May at 6:37 P. M.
Returning, leaves Cape May at 7:30 A. M. and arrives at New York at 2:14 P. M.
Regular tickets to Cape May..........$5
Excursion tickets for the round trip..........8
Tickets for sale in New York at
526 Broadway, Depot foot Desbrosses street,
435 Broadway, Depot foot of Cortlandt street,
No. 1 Astor House.
F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
HARLEM AND NEW YORK NAVIGATION CO.
Commencing July 1, 1872.
Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL,
Landing at Harlem, 120th street, 109th street, Astoria, Eleventh street and Peck slip.
Way—Landing at 120th street, 109th street, Astoria and Eleventh street—Leave Harlem—6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7:15 P. M.
Express—Landing at 120th street and Peck slip only—Leave Harlem—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:25, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Way—Landing at Eleventh street, Astoria, 109th street, 120th street and 130th street—Leave Peck slip—6:15, 7, 8, 9 and 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M.
Express—Landing at 120th street and 130th street, Harlem.—Leave Peck slip—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 and 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.
The 6 A. M. boat from Harlem, and the 6:15 P. M. from Peck slip, do not land at 109th street.
Freight received from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.
Schools and picnics taken on reasonable terms.
SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.
Boats leave Harlem at 8:30 A. M., and hourly and half-hourly thereafter during the day, landing at Astoria and Eleventh street each trip. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7:30 P. M., and Peck slip at 8:15 P. M.
This is the only line connecting with the regular line of boats for High Bridge.
Passengers by this line of boats can visit the Government Works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schutzer's Parks at Astoria, Christ Park and Karl's Park at North New York, and High Bridge.
J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

DRY GOODS.

AT BLUXOME'S, 1,127 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets.—Closing out sale. Bargains in Straw Goods, Sash Ribbons, Ties, Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings, Kid Gloves, Small Wares, &c.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF IMPORTED ROUND Hats, at greatly reduced prices, can be found at Mme. C. DE LACY'S, 882½ Broadway, near Nineteenth street.

HAIR, HAIR, HAIR.—SHAWS' PATENT HAIR, equal to human hair, can be combed and brushed; Switches $1; Human Hair, cheapest in the market; solid Switches, one yard long, $3; French Twist, $4; Curls, $1 and upwards. Ladies' own hair made over, 25c.; latest styles always on hand. 352 Bowery, opposite Third, and near Great Jones street, and 363 Sixth avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

In this City and Brooklyn.

DWELLING WANTED—BY A SMALL AND RESPONSIBLE party, a three story high stoop brown stone House (unfurnished), from Fiftieth to Sixty-fifth streets, between Third and Fourth avenues; rent moderate on a lease of two or three years. Address H. J., Herald office.

WANTED—A NICE FURNISHED HOUSE, IN A good neighborhood, centrally located, in the city. MARX, HELD & CO., 485 Broadway.

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE, COMPLETE, FROM August 1, between Seventeenth and Thirtieth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address box 698 Post office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A NICELY furnished Room, in a desirable locality, where he can do pretty much as he pleases. Address COMFORT, Herald office.

WANTED—A FRENCH FLAT, FURNISHED; FIRST or second floor; seven or eight rooms; rent must be moderate. Address B., box 3,395 Post office.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, CONTAINING not more than eight or ten rooms; in a good neighborhood; family consisting only of advertiser and wife; rent from $1,200 to $1,500 per annum. Address B., box 3,395 Post office.

WANTED—IN A FIRST CLASS NEIGHBORHOOD, A furnished or unfurnished House by a private family of three; best reference. Address, with lowest terms, JAMES, Herald office.

WANTED—A SUIT OF FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS FOR light housekeeping, by two ladies, between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth streets, Third and Eighth avenues; parties to receive attention must state terms; references; references exchanged. Address G. K. B., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TWO UNFURNISHED Rooms for housekeeping, by a small American family; west side below Twenty-third street. Address G., box 114 Herald office.

In the Country.

HOTEL WANTED.—WANTED, TO RENT, A SMALL Hotel in a live country town in New York State. Address, stating full particulars, terms, &c., box 93 Holyoke, Mass.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF MEANS WOULD LIKE to correspond with a lady under twenty who is employed, with a view to matrimony. Address PENDER, Herald office.

EX-OFFICER IN THE FRENCH ARMY—FATIGUED of wars, excitement of politics and city life, comprehending that the noblest vocation is agronomy, I work here on a farm. War nearly ruined my parents; they cannot now send me funds. I desire to marry an intelligent, amiable lady, with capital to purchase a farm, in her or our name. One wise enough to appreciate me, and to live in comfort and happiness in a beautiful salubrious country, will address Monsieur BONAMI, Warrentown, North Carolina. Am 30; Bachelor of Letters, professor of equitation, novel and play writer, musician, &c.; robust, well formed, good natured.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 DEPAU ROW (158 BLEECKER STREET).—DESIRABLE Rooms, with Board, to families or single persons; $14 and $16; single Rooms, $6 and $7 per week.

1.—ELEVATED, COOL AND SALUBRIOUS PLACE.—Cheap yet select Board in private family, near Central Park, No. 65 East Ninety-second street, one hour to City Hall.

1 GENTLEMAN, ALSO TWO YOUNG LADIES, CAN have good Board with pleasant Rooms; terms for ladies $4 per week; home comforts; English family. 353 West Thirty-fifth street.

2 ROOMS, NO. 10 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET—Back Parlor or second Floor and upper Front; Board if desired; family small and select; terms reasonable. First class references required.

4 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—DESIRABLE furnished Rooms to rent, with Board. References exchanged.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK FOR SINGLE ROOMS, AT 172 Bleecker street; pleasant, airy Rooms, for families or two gentlemen; good table and central location.

6TH AVENUE AND TWENTIETH STREET.—$6 PER week for Board; newly-furnished rooms; use of bath, &c. 100 West 20th st.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK—GENTLEMAN OR GENTLEMAN and wife can obtain pleasant Rooms, with Board, very desirable rooms for families, at 29 East Washington place, between Broadway and square.

14TH STREET, 325 EAST.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH Board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; also two hall Rooms in an American family; terms moderate.

22 WAVERLEY PLACE.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board, for gentlemen or families.

27 WAVERLEY PLACE.—VERY DESIRABLE FURnished Rooms; house and table first class; a few table boarders accommodated.

27 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms, singly or en suite, with good Board; permanent and transient parties accommodated at summer prices. References required.

34 MACDOUGAL STREET.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished front Parlor, on the second floor, to let, to two gentlemen or man and wife; Board for the lady if wanted; terms moderate.

39 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—LARGE, handsome Rooms on second and third floors; also single Rooms; house and accommodations first class; references.

58 LEXINGTON AVENUE, CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH street.—Newly, elegantly furnished Rooms, with or without Board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen in a private family; references exchanged.

72 SEVENTH AVENUE, BETWEEN FOURTEENTH and Fifteenth streets.—Desirable Rooms, en suite or singly, with first class Board; summer prices; references exchanged.

129 EAST TENTH STREET.—PLEASANT, AIRY Rooms in suits for families; and also single ones for gentlemen, with or without Board.

142 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—TWO NICE furnished Rooms; also Back Parlor as Bedroom; with or without Board; hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c.

156 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—PLEASANT Rooms, with Board; house contains all improvements; table well supplied and neatly served; terms, $6 to $8 per week; references.

159 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let, with Board, a handsome front Room, large pantries, all improvements, splendid accommodations for a gentleman and wife, at moderate price.

165 WEST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family have a Second Floor, handsomely and newly furnished, together or separately, to gentleman and wife, with or without Board. Call all the week.

220 WEST TENTH STREET.—A SMALL FAMILY will let one or two pleasant Rooms, containing gas and water; also single Rooms, with good Board, on moderate terms.

246 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—To let, with Board, two large Front Rooms, furnished, in a quiet house with home comforts; terms, $13 and $15 per week.

313 WEST FIFTY-FIFTH STREET.—VERY PLEASant Rooms, with first class Board; location convenient.

317 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, CORNER Eighth avenue. Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; house has all modern improvements; references given and required.

A NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR, WITH CLOSET; also other Rooms; gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; Board first class; house has all modern improvements; 149 West Twelfth street.

ELEGANT SUITS AND ROOMS, WITH BOARD; SUMmer prices; transient or permanent location, near Gilsey House. Address A. S., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

MURRAY HILL.—CORNER HOUSE, NEWLY RENOvated and handsomely furnished; transient or permanent Accommodations, with or without Board. Apply at Everett Library, 588 Sixth avenue.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A delightful suburban locality. For reference call at 89 Broadway, room 8.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, WHOSE FAMILY IS OUT of town, desires to engage table Board in a first class house; breakfast and tea; West Fourteenth street or neighborhood preferred. Address, stating terms, J. A. K., box 1,184 Post office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH A HANDSOMELY furnished Room, between Twenty-eighth and Fortieth streets; Board for lady only; where there are no other boarders. Address A. C. V., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES A FURNISHED Room, with or without Board; private family where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed preferred; location between Fiftieth and Sixtieth streets, Third and Madison avenues. Address, with full particulars, A. D. L., Herald office.

BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE—BOARD IN A PRIvate family; location near Central Park; terms moderate. Address G., Herald office.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENtleman, between Twenty-third and Fortieth streets and Third and Madison avenues; terms, about $10. Address, with particulars, B. K., box 6,083 Post office.

TWO ROOMS WANTED—IN A FAMILY WHERE there are no other boarders, for gentleman, wife and child. Address, with terms and full particulars, NEATNESS, Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A MARRIED LADY IN A plain family. Address Mrs. STEVENS, 521 Broome st.

WANTED—LARGE NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM for gentleman and wife; Board for lady only; location between Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets. Address E., Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A RESPECTABLE small family, a Room, with breakfast only; terms must be moderate and location no further up than Twenty-fifth street. Address, with full particulars, J. S., Herald office.

HOTELS.

LELAND'S ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NEAR BROADWAY, No. 4 Washington place.—Large, cool Rooms, $7 a week; Board, with wine, $10 a week; family Rooms on first floor, $20.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL. 30 BOWERY, CORNER OF Bayard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished; 50c. or 60c. per night; $3 to $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

PARK HOTEL (EUROPEAN PLAN) CORNER NASsau and Beekman streets, near new Post office.—Good Rooms at reasonable prices by the day or week.
ALBERT A. DURAND, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ASTORIA HOUSE, ASTORIA, L. I.—20 MINUTES BY boat from Peck slip, landing on the premises; fine shade, gas, piazzas, and first class table; references.
M. BRENNAN, Proprietor.

ASTORIA—SECOND HOUSE NORTH OF LOWER landing; one large and one small Room, with Board, for three adults; steamboats to and from every hour. Apply on the premises.

AT WEST NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—ONE HOUR FROM city, pleasant Rooms, with first class Board. Apply at Castleton avenue, third house below corner of Taylor street, or 198 Duane street.

AT FLUSHING.—TWO LARGE ROOMS; PRIVATE family; high ground; good shade; superior location; prices moderate; references if required. Call on or address Mrs. H. CHILDS, Barclay street.

A.—RICHMOND HILL HOUSE, NEWDORP, S. I.—Cool summer resort for families; no mosquitoes, chills, &c.; $8 to $12 per week; bathing and shade trees; one hour from South ferry. Particulars of MOODY & CO., 183 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE A FEW single gentlemen or a small family, either for the summer or permanently, with good Board and pleasant rooms, at Union Hill, N. J.; horse cars direct from Hoboken ferry. Call on or address Mrs. C. A. BROWN, corner New York avenue and Columbia street, Union Hill, Hudson county, N. J.

BOARD WANTED—ON LONG ISLAND, WITHIN CONvenient reach of the city, by boat and rail, in a farm house, near the water, where good bathing and boating may be enjoyed; good plain food required and comfortable rooms for two or three adults and four children. Address, giving full particulars and terms, T. C. BARNARD, Herald office.

BOARD IN CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON—ONE hour and forty minutes from city; first class house; good rooms. Apply to O. G. WALBRIDGE, 110 Broadway, or JOHN PARR 647 Eighth avenue.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT GARRISON'S, OPPOSITE West Point, five minutes' walk below station; directly on the river, with a lawn of six acres; terms moderate.
J. H. CROFT, Garrison's.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOUR OR FIVE PERSONS CAN obtain good rooms and Board in a quiet neighborhood, good river view, by addressing R. C. JOHNSON, Newburg, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY AND HER son; no other boarders; near the water prefered; full particulars must be given or no notice taken. Address H., box 2,476 Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A FARM HOUSE, for an elderly lady, where there are few or no other boarders; high ground; within 25 miles of city. Address, with terms, &c., KENNEDY, Herald office.

DE GRAAF'S MANSION, FOREST GROVE.—LARGE, airy rooms; location high and healthy; fine, shady grounds; one hour by boat or cars; reference, E. Ketcham, 289 Pearl street. Address box 127 Post office, Morrisania.

GLENMERE HOUSE (THOMPSON'S POND) IS NOW open as a first class summer boarding house and has a few Rooms still vacant; well shaded grounds; good roads; boating, fishing, &c.; three miles from Chester; one and a quarter from Post office; churches and telegraph. Address C. E. BALLIERE, Florida, Orange county, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD AND PLEASANT, AIRY Rooms can be obtained at Cornwall, on the Hudson, in a family where but few boarders are taken. Address M. C. L., Cornwall, Orange county, N. Y.

HANDSOME ACCOMMODATIONS—NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., shore road; beautiful mansion, view, fishing, bathing; rooms and table unsurpassed; 30 minutes from foot Dey street. Address CLINTON, Herald office.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN, N. J., FOUR MILES FROM depot.—Good farm house, with piazzas; rooms large, thoroughly ventilated; carriage house; stabling if required. References exchanged. Direct box 453 Orange Post office.

WANTED—BOARD AT A FARM HOUSE, WITH plenty of milk and vegetables, for a family (three adults and two children), on Harlem or New Haven Railroad, within 25 miles of City Hall. Terms not to exceed $25 per week for family. Address for two days F. C. G., 2,346 Third avenue, city.

SUMMER RESORTS.

A.—ST. MARKS HOTEL, NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN Island.—Accommodations for families and single gentlemen Application by mail or in person to DE CAMP & COLE, proprietors.

AT THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, 30 minutes from New York, a few very desirable family Rooms. R. McMICHAEL, Proprietor.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—FEW CHOICE ROOMS VAcant at I. W. HOWELL'S family boarding house. For particulars call at 77 Beekman street.

BROOKSIDE HOUSE.—FINE LARGE, AIRY ROOMS and good Board at reasonable prices; good stabling for horses. Apply to or address R. S. MOORE, Hastings, on the Hudson.

BOARD WANTED—AT LONG BRANCH, BY A family of three adults and two children. Address immediately, stating particulars as to house, grounds, lowest price for adults and children, ABRAHAM SHANDLEY, Ocean Hotel, Long Branch.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE, KEYPORT, BARclay street, 4 P. M., 30c.—Fine sea bathing, rowing, sailing, all kinds amusements, good accommodations, $8 to $12.
TIBBETS & ESMOND, 263 Broadway, or 176 Bleecker.

CLARENDON HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—OPEN for the accommodation of families; refitted and newly furnished throughout. Board $21 per week, or $3 50 per day.
ALEX. R. SAMUELLS, SAMUEL K. SPENCER, } Proprietors.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL IS NOW OPEN.
Address EDWARD COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE,
Fairfield, Conn.
The subscriber, having purchased the above-named property, pledges his best efforts to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage.
Six trains daily via New Haven Railroad (Twenty-seventh street); two hours from New York. The finest sea-bathing on the Sound.
LEWIS F. CLEVELAND, Proprietor.

LINWOOD HOUSE, ON THE PALISADES.—FIRST class house, newly furnished; one hour from city by boat; terms moderate. Apply at 841 Broadway.

MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE, GERMANTOWN, N. Y., on the Hudson River, opposite Catskill Mountains.—Board at reasonable rates. Address P. W. ROCKEFELLER, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, MONTROSE station, N. J., one hour from Barclay street, via Morris and Essex Railroad.—Favorable arrangements can be made for the summer season at this popular hotel, which for comfort and convenience has no equal in the vicinity of New York; 31 trains daily.
C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

NYACK ON THE HUDSON, ROOMS SINGLE OR IN suit.—Smythson House, Nyack. M. L. BIGLOW.

NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with first class Board and unsurpassed location; family private; references exchanged; terms reasonable. Apply at BRANEFF'S stable, Quarantine landing.

SUMMER RESORT.—UP THE HUDSON, AT CLAVERack.—Board from $7 to $12 per week; beautiful grounds, shady walks and croquet grounds; splendid rides; Catskill scenery. C. HENRY ABBOTT, formerly of White Mountain House, N. H.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, L. I., TWO miles from Rockaway, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean.—This magnificent hotel is now open for the reception of guests. N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A FACTORY—UNTIL MAY 1, 1874, AT $800 PER year, Nos. 9 and 11 Tiffany place, Brooklyn; Machinery on premises for sale for $1,800. For particulars inquire on premises.

FOR MILLINERY, DRESSMAKING—LIGHT BUSIness show rooms, five Rooms, first floor, 335 Eighth avenue, west side, near Twenty-seventh street; also five Rooms, 228 Bowery, west side.

LOFTS TO LET—IN FOUR STORY BUILDING 421 East Twelfth street, suitable for any business; well lighted; size 25x100.
J. C. BAILEY, 50 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

OFFICES TO LET—AT FROM $60 TO $2,000 PER ANnum. SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
29 Broadway.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET.—INQUIRE at 222 Wooster street.

STORE TO LET—569 NINTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Forty-first and Forty-second streets, west side, from 1st of August; an excellent business stand.

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS CIGAR STAND AND FIXtures. Call at RUDOLPH'S, 411 Broadway.

TO LET.—A CORNER STORE ON THE NORTH SIDE of Fulton street; no objections to a liquor dealer. Inquire on the premises, northwest corner Fulton and Adelphi streets, Brooklyn.

TO LET—TWO FOUR STORY STORES, WITH CELlars, 23x80 feet each, 98 and 100 Park place. Inquire of A. S. CHAMBERLIN, 147 East Twenty-fourth street, or E. H. MARTINE, 102 Park place.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, 25 BY 100 feet, First Floor of American Express Building, 55 Hudson street, with handsome Office. Apply on premises.

TO LET—NEAR GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, CORNER Fourth avenue and Forty-first street, two Stores; one on ground floor and one in basement.
DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, 63 East Forty-first street.

TO LET—THE HOUSE 56 WEST THIRTY-FIRST street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue, for business purposes, boarders; old established. Apply to W. J. COLE, 536 Sixth avenue, corner Thirty-second street.

TO LET—FLOOR WITH STEAM POWER; CORNER lot 22x70, with private house or rooms adjoining if required. Inquire at 127 Macdougal street.

TO LET—NO. 11 FRANKFORT STREET—APARTments on the second floor, suitable for a printing office. Apply at the New York Dispatch office.

TO LET—OFFICE AND LOFTS, AT 27 OLD SLIP, corner of Front st.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON THE PRINCIPAL BUSINESS part of South street, a large Store or whole House. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., 157½ Bowery.

$25 PER MONTH FOR STORE AND THREE LARGE Rooms. 124 Henry street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

A FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE HOUSE TO LET—232 West Thirty-fourth street; newly painted and frescoed in the latest style; marble hall, &c.; rent moderate; will be rented to a private family only. Apply at 232 or 216 West Thirty-fourth street.

A NICE SMALL BRICK HOUSE TO LET IN F. terrace, 26th st., near 9th av.; 8 rooms; gas and water; rent $40. J. CORBIT, 253 9th av.

A DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSE PROPERTY TO rent; contains 20 rooms; Nos. 178 and 180 Fifth avenue, near Twenty-third street; one house furnished and one house unfurnished; very suitable for a club, boarding house or for rooms for families; early possession will be given. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street, or 35 East Seventeenth street.

FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE 39 EAST Thirty-third street, near Madison avenue; can be seen at any time. For terms apply to Mr. RAY, 41 Liberty st.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP DWELling 142 East Seventeenth street, near Irving place.
J. C. BAILEY, 50 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

TO LET.—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN LAFAYETTE place to let at a very reduced rate until May next; possession immediately. For permit apply to F. COLTON, 53 East Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

COMMODIOUS ROOMS ON SECOND AND THIRD floors, furnished for housekeeping, with water and gas; also hall Bedrooms; terms moderate. 333 West Eleventh street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT 45 WEST TWENTY-fourth street; terms moderate.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET—TO GENTLEmen. 35 West Tenth street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH GAS, BATH, &c. Apply at 40 West Twenty-fourth street.

FURNISHED HALL BEDROOM TO LET, ON SECOND floor, front, at $2 50 per week, to gentlemen only, at 119 West Nineteenth street, near Sixth avenue. References.

TO LET—IN FINE BROWN STONE PRIVATE HOUSE, a nicely furnished Room, with two windows, gas, bath, &c., very cheap. 357 East Forty-ninth street.

TO LET—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, COMPLETE, for housekeeping; terms $7 per week; other furnished Rooms in the family of a widow. Call for a week at 402 Fourth avenue, corner of Twenty-eighth street.

TO LET. A LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; nice closets; hot and cold water, gas and bath room. 334 Fourth avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, THE SECOND Floor, newly and richly furnished, in a very neat private house; neither boarders nor children; situation West Washington place, near the Park; references required. Address box 1,038 Post office, New York.

6 ST. MARK'S PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—TWO furnished Upper Rooms, controlling ventilation north and south, lofty ceiling, gas, &c., $3 each, to gentlemen only. No bill at door.

23D STREET, NO. 114 EAST.—TO LET, WITHOUT board, an elegantly furnished large front Room; also hall Room. Price moderate; references exchanged.

34TH STREET, SECOND RESIDENCE WEST OF Broadway, No. 104.—A front Room, without Board; also single Room; one-half minute from Parker's restaurant; three lines cars at corner.

$35 PER MONTH.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Room and Bedroom, with alcove, in brown stone house 216 East Thirty-third street, near Third avenue.

196 SECOND AVENUE, NEAR TWELFTH STREET.—Two beautifully furnished large Rooms; also one small Room, to let, at very low prices; beautiful location; private family; gentlemen preferred.

495 BROOME STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, to single gentlemen or man and wife for light housekeeping; rent low.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A DESIRABLE FIRST FLOOR OF SIX ROOMS TO let—At 717 Seventh avenue, near Forty-ninth street; rent $40 per month. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, 1,280 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT SUIT OF ROOMS, FRENCH PLAN, northwest corner of Eighth avenue and Fifty-fifth street. This location being on the west side, and adjoining Central Park and Grand Boulevard, is unsurpassed. Halls and stairs carpeted. Janitor in attendance.

FLOOR TO LET—PRINCIPAL OF HOUSE 261 WEST Fortieth street; five rooms, closets, &c. Inquire on the premises.

PARLOR FLOOR TO LET—82 MADISON STREET; six large rooms, water, gas, &c.; now vacant; in excellent condition; owner living in the house; newly painted and renovated.

ROOMS RO LET—SUITABLE FOR A PRIVATE CLUB, at 35 East Eighteenth street, a few doors east of Broadway.

TO LET—FOUR NICE ROOMS, IN THE NEW HOUSE 287 Bleecker street; rent $27.

TO LET—ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST FLOORS, SIX rooms, with bath, water closets and gas, and all the newest improvements. Inquire on the premises, 516 Third avenue.

TO LET—IN A SPLENDID NEIGHBORHOOD, ELEgant suits of Rooms, with all convenience required for genteel families, in brown stone house. Inquire at 322 West Thirty-fourth street.

TO LET—FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS, 218 EAST Twenty-seventh street; each six rooms, pantries, water, &c. Apply to WILLIAM TRUSLOW, 119 East Thirty-sixth street, or 198 Fulton street.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, HANDSOME ROOMS, VAcant, on first floor, to lady and husband or dressmaker; suitable for business. Apply, till 5th of August, at 806 Sixth avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth sts.

122 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—To let, a desirable Suit, five rooms; rent $35. Apply in store.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A FREE REGISTER—CONTAINING 2,000 CITY houses and lots, city map, &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street and 226 Fifth av.

A DESIRABLE THREE STORY BROWN STONE high stoop House for sale, Twenty-fifth street, near Fourth avenue; would rent furnished; also on Lexington avenue. POOLEY & CO., 23 Union square.

TO STONE CUTTERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LEASE for a term of years, a Stone Cutter's Shop, consisting of a new frame building, 40x60 feet; Engine, 20 horse power; two gangs of Saws, one Rip, and a Rubbing Bed, and six Lots of Ground, situated on 112th street, between First avenue and avenue A; convenient to a good dock. Inquire of JOHN EDWARDS, on the premises.

West Side.

FOR SALE—A BROWN STONE HOUSE, THREE story, 20x60x100, 109 West Twenty-seventh street, very cheap. HANFORD & BROWNSON, 12 Pine street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD
RECEIVED AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE
IN THE LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK BUILDING,
CORNER OF FULTON AV. AND BOERUM ST.
OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 8 P. M.
CARRIERS' AND AGENTS' DEPARTMENT,
NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

A TWO STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE TO LET.—Water and gas fixtures; rent $35; in Brooklyn.
S. C. SMITH, Frankfort House, 202 William street.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN, COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 62, a very desirable Dwelling; three stories and mansard; full view of harbor; lot 25x150, with front and store on Furman street; price moderate; terms easy. ROWLAND R. HAZARD, Jr., 110 Broadway, corner Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, A MOST DEsirable three story basement and attic brown stone front House, 32 South Portland avenue, near DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn; must be seen to be appreciated. For further particulars apply to JOHN H. HEBERT, 85 Broad street, New York, or box 5,112 Post office, New York.

FOR RENT—TWO NEW FRENCH ROOF EXTENSION frame Houses, complete with all improvements; 11 rooms; kitchen, dining room and parlor on first floor; cellars cemented and furnished with coal bunks, wine closets and gas. Location Pacific street, near Franklin avenue, five blocks from the Park. Rent $700. Owner C. T. DOTTER, 34 Barclay street, New York.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, IN SEVENTH street; every improvement; 20x38x100; worth $9,000; price $7,800; terms easy; must be sold.
TAYLOR, 149 Broadway, room 5.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS AND PROPERTY (FOUR lots) of the New York Railway Chair Works, in Jersey City, next corner Morgan and Washington streets. Engine, boilers, stack, furnaces, if wanted. Terms easy. Little cash required. Apply on the premises or at 85 John street, New York.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, IN GOOD ORDER, on a principal business avenue on Jersey City Heights; house, three story, with store, 25x40; lot 100 feet; price very low, $4,500; half cash; rent $700 per annum. Apply to the owner, from 1 to 5 P. M., at No. 4 Barclay street, New York, in the basement.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLImate—for papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

ASTORIA.—FOR SALE, A COTTAGE, ON THE HILL; healthy; fine view of the East River; three lots; fruit, &c. Address J. W., Pathfinder office, 36 John street, New York.

AT QUOGUE—ON "OLD LONG ISLAND'S SEA-GIRT Shore"—For sale, the whole or in part, a Farm of 400 acres; large frontage on Shinnecock Bay; good boating, fishing and bathing; large house, ice house and farm buildings; near railroad station; price $50 per acre. Apply to EDWARD GRIFFIN, Quogue, L. I., or to N. G. FOSTER, Architect, 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT RICHMOND HILL, L. I., A VARIETY of new and elegant cottage and mansion Houses; situation the prettiest on South Side Railroad; high and airy; healthy, and restricted against all nuisances; only thirty minutes (7 miles) from ferry; terms favorable. Apply to O. B. FOWLER, Richmond Hill, or to ROWLAND R. HAZARD, Jr., 110 Broadway, corner Pine street.

FOR SALE—CLOSING AN ESTATE—COUNTRY STORE Property, doing $50,000, shown by books; chance seldom offered for an excellent, respectable business; easy terms. E. A. CONKLING, 162 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT NEW RESIDENCE; HANDsome grounds, fruit, flowers, shade, water front, bathing, fishing; three minutes' walk from ferry, Staten Island; $9,500; terms easy. DARRIN, 50 Broad.

FOR SALE—TWO NEAT TWO STORY AND BASEment Cottages, near third landing, Staten Island; full lots; $2,300 and $2,500; terms easy; worth over $3,000.
DARRIN, 50 Broad.

GREAT CHANCE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A MAGnificent Farm of 44 acres; five minutes' walk from depot, large town, one hour from Philadelphia; 12 trains daily; beautiful situation, on the edge of town land, all like a garden; 200 choice fruit trees; beautiful stream pure water; elegant brick dwelling; hall and ten rooms; porch and beautiful shade trees; nice tenant house; splendid barn; spring house; hog and poultry houses, &c.; surrounding country unsurpassed for beauty and health; charming drives; an immediate buyer can have the property for $9,000; easy terms; a splendid investment, as the whole farm can be divided and sold for building lots. For full particulars address box 24 Richland Centre Post office, Bucks county, Pa.

NEW COTTAGE FOR SALE—AT SEA CLIFF Grove, situated on the Bluff; price $800. Inquire at 120 Grand street, Brooklyn, E. D.

RUTHERFURD PARK.—SOME BEAUTIFUL COTtages to rent low, delightfully situated, near depot, and 40 minutes from foot of Barclay street. Apply to owner, E. T. CHRISTIANSON, 39 Vesey street.

SPLENDID 54-ACRE FARM—IN ULSTER COUNTY; excellent soil, fine buildings; 3 horses, 3 cows, crops, &c.; price $6,000; will exchange.
D. F. CURLEY, 12 Centre street.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, THE MOST DESIRAble and choice point of Land in the State of Connecticut, on Long Island Sound, comprising about 200 acres, with extensive water front and dock; high land, with magnificent views. A party having means to erect a first class hotel and improve the property can realize a profit of 100 per cent within two years. For full information apply to O. G. BENNET, No. 9 Pine street.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FINE, WELL SHADED Mansion, on the Passaic; has modern improvements, stables, fruit; romantic surroundings; distance 30 minutes by rail; rent low; owner, with two children, would remain as boarders, if agreeable. Address CHS. CAMPBELL, Belleville, N. J.

TO RENT.—SUMMER RESORT AND FARM; ONE OF the most desirable locations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, for a summer boarding house; large and handsome buildings, capable of accommodating 30 or 40 boarders; well shaded and watered; high and healthy; 8 miles from Bethlehem, Pa., and 43 miles from Philadelphia; near a station; to rent, with or without a 60 acre farm; house furnished and farm stocked. Possession now or in 1873. The buildings adapted for an academy, college or asylum. For particulars call on or address L. A. ROSENMILLER, M. D., 172 Eighth avenue.

TO LET—HOUSE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND stylish, one hour from Astor House by rail; also by water; stable; fine situation, 3 minutes from depot. Apply to J. M. PHELPS, 72 Cedar street.

$80 A MONTH FOR A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET in Passaic, N. J., very desirably situated, for the summer or longer. Address W. S. B., 74 Broadway, room 8.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.—ELEGANT RESIDENCE, NINE ACRES of ground; modern improvements; healthy location; on beautiful stream of water in New Jersey, near depot; for city property or available merchandise. Apply to Dr. BYRN, 80 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXCHANGE FOR SMALLER house and some land, a large House, with grounds well shaded and plenty of fruit, at Tarrytown, N. Y. Address G. T. S., Herald office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A NEW HOUSE IN EAST Orange for unencumbered Village Plots or City Lots; no brokers. Address S. S., box 2,383 Post office, New York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A PARTY WISHING to retire from business in the country, will exchange dwelling House, Store House, with or without Stock, also 3½ acres Land for a good dwelling House in New York city or Brooklyn. Inquire of WM. B. GILLESPIE, 348 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR VACANT LOTS IN BROOKlyn, suitable for improvement, a first class brown stone front House, with small encumbrance, on Fourth avenue, near Eighty-fifth street. Principals address, giving full particulars, VACANT LOTS, Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—COTTAGE, WITH GARDEN, IN NEW Jersey, within one hour of city; price about $2,000; cash $300. Address WHITNEY, Herald office.

WANTED—ON OR NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER, of easy access to the city, a place of three or more acres. Address, giving full particulars, price, &c., L. C. G., box 3,390 Post office, New York.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR CUSTOMERS, SEVERAL unfurnished Houses, from $1,000 to $2,000 per annum. Address, with particulars, W. J. HARPER, Real Estate Broker, 862 Third avenue.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE LOCATION UP town, a nice three story high stoop House; price must be reasonable; about half cash; possession. Will only deal with owner. Address G. HOUSE, box 219 Herald office.

WANTED—FOR ALL CASH DOWN, A GOOD DWELLing House, 25 feet or near that, and full Lot, located on the primitive earth anywhere between Fourteenth and Fiftieth streets north and south, and between Lexington and Seventh avenues east and west. The advertiser will not deal with agents under any circumstances. If this meets the eye of any person having such a dwelling to sell for cash, he may address Mrs. S. BARTHOLOMEW, West End Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., for one week.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER,
Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.,
late Henry H. Leeds & Miner.
(Established 1847.)

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Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
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(Established 1847.)
TUESDAY, July 30,
at 10½ o'clock, at the drug store corner Twenty-ninth and Broadway, under the Gilsey House,
Mortgagees' Sale
of the elegant Fixtures of the above drug store, comprising carved black walnut marble top Counters, Crystal Chandeliers, walnut Cases and Mirrors, Soda Fountain, silver plated Cases, Scales, &c., &c.; also
Assignee's Sale
of the entire Stock of Drugs and Medicines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles, &c., &c. By order of
BRESLIN, GARDINER & CO., Mortgagees.
HENRY GILSEY, Assignee.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office
Large sale
Household Furniture,
Mirrors, Carpets, &c.,
At the salesroom of
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 37 Nassau street,
On SATURDAY, July 27, at 10½ o'clock.

AUCTION NOTICE.—R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER.—
THIS DAY (Friday), July 26,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, 118 Chambers street,
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
Table and Pocket Cutlery, &c., &c.,
in lots to suit city and country trade.
Also,
French Tinned Ware, Shovels, Hay Forks, Vises, Pump,
Curry Combs,
Billiard Table, Family Scales, House Furnishing Hardware, &c., &c.
Catalogues on morning of sale.
R. T. HAZELL & CO.,
Auctioneers, 118 Chambers street.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar streets.
Miscellaneous Goods.
THIS DAY, JULY 26, 1872,
at 10½ o'clock,
WALDRON & COOKE WILL SELL AS ABOVE
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA,
CLOCKS, TEA AND TOILET SETS.
Also
DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES OF ALL KINDS.
Also
PATENT MEDICINES, SAUCES, LIQUORS,
COUNTERS, SHOW CASES, BOXES, &C.
A heterogeneous mass of Goods from all kinds of stores.
Dealers and the trade invited. Sale positive.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
Splendid Property on Verplanck's Point, Hudson River, Wednesday, July 31, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway. The beautiful residence and grounds (about 112 city lots) of the late John Henry, Esq., five minutes' walk from the landing and one mile from depot (Montrose Station). Magnificent views, splendid orchard, graperies, &c.; fine brick Mansion 40 feet square; bath room, coal cellars, &c.; barns, carriage house, stables, &c.; terms liberal; maps at 77 Cedar street.

AUCTION.—LARGE AND GENUINE SALE OF handsome and genteel Household Furniture, at the private residence 252 West Forty second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, THIS (Friday) MORNING, July 26, at 10½ o'clock, E. NICHOLS & CO., Auctioneers, office 1,495 Broadway. Parlors—Magnificent Parlor Suits, latest styles, covered with the richest description of satin brocatel and silk reps, French glass Pier and Oval Mirrors, brocatel and lace Curtains, rich Chandeliers, French imported Bronzes, Vases, Statuary, fine Oil Paintings, Parlor Ornaments, Clocks, rosewood Pianoforte, Stool and Cover; Etageres, Cabinets, gilded and inlaid Tables, Bookcase, Books, Library Table, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Wardrobes, Turkish Sofas, Lounges, Chairs, spring and hair Mattresses, Bedding, Buffet, Extension Table, Dining Room Suit in reps, Dinner Set, Glass, China, Silver Ware; basement and servants' Furniture. Goods packed and delivered for purchasers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FOR SALE, THE ENTIRE FURniture and Fixtures of a large mechanics' Boarding House, now filled with thirty good paying boarders; sold on account of the present proprietor going to Europe. If not disposed of at private sale by Monday, July 29, will be sold at public auction on Tuesday, July 30, on the premises. Apply to DAUCHY & JOHNSON, 454 Canal street.

ALFRED A. CALDWELL, AUCTIONEER.—THIS DAY (Friday), at 12 o'clock, by order of administratrix M. Doughty (deceased), elegant Furniture in store 79 Nassau street, near Fulton, consisting of magnificent Parlor Suits in reps and satin, richly carved Chamber Suits in rosewood and walnut, Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Hat Stands, Hair Mattresses, Tables, Chairs, Desks, &c., &c. Also magnificent carved rosewood Pianoforte. Sale positive and without reserve to close the business. A rare chance, as the goods must be sold.

A. A. CALDWELL, AUCTIONEER.—FRIDAY, JULY 26, at 10½ o'clock, five Billiard Tables, Phelan & Collender make; Chairs, Tables, Mirrors, Chandelier, Washstand, Range, Copper Boiler, &c., &c., being the entire stock of the magnificent saloon, 410 Eighth avenue, near Thirty first street. Positively without reserve, to close the business.

AUCTION NOTICE. AUCTION NOTICE.
A large Household Furniture sale this day, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at private residence, 124 West Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, comprising Pianoforte, cost 900; rich Parlor Suits, Bedroom Suits, Brussels Carpets, Lace Curtains, marble top Tables, single and double Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, spring and hair Mattresses, Lounges, Clocks, Chairs, Bedding, dining room, basement and kitchen Furniture, and over 300 lots by catalogue. HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer.

AUG. HYNARD, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at 77 Eighth avenue, large quantity new Furniture, pay advances; miscellaneous lots Furniture, Bedding, Chairs, Tables, Carpets, Mirrors, Wardrobes, Extension Tables, Refrigerators, Bureaus, elegant Bar, Crockery, &c., account storage.

AUCTION SALE.
Elegant Household Furniture.
THIS DAY (Friday),
at the private residence, 36 West Fifteenth street,
near Fifth avenue, commencing at 10½ o'clock,
Drawing Room Suits, Pompadour Marie Antoinette styles, Etageres, Cabinets, Bookcase, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Clocks, rosewood Pianoforte celebrated maker, rosewood walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Dining Furniture, China, Glass, Silver Ware, Basement Kitchen Furniture, Furniture Servants' Apartments. Sale positive. AUGUST MARTINES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE. AUCTION SALE.
This (FRIDAY) MORNING,
commencing at 10½ o'clock.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will sell all the elegant and costly Furniture contained in private residence 120 West 23d st., namely:—Elegant 7¼ octave rosewood Pianoforte, cost $1,000; Parlor Suits, Mirrors, Carpets, Bronzes, Paintings, Bookcase; 800 volumes of Books, &c.; Bedroom Suits, in rosewood and walnut; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Dining Room, Buffet, Chairs, Extension Table, &c. Over 250 lots by catalogue. Sale positive.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER.
Assignee's sale of elegant
Meat Market Fixtures, Horses, Wagons and Carts, &c.
MAX BAYERSDORFER sells on Monday, July 29, at 1 o'clock, at 442 Sixth avenue, marble top Counters, marble top Corn Beef Trays, marble top Fish Trays, excellent Icehouse, Desks, 500 cans of Canned Fruit, Peaches, Beans, Lobsters, Salmon, Tomatoes, &c.; Meat Benches, Trays, Sausage Machines, Grindstones, all kinds of swing and platform Scales, Knives, Office Furniture, Desks, patent Lard; also superior Wagons, spring Carts, single and double Harness, &c.; positively, in lots to suit. By order of John Roberts, Jr., assignee. Messrs. Logan & Kane, attorneys.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS to-morrow (Saturday), at 50 Union street, South Brooklyn, $3,000 worth Crockery, Glassware and Cutlery Ware, &c., in lots to suit dealers.
MAX BAYERSDORFER'S office, 245 Bowery.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS on Tuesday, July 30, at 264 First avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, handsome Liquor Store; bargain at private sale.
MAX BAYERSDORFER'S office, 245 Bowery.

BY GOODALE, CAMPBELL & CO., AUCTIONEERS. Will sell in lots, by auction, on Monday, 29th, entire large assorted stock of choice Teas, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Fixtures, &c., contained in up town first class grocery store. Will also sell fine young Horse, Grocer's Wagon and Harness, nearly new; more full particulars hereafter.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell
100,000 tons Scranton Coal,
at public auction, on Wednesday, July 31, at 12 o'clock noon, at 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BY S. W. DAUCHY, AUCTIONEER—BY DAUCHY & JOHNSON—Sells this day, at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, a general assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of Velvet, Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, China Mattings, Parlor and Bedroom Suits, Enamelled Chamber Suits, Extension and Dining Tables, Chairs, black walnut Bedsteads, Beds, Bedding, Mattresses, Pillows, Sheets, Blankets, Pier, Mantel and other Mirrors; Lounges, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Window Curtains, Shades, three Pianofortes, Glass and Crockery Ware, Silverware, Cutlery, Bar Counter, Office Desks, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
SATURDAY, July 27,
at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street, large assortment of Household Furniture, Parlor, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Bedding, &c.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, at 1 P. M. this day, at No. 400 Sixth avenue, one Coupe. MICHAEL McNEIRNY, City Marshal.

MORTGAGE SALE.—HENRY DREHER & SON, AUCtioneers, office 172 East Houston street, sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at 165 Chrystie street, Lager Beer Saloon, Tables, Chairs, Counter, &c.
HENRY DREHER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—WATCHES AND JEWELRY. This day JAS. AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell, at 59 New Bowery, at 12 o'clock sharp, 600 lots of gold and silver Watches, Diamond and Gold Jewelry, Chains, Opera Glasses, Guns, Pistols, Instruments, a large quantity of Carpenters' Tools and Fancy Goods.
By order of
J. A. JARMAN, 185 Varick street.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—SALE OF LEAF TObacco, Cigars, Wines, Liquors, &c., this day, Friday, July 26, at 11 o'clock, at 13 Bowery; 10 cases of old Leaf Tobacco Cigars, — bbls. Bourbon and Rye Whiskeys, casks Gin, Brandies, Port and Sherry Wines; also Demijohns and Cases Liquors. Sale positive, in lots to suit dealers.

SALES AT AUCTION.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—SALE OF A LARGE Stock of Liquors and Wines; also Marshal and Assignee sale this day (Friday), July 26, at 11 o'clock, at 13 Bowery, of Wines, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco, viz.:—Of 75 barrels choice old Bourbon and Rye Whiskeys, various brands and ages; also, casks of Brandies, Gin, Port, Sherry and Claret Wines; also, 250 cases Wines and Liquors; also, cases Champagne, Cordial Bitters, &c.; also, (6) six cases leaf Tobacco, Cigars, &c.; one large size Safe; also, one fine Billiard Table, Furniture, &c. By order of
E. LIPPMAN, City Marshal.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL ON Saturday, at 10½, the Stock and Fixtures of Wine and lunch room 266 Broadway; fine Counters, Ice Box, Copper Measures, &c.; first class stock Brandy, Whiskyes, &c.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE NO. 6 City Hall place—Will sell on this day, at 10½ o'clock, the Stock and Fixtures of Lager Beer Saloon and Restaurant, 241 Second street, near avenue B—Fine walnut Counters, large Ice Box, Bagatelle Table, a large lot of Tables, Chairs, Glassware, &c.; also Bourbon, Gin, Brandy, Cigars, &c.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A.—NO MORE TYPE PRINTING, MANIFOLD OR copyists for business purposes. Business men are getting any number of copies of a letter, circular, price list, map, plan, music by using "Maurice's Autographic Cylinder," or by sending any original document or drawing to MAURICE'S Autographic Establishment, 160 William street. 100 copies are reproduced for $2 50; 1,000 copies, $9. Circular. price list and reference free.

AN ACTIVE OR SILENT PARTNER WANTED—(ACtive preferred), in a manufacturing medicine business, established six years; profits large; a thorough investigation afforded, and undoubted reference given. Address A. A. STANNARD, with McKesson & Robbins, 91 Fulton street.

A CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH.—A PARTNER wanted, with $5,000 or $6,000, in an old established business, doing a first class trade, in one of the best localities in Brooklyn. Address, for one week, W. ACHTELL, Herald office.

AN ACTIVE OR SPECIAL PARTNER, WITH A CAPital of from $12,000 to $20,000, to take the place of a retiring partner in an old established jewelry business. Address JEWELER, Herald office.

AN ACTIVE MAN WANTED—WHO CAN READILY command $200 cash, to engage in a light, respectable and permanent business; good pay. Apply to HOWE & CO., 296 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE IN THE produce commission business in this city, having an extensive trade desires a partner with $10,000 to $15,000. Address C., Herald office.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF ONLY $300, in an unusually good paying business; will pay $100 weekly; single man preferred. Inquire at 355 West Thirty-first street.

A PARTNER WITH $800 WANTED—TO INCREASE an old established, paying business, his duty to be financial. Full particulars at AMES & CO.'S, No. 7 Murray street, room 23.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, TO MANUFACture a staple article, of unlimited demand and ready sale for cash; large profits, quick returns; no risk. Address T. THOMPSON, Herald office.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 CASH, IN A hotel, on account of the death of manager. Address HOTEL OWNER, Herald office.

CAPITALIST WANTED.—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, with from $15 to $20,000, wanted as partner in a good paying business. Address L. S., Herald office.

EXCHANGE, FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A VALUABLE Distillery, with continued distillation for alcohol, &c., in North New York, Westchester county. Address A. H., Post office, Mott Haven, N. Y.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN A SIXTY GRAIN white wine Vinegar Factory, in full operation. Apply at 330 East Sixtieth street.

FOR SALE—A MONTHLY PUBLICATION IN A large Western city, well established; one-half interest for sale to a party who can take the business management, or the whole will be sold, if desired, on easy terms. Address F. E. C., box 5,452 Post office, New York city.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, ESTablished over 30 years; goods in constant demand and sold for cash; to any party desiring to engage in pleasant business this is an opportunity seldom offered. Principals may address G. & D., box 2,871 Post office.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR UNENCUMbered Real Estate—A first class old established Business; a bargain if applied for immediately. Address A. Z., Herald office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A FIRST CLASS PHOTOgraphic Gallery, with everything complete for making good work; sold cheap for cash; splendid opportunity. Apply this week. NICHOLS, 383 Sixth avenue, N. Y.

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MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Institution for Young Ladies, 36 East Thirty-fifth street, New York (formerly 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris) will be reopened on Tuesday, September 24. Applications by letter till September 1, when Miles. Charbonnier will be in New York.

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THE URSALINES WILL RECEIVE SCHOLARS, ON the first Monday of September, at their Academy in East Morrisania, the buildings at their recently purchased place at Throgg's Neck not being prepared for the reception of pupils. The beautiful grounds at Throgg's Neck were owned by Mr. Charles Loughran, and are well known as having been the property of the late George Robins.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.
Every Evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
MR. ALBERT W. AIKEN,
in his sensational Drama of the
WITCHES OF NEW YORK,
WITCHES OF NEW YORK,
supported by a full Dramatic Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
JULY 29,
And every evening thereafter,
CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,
In the new Society Play,
From the French of Dumas,
ONE WIFE,
ONE WIFE,
In which she will be supported by a carefully selected cast, comprising Messrs. L. R. Shewell, Theo. Hamilton, A. D. Bradley, Vining Bowers, Augustus Piton, F. A. Tannehill, L. S. Steele; Mdes. Ponisi, Lizzie Price, Nina Varian, Miss E. V. Proudfoot, Miss Jane Clifford and Miss Nellie Jones.
Box Sheet now open at the office of the Theatre and at Ticket Office, 114 Broadway.

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FRITZ EXCELLED.
TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.,
new Local Drama of
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Preceded by Comedietta,
POOR PILLICODDY.
An unexceptionable bill.
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the versatile Comedians,
BAKER and FARRON,
in the new Dialect Drama,
CHRIS AND LENA,
introducing their great Dutch and Irish Specialties.
MONDAY, JULY 29, F. S. CHANFRAU
in American Drama of "KIT."

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EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
THE LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE COMPANY,
ENTIRELY REORGANIZED
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NEW FACES, NEW FEATURES,
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Great success of the grand spectacular burlesque extravaganza,
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STRIKING AND NOVEL MUSIC,
NEW DANCES
AND STARTLING TABLEAUX.
Box book open.

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WM. B. FRELIGH............Manager.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 26, 1872.
BENEFIT
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OOFTY GOOFT,
who will appear in two characters, in the successful drama of YACUP.
Mr. GEO. W. THOMPSON and OOFTY GOOFT,
in the new roaring comedy of
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MONDAY next—a new and most intensely interesting drama will be produced, entitled the
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Second Week of the Farewell Engagement
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By special request, every night this week,
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Preceded by the delightful Comedy, in two acts, by Brough, entitled
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POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.
Box office open from 8 to 4.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2¼ O'CLOCK.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS
WILL PERFORM AT
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HARLEM, SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 27,
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PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN,
FOR ONE WEEK,
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BENEFIT OF E. EDDY.
THE RAGPICKER OF PARIS
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THE IRISH LION.
MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON.
BLOW FOR BLOW.

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BENEFIT OF FRANK MAYO.
Last night but one of the
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GREAT SUCCESS.
EVERY SCENE ENCORED.
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UNRIVALLED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
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1. Overture, "Zampa"	Herold
2. Bridal Procession, "Lohengrin"	Wagner
3. Waltz, "Illustrationen"	Strauss
4. Selections from "William Tell"	Rossini
5. Overture, "Oberon"	Weber
6. Deutsche Tænze	Schubert
7. Polka, "Pizzicato"	Strauss
8. Ballet, "Faust,"	Gounod
Part III.	
9. Overture, "Stradella"	Flotow
10. Carnival of Venice, "Burlesque"	
11. Waltz, "New Vienna"	Strauss
12. March, "Campaign"	Schreiber

TERRACE GARDEN—FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET, BEtween Lexington and Third avenues.
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GRAND POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS,
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Mr. JOHN KOCH begs leave to announce to the public that on account of building the new hall at Terrace Garden he will be compelled to close the concerts on or about the 15th of August. From the first of September Terrace Garden will be let for summer nights' festivals. An early application is solicited.

RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS.—STEINWAY HALL, MONday evening, September 23. Debut in America of Mr. ANTON RUBINSTEIN, Mr. HENRI WIENIAUSKI, Mlle. LOUISE LIEBHART, Mlle. LOUISA ORMENI. M. REMBIELINSKI, Conductor.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 BROADway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—Every one should visit this wonderful Museum. It is full of everything people should see and understand. Lectures daily on "The Philosophy of Marriage." Those parties unable to attend these important lectures can have them forwarded, post free, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing SECRETARY NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, New York.

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CARD.—J. JAY WATSON'S PRIVATE MUSIC ROOMS, 92 Clinton place, established 1854—Private Lessons only; Organ, Piano, Violin, Guitar, Singing Harmony. Circulars and "Students' Journal" mailed free.

WANTED—A LECTURER FOR PANORAMA, TO sing Irish and as treasurer; security required. Address P. RAMA, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED.—A FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY FOR THE "RED POCKETBOOK," to be produced at the Olympic Theatre, September 2, 1872. Engagement positive for six weeks. Apply, by letter, to SAML. COLVILLE.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES TO TRAVEL FOR a season of eight or ten months with a first class exhibition; must have good voices and some knowledge of music; salary $30 a week. Address A. SIMPSON, box 164 Herald Uptown Branch office.

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THEATRICAL AND
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ESTABLISHMENT,
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THEATRICAL,
MINSTREL AND VARIETY CUTS CONSTANTLY
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A MAGNIFICENT 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, of the richest tone and finish, nearly new, at half its value for cash, at 497 Pearl street, near Centre.

A NEW GRAND SCALE 7¼ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Pianoforte, best city makers, round corners, carved legs, cost $1,000, including Stool Cover and Music Cabinet, for $390, at private residence, No. 120 West 23d st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (165 Fourth av).

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A WEBER PIANOFORTE, 7¼ OCTAVE, FOUR round corners; carved legs; overstrung bass. Bargain for cash. A rosewood Pianoforte only $100.
J. BIDDLE, 13 Waverley place, near Broadway.

AT HAINES BROTHERS, 27 UNION SQUARE.—Those desiring a first class piano should not purchase before calling at our salesrooms. Elegant Pianos unrivalled in tone and finish, at prices to please. Every piano warranted as represented.
N. B.—A few Pianos in from rent will be sold at great bargains.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR sale—Property family leaving city, made order, city maker, fully guaranteed, used 5 months, cost $900, for $250; Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture; China, Glass, Silver Ware; a sacrifice. 36 West 15th st., near 5th avenue.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF NEW AND most beautiful style, of best makers, at lower prices for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent, at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

$7 MONTH RENT.—BEAUTIFUL NEW 7 OCTAVE rosewood Pianos, every improvement; fully warranted; instalments taken; $55 cash, balance $12 monthly. Price $250. R. CABLE, 470 Eighth avenue.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF AFRICA.

Complete Chart of Equatorial Explorations in the Tropical Continent.

LIVINGSTONE'S NEW WORLD

The Orographic and Hydrographic Features of Eastern Africa and the Nilotic Basin.

PTOLOMEAN GEOGRAPHY.

Grant, Speke, Burton, Baker, Livingstone as Colaborers Towards One Grand Result.

STANLEY AND "THE MAN OF IRON."

"The Great Divide" of the Zambezi and the Upper Nile.

THE PROBLEM OF THE AGES SOLVED.

Herald "Up Nile" Expedition.

FURTHER MAP EXPLANATIONS.

The splendid map, presented to-day to the HERALD readers, graphically portrays the combined and corrected results of all known explorations in Equatorial Africa. As an accurate work of art and as the expression of all that geographic science can at present deduce from these explorations, it will historically perpetuate the memory of the illustrious explorers and cosmographers, who have despised the danger and the toil of research and plunged into the trackless regions of the great tropical continent. It will also serve the additional purpose of preserving to fame the great exploits (in which the whole American press must share with the HERALD) by which the imperilled band under Sir Samuel Baker has been sought for by our "Up Nile" expedition, and by which also the indomitable Livingstone has been found and succored by the courage of our correspondent, Stanley.

A NEW WORLD BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

It is no exaggeration to say that these charted results reveal a new world to civilization. Even in his most sanguine moments Columbus was unconscious of the immense boon his discovery had conferred on the world. It is, doubtless, even so with Livingstone and those who have been the sharers of his labors and the companions of his trials. But the philosophic mind, overleaping the present and peering into the near future, beholds these accomplished results in their varied relations to human progress, and the developments—moral, social and scientific—that must ere long follow in the blazing track of the explorer. Although the Continent of Africa is three times as large as Europe, and nearly equals the combined land masses of North and South America, its geography has, till recently, been scarcely better known than it was in the times of Phœnician glory and the early Portuguese adventures of Bartholomew Diaz and Vasco di Gama, and absolutely less known to the scientist than the face of the moon, of which he has exquisite and beautiful photographs.

THE GREAT SECRET,

which, from the time of Herodotus, has ever baffled the skill and penetration of all geographers and physicists, has been the wonderful phenomena which belong to the Nile. On the tangled and mysterious thread of its course nature has strung the richest gems of African geography and hydrography, and it was to the genius of Livingstone that she first disclosed the fact that he who unravelled the mystery of the ancient river would be the first to gather these precious pearls of knowledge. The gist of the great problem of the Nile has been to explain how its volume can be sustained, for over fourteen hundred miles, from its junction with the uncertain Atbara, in Lower Nubia, to the Mediterranean Sea, without a single tributary stream, beneath a scorching sun and amid the thirsty and burning sands of the desert. We shall presently see how perfectly the discovery of Livingstone, as announced by the HERALD correspondent, unlocks the whole difficulty, and presents the mind, so to speak, with a bird's-eye view of the whole subject.

EXPLANATION OF THE MAP.

The map is made out from all the reports furnished, at different times, by the numerous African explorers, especially Dr. Livingstone, Sir Samuel Baker, Captains Grant, Speke and Burton, the maps of the Royal Geographical Society of London, the data furnished by Dr. Livingstone through Mr. Stanley in all his communications to the HERALD, and also from all the data forwarded us by our "Up Nile" expedition, sent out from Cairo in search of Sir Samuel Baker. Included in these results will be found the corrections for instrumental errors by the different explorers in determining the altitudes and elevations of the high lands and lake levels of the whole country. The corrections are made by several of the ablest English and American scientists, and furnish the means for constructing an orographic chart of Eastern Equatorial Africa. The line of Stanley's route in search of Livingstone, as well as the now famous scene of his fight with Mirambo (indicated by the American flag), the camp of Livingstone (marked by the English flag), as also Stanley's camp and headquarters by his national colors, are marked very clearly. The second great expedition of the HERALD up the Nile is also given from Cairo to Korasko, and thence across the Nubian Desert to the Nile and southward to Khartoum, where it was last heard from on its way to find Sir Samuel Baker, as also the last reported camp of Sir Samuel. The entire topography of the regions around lakes Tanganyika, Albert Nyanza and Victoria Nyanza; the hydrography (so far as given by the latest telegrams and letters of Stanley and Livingstone) of the Chambezi, the Luapula and the Lualaba, and all the surrounding country whose drainage supplies the headwaters of the Nile are also given in full.

Without attempting now to supply anything like a history or detailed *resumé* of the great expeditions of Livingstone and his co-laborers, it may be well for the reader to mention briefly the results obtained by the chief explorers.

SUCCESSIVE STEPS IN THE GREAT DISCOVERY.

The first light that broke over the problem of ages was that obtained by the early adventures of Livingstone bringing to our knowledge the drainage of the Lake Nyassa and the upper Zambezi River, and then by the journeys of Captain Speke, in 1858, which led him into a land where small rivulets began to flow northward into a great fresh water sea lying about four hundred and eighty miles south of Gondokoro, the uppermost well known point on the White Nile. Starting in October, 1860, from the East African coast, Speke and Grant pushed towards Kazeh, and, traversing a country never previously trodden by civilized man, determined that this great fresh water lake, or sea, Victoria Nyanza, whose southern watershed extends to three degrees south of the Equator, is the reservoir from which the sacred Bahr-El-Abiad, or White Nile, mainly or largely descends to Gondokoro and thence by Khartoom into the sandy plains of Egypt.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER'S DISCOVERY OF THE ALBERT LAKE.

Since the days of Ptolemy, the Nile was described as flowing from two great lakes, and while Victoria Nyanza had been found by Speke to be one of them, it was reserved for Baker to discover Albert Nyanza as the other, and perhaps the most extensive of the two. Baker set out in 1861, without avowing his intention to seek for the sources of the Nile, but with the cherished hope, to use his own words, "as the insignificant worm slowly bores its way into the hardest oak, even so I hoped by perseverance to reach the heart of Africa." He employed the first year in exploring all the Nile tributaries from Abyssinia, and thence descended the banks of the Blue Nile to Khartoom, and left this city on the 18th of December, 1864, arriving at Gondokoro after forty-five days' voyage on the water. After almost incredible sufferings and long marches southward through a land of misery and malaria, to which his party were constantly exposed on the fatal banks of the White Nile—weak, tottering and exhausted with more than a twelve month's anxiety, toil and sickness, suddenly upon reaching some rising ground,

THE GREAT RESERVOIR OF THE NILE

burst upon his astonished and delighted vision. "Far below his view point, some fifteen hundred feet beneath a precipitous cliff of granite, lay my prize so hardly sought. A boundless sea-horizon south and southwest; while west the faint blue mountains, of about seven thousand feet above the water level, hemmed in the glorious expanse of waters." Such is his own vivid picture of Albert Nyanza, whose waves were rolling upon a beach of sand, beneath the discoverer's gaze, and whose pleasant waters he drank with gratitude. Speaking of his discovery, the modest Baker said:—"For myself I claim no honor as the discoverer of a source, as I believe the mighty Nile may have a thousand sources. The birthplace of that great river is the vast rock basin of the Albert Nyanza. In those profound depths, bosomed in the mountain range of Equatorial Africa, in a region of ten months' rainfall, every drop of water, from the passing shower to the roaring mountain torrent, is stored in that great reservoir of nature. So vast is its volume of water that no single stream appears to influence its level. Even the great river, from the Victoria (Nyanza) Lake enters the great reservoir absorbed without a perceptible current." Sir Samuel determined the elevation of the Albert Nyanza to be 2,720 feet. But Mr. Buchan, the eminent secretary of the Scottish Meteorological Society, afterwards corrected the barometric height from Baker's observation, and reduced it to 2,520 feet, which must now be regarded as its most accurate measurement.

"PTOLEMY'S WESTERN LAKE RESERVOIR OF THE NILE."

To Captains Burton and Speke, companions in exploration, in the years 1857 and 1858, is due the honor of finding another grand receptacle of water, which forms the interesting and, as yet, but imperfectly discovered Lake Tanganyika. This magnificent lake, draining a large and high table land and mountainous region, has been proved to have no immediate connection with Lake Nyassa on the southeast, nor with the Indian Ocean on the east, nor yet with Lake Albert Nyanza or Lake Victoria Nyanza on the north. Nor has any connection been established between Tanganyika and the Chambezi River, on the southern side of the lake. Lake Tanganyika was found to be fresh water, and to receive the streams of the Rusisi on the north, the Marungu on the south, and other smaller streams. It is impossible to suppose that the evaporation from its surface can at all equal, much less exceed, the immense tropical rainfall which fills its caverns and beds, *and the conclusion is therefore irresistible that it must discharge itself on its western side into some river having a general meridional course.*

The great question which remains for Livingstone to settle is this:—

DOES TANGANYIKA LAKE CONNECT WITH THE NILOTIC BASIN?

Ptolemy, the wonderful Græco-Egyptian geographer, A. D. 136, viewing this matter almost in the light of Burton's researches, had located just such a lake as Tanganyika on his maps, and given it connection with the head waters of the Nile. It is true that the Ptolomean chart and geography recognize two principal lacustrine reservoirs of the Nile, but they also speak of others, and it is highly probable their author alluded to the identical Lake Tanganyika of our explorers. To clear up this difficulty two things must be settled. The first and most important of these is the altitude of Tanganyika. Burton fixed this altitude (above the sea) at about eighteen hundred feet, and nearly all writers and cartographers since the date of his discovery have blindly and undiscriminatingly repeated him. If Lake Tanganyika is only 1,800 feet above the sea and Albert Nyanza 2,520 feet, it is clear that the former cannot discharge itself into the valley of the Nile and the basin of the Albert Lake without running over seven hundred feet up hill. The conclusion, therefore, reached by those who accept Burton's figures of 1,800 feet for Tanganyika is that this lake empties itself by a westerly channel-way into the upper watershed of the Congo River, and thence into the Atlantic Ocean. There is, however, no logical necessity for such a conclusion, nor any known fact to countenance it, when we remember that Burton's figures are not relied upon, even by himself. The method of determining the height pursued by all these explorers has been by noticing the point of the thermometer at which water boils. Speaking of the particular elevation and drainage of Tanganyika, Burton says very pointedly:—

"An objection to the theory that the Tanganyika Lake drains into the Luta Nzigé at once suggests itself, and it would be fatal if reliance could be placed upon it. I allude to the levels. Lake Tanganyika is allowed but 1,844 feet. Captain Speke (page 332 of the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, vol. xxxiii.) argues that the Luta Nzigé is 2,161 feet, or upwards of three hundred feet above the Tanganyika. But his B. P. (boiling point) observation was made at Paira, a station distant from the stream, and even to obtain that altitude he was obliged to add the mean of certain differences, 368 feet; this emendation is not generally accepted. During our exploration of Tanganyika the state of our vision would, I am convinced, explain a greater difference than the fraction of a degree. Without reference to variation of barometric pressure, our thermometer had altered from first to last one degree (F.) 535 feet. On our return to Konduchi, a harbor on the eastern coast, our B. P. (boiling point) thermometer boiled at 214 F. This alone would give a difference of 1,000 feet. Mr. A. G. Findlay, in his able paper of 1867, read before the Royal Geographical Society, says:—'A single observation of Captain Speke, with what he described to me as a 'bath' thermometer, gave, as the elevation of the lake (Tanganyika), 1,844 feet. But this thermometer, when brought to the coast, read 214 degrees F., instead of 212 degrees.' 'Captain Speke's single observation as to the elevation of that lake,' he again says, 'is probably erroneous to the extent of the index error showed by his thermometer on the sea shore, two degrees, equal to about 1,000 feet,' and he thus forcibly concludes that 'we must apply the known correction by Sir Samuel Baker's thermometer to Captain Speke's observation, acknowledged to be imperfect; this will bring Tanganyika Lake up to 2,844 feet, or 124 FEET ABOVE THE ALBERT NYANZA!'"

According to the latest and more exact correction of Mr. Buchan this should be, instead of 124 feet above the Albert Lake, 324 feet. Keith Johnston, Jr., one of the most judicious and accurate of all our physicists, in his late "Physical Geography," does not hesitate to state that "Lake Tanganyika's elevation is perhaps 2,800 feet above the sea." And Sir Roderick J. Murchison, in his report to the Royal Geographical Society in 1866, also concludes—"The altitude of Tanganyika, as given (by a bad instrument it is true) by Burton and Speke, was very erroneous; for by their measurement it was more than eight hundred feet below the level of Albert Nyanza, as fixed by Baker."

We have, therefore, in view of all these authorities and others, and the mass of circumstantial and cosmographical evidence corroborating them, not hesitated to give to Lake Tanganyika the altitude of 2,850 feet. We are all the more certain that these figures are approximately exact, because it is well known that this lake is fresh water. Every other known lake in the world without an outlet is of a saline character, and it is next to impossible that Tanganyika can have any outlet, unless it be to the westward through what Dr. Livingstone has demonstrated to be the general Upper Nilotic valley and basin.

After what has now been advanced concerning all the different links of discovery which connect themselves with the great discovery and with all the explorations of Equatorial Africa, of which David Livingstone may truly say,

Quorum maxima pars fui,

we are now in a position to capture and command

A UNIQUE VIEW

of all Eastern Africa and its hydrographic and orographic systems.

We have already said that it was reserved to the genius of Livingstone to combine all the researches and results of his fellow explorers into a harmonious whole. In 1865 he prepared for his present vast undertaking, and proceeded to Zanzibar. Thence, on the 28th of March, 1866, he crossed to the main land of Africa and commenced the march along the valley of the Rovuma River. Plunging into the wilderness of the African interior, he was lost sight of till found at Ujiji by Stanley. During this long agony of suspense to the civilized world Livingstone has conclusively settled or discovered one great and all-important feature of the Nilotic basin. From about the eleventh degree of south latitude and between the thirtieth and thirty-eighth meridians of east longitude he found the head waters of a noble river, the Chambezi, entirely distinct from the Zambesi, long known to geographers through his earlier labors; and he has traced this river Chambezi, through its countless meanderings and its lacustrine reservoirs, 700 miles westward, around the southern side of Lake Tanganyika and thence northward and westward to a point within 180 miles of its probable connection with the Albert Nyanza lake. The reader will easily trace the Chambezi on the map, through Lake Bangweolo and thence northward and northwestward, and the delineations on the chart leave nothing further to be explained.

We have said that the Chambezi, after it had become the Lualaba, has a probable, we had almost said, an unquestioned connection with Albert Nyanza; for, though the great explorer has yet to examine the gap of unvisited and unknown territory on the south of Albert Nyanza and the north and west of Tanganyika, all the elements and conditions now ascertained in the great problem of the ages conspire in forcing the conclusion that, if spared to science, "the man of iron" will find that the Lualaba, after receiving a tributary from Tanganyika on the west, actually forms with the Chambezi and the Luapula, the grand upper basin of the Nile. This will make

THE CHAIN COMPLETE

and, from Cairo and the Nilotic delta, on the Mediterranean, to Khartoum, Gondokoro, Albert Nyanza, Tanganyika, and far south to Bangweolo and the mountain streams of the Chambezi, in latitude eleven degrees south, there will not be a single link missing. It is this complete chain of physical conditions which alone can explain the perennial supply of the Nile in its unwearied and unexhausted flow through the fiery seas of sand, and beneath the terrific suns of Tropical and Equatorial Africa. It is a singular coincidence that the Amazon river is supplied, like the Nile, by the rainfall on both sides of the Equator, over which line the belt of rains and of greatest precipitation oscillates with the sun in declination. When this rain-belt is on the northern side of the Equator and pouring its floods into the streams which lie north of the Amazon, the river is swollen, and while, in our winter, the rain-belt is flooding the streams of Brazil south of the Amazon, they maintain its majestic volume to its wonted fulness. So also, to compare the Nile with the Amazon, it is now, easy, in the light of what Livingstone sends us through Stanley, to see that all the wonderful phenomena of the former river are unravelled and explained. While the rainy season floods the Abyssinian mountains and the regions of Africa north of the Equator, the Egyptian river is full to overflowing, and while the sun is vertical in the southern hemisphere in our winter and the upper basin of the Nile, the Chambezi, the Lualaba and the magnificent system of lakes around their courses are deluged with rainfall, the great river is sustained even along its most northerly limit and pours a noble flood of water past the Pyramids of Egypt and along the very quays of Cairo.

THE GREAT DIVIDE

which determines the climatic and hydrographic character of all Eastern Africa and the Nile-watered regions is thus seen to be found, and is exhibited on the map north of the Upper Zambezi and between the Zambezi and the Chambezi rivers, near the parallel of ten degrees south latitude. Could this great dividing ridge be removed by some Atlean labor and borne away, the probable result would be that the Zambezi would receive all the present drainage of the Chambezi and the Luapula and become a roaring Amazon or Mississippi, while the supplies of water for Tanganyika, Bangweolo and Albert Nyanza, failing to go northward into these States, the southern reservoirs of the Nile would fail to keep up its enriching and beneficial volume.

This paper must not close without calling attention to the route on the map of

THE HERALD "UP-NILE" EXPEDITION

sent out last year from Cairo in search of Sir Samuel Baker and the remnant of his gallant army of explorers under the flag of Egypt. We have already published accounts of the rapid march of our expedition across the Nubian Desert and its ascent of the Nile Valley by ship and steamer to Khartoum, whence they are pushing on to the southward on their search for Baker. A few days hence we may have tidings which will cheer the hearts of thousands and throw additional light over the whole field of the Middle Nile geography and meteorology.

FURTHER EXPLANATIONS OF THE MAP.

The summer of 1869 brought Livingstone on the west of Tanganyika, to the virgin country of Manyema, and this led him to the discovery of the two important lakes—Lake Kalmolondo (in latitude 6 degrees 30 minutes south) and Lake Lincoln (named in honor of the American President), both of which connect with the Lualaba River, and, originally, with the Chambezi. They are thus among the great Nilotic reservoirs of the Southern Hemisphere. The 180 miles of yet unexplored territory lie between the southern end of Albert Nyanza and the point farthest north attained by Livingstone while on the south and west sides of Tanganyika.

The Manyema country lies west of Lake Tanganyika. After resting at Ujiji from his long travels Livingstone set out the last of June, 1869, travelled south and southwest in the vicinity of Lake Moero, and coming around the southwestern angle of Tanganyika paused. Thence moving in a westerly and northerly direction he discovered Lake Kamolondo, and traced its connection with lakes Moero and Bangweolo on the south by means of the Luapala River, which is a continuation of the Chambezi (latitude 11 south), and which afterwards has its name altered to the Zualaba River. Dr. Livingstone found a river called the Locki, running from the west of Lake Kamolondo, and drawing into this lake the surplus waters of another lake, the Chebango, to which he gave the new name of Lake Lincoln. Thence moving in a northerly direction the great explorer reached a point (indicated on the map by the abrupt termination of the route mark) which is only 180 miles from the southern end of Lake Albert Nyanza.

INDIANS ON THE WARPATH.

Brainerd, Minn., Filled with Threatening Chippewas—Governor Austin Calling for Troops.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 25, 1872.

The St. Paul *Despatch* says that despatches were received late last night by Governor Austin from Brainerd, Minn., stating that the town was filled with Chippewa Indians who were threatening trouble. They had been ordered to leave, but refused, and the Governor was called upon for troops. Three companies of the First regiment were ordered to leave on a special train this morning and they will be joined on the route by other companies of the regiment. The cause of the trouble is supposed to be the hanging by a mob of the two murderers of Miss McArthur.

THE MISSOURI LIBERAL CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, July 25, 1872.

The Liberal State Convention has been called to meet in Jefferson City on the 21st of August, at the same time and place as the Democratic State Convention.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Reassemblage of the Geneva Court of Arbitration—A Lengthy Session—Strict Silence and No Report to the People.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

GENEVA, July 25, 1872.

The members of the Alabama Claims Arbitration Tribunal reassembled in the Hotel de Ville at half past twelve o'clock this afternoon, and, after remaining in session four hours, adjourned to meet again on Monday next.

The rigid secrecy heretofore observed in relation to the proceedings of the Court is strictly maintained, and nothing of the least importance concerning the meeting of to-day can be ascertained.

HARMONIOUS ACTION.

The rumors that a difficulty had arisen in the Court of Arbitration are positively contradicted.

CATACAZY'S CASE.

Imperial Russian Decree Dismissing the Ex-Minister from the Service of the Crown.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25, 1872.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* to-day publishes an imperial decree dismissing from the diplomatic service of the empire M. de Catacazy, former Russian Minister to the United States, and lately stationed at Paris.

The *Journal* states that the publication by Catacazy of his pamphlet in relation to his imbroglio with Secretary Fish was entirely without the knowledge and against the will of the imperial government.

FRANCE.

Execution of Communists—Difference of Political Opinion at the Death Post—Trade Strikers' Assault on the Troops and a Fatal Retaliation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, July 25, 1872.

The three Communists convicted of participation in the massacre of the hostages in the Rue Haxo were shot at Satory to-day. One of the condemned when brought to the place of execution shouted, "*A bas la Commune!*" the other two cried "*Vive la Commune!*" in their last moments.

MILITARY FIRE AGAINST ASSAULTING STRIKERS.

The coal miners at Denain, in the Department of the Nord, who are on a strike, made an attack to-day upon a detachment of troops which had been sent to that place to preserve the peace.

The troops were compelled to fire upon their assailants, killing one of them and wounding several. Forty of the attacking miners were arrested and lodged in prison.

THE STRIKE EXTENDING AND A RIOTOUS DISPOSITION MANIFESTED.

Disturbances were also occasioned last night by the strikers in the city of Auzin, Department of the Nord. They were, however, easily suppressed by the troops without casualties.

Reinforcements of troops have arrived in the department from Paris, with tents and provisions, as if for a lengthy stay.

President Thiers has written to the Perfects of the Departments, as well as to the commanding Generals, instructing them to use their utmost endeavors to maintain order.

The disturbances at Auzin were, nevertheless, renewed this morning, and the troops, who were pelted with stones by the rioters, were forced to use their muskets, killing one of the strikers.

Otherwise the Department of the Nord, as well as the entire Department of the Somme, are undisturbed, and the men have made no demands upon their employers.

CONJECTURE AS TO CAUSE.

The troubles in the coal mining districts are believed to be fomented by members of the International Society of Belgium.

SPAIN AND FRANCE.

President Thiers' Preservation of the Border Neutrality.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, July 25, 1872.

The French government authorities have seized a quantity of arms, near the Spanish frontier, which, it is believed, were intended for use by insurrectionists against the government of King Amadeus.

IRELAND.

The Home Rule Movement and Its Promoters in Parliament.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 26—5:30 A. M.

The debate in the House of Commons on the case of Justice Keogh, involving the Irish home rule question, which was to have been brought up to-night, on the motion of Mr. Isaac Butt, member for Limerick, has been postponed.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26—1 A. M.

Probabilities.

The low barometer and area of cloud and rain on the lower lakes will move rapidly eastward, with southerly to easterly winds, over the Northern, Middle and Eastern States. Clearing weather will prevail in the northwest the Upper Mississippi Valley and on the upper lakes, and extend southwestward to the Ohio Valley and to the lower lakes by Friday noon. Clear weather will prevail in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with southerly winds.

The Weather in this City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1871.	1872.		1871.	1872.
3 A. M.	70	69	3:30 P. M.	74	86
6 A. M.	71	70	6 P. M.	70	84
9 A. M.	72	76	9 P. M.	73	77
12 M.	76	79	12 P. M.	75	76

Average temperature yesterday.................. 79¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.................. 72⅝

BITTEN BY A SKUNK.

A Woman Dies from a Wound Inflicted by the Animal—Symptoms of Hydrophobia Manifested Before Death.

NEWBURG, July 25, 1872.

About two months ago Mrs. Elizabeth Clark, of the village of Highland Mills, in this county, had a fight with a skunk, which attacked her, and seizing a finger held on so tenaciously that its jaws had to be forced open to release the finger. The wound healed, and nothing more was thought of the affair until Tuesday of this week, when the arm commenced swelling. Soon afterwards symptoms resembling those of hydrophobia were manifested, the woman frothing at the mouth, snapping and biting, horrified at the sight of water, &c., and requiring force to hold her.

She died in great agony at eleven o'clock last night, leaving a family of five small children.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

President Grant arrived in this city yesterday morning, having come with General Porter by the early train from Washington. He was met at the railroad depot by his son, Lieutenant Frederick D. Grant, United States Army, of General Sherman's staff, who arrived here this week by the Oceanic from Europe. The party put up at the Astor House, where they took a sly and curious peep into the headquarters of Dr. Greeley's committee. The President and Lieutenant Grant afterwards started by the half-past nine o'clock boat for Long Branch, but General Porter remained in town and was closeted during the greater portion of yesterday afternoon with the Collector and the Naval Officer of the port in General Arthur's room in the Custom House.

CUBA.

Official Congratulation to the Crown in Madrid.

Military Dispersion of a Filibuster Invading Band—Colonial Finance and the Labor Supply—Reply to an English Press Suggestion.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, July 24, via KEY WEST, July 25, 1872.

The steamship Crescent City, from New York, arrived this morning.

The Captain General and the Casino Español have sent to King Amadeus congratulatory despatches on his escape from assassination.

FILIBUSTERS DISPERSED.

General Riguelme telegraphs a report of an engagement of the government troops with the nineteen remaining members of the Fannie expedition. Ten of the filibusters were killed and four captured, who were subsequently executed. The five who escaped are likely to die of hunger. Several stands of arms and a flag were captured.

PRESS REPLY TO AN ENGLISH SUGGESTION.

The *Diario* condemns the London *Times'* article recommending the sale of Cuba.

FINANCE AND THE LABOR SUPPLY.

Negotiations are in progress to establish a branch of the Spanish Bank at the capital of Porto Rico.

Importations of Chinamen continue. Two vessels arrived last week.

OFFICIAL MOVEMENTS.

General Portilla, commanding the Cinco Villas district, has arrived at Havana.

Captain Alfan has captured Augustin Aguero, the revolutionary Postmaster General.

Governor Zabalza returns to Spain on the 30th instant.

MEXICO.

American Contradiction of an Insurrectionary Report—A General in Danger—Quiet at Tepic.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25, 1872.

The following Mexican news has been received:—

The report that Lozada, of Tepic, was in arms against the Mexican government at the head of 10,000 men is wholly unfounded.

While Lozada was amusing himself by killing fish with Giant powder a cartridge exploded, blowing his hand to fragments and destroying one of his eyes.

All is quiet at Tepic.

The men shot at Mazatlan were conscripts who had revolted.

PROSPECT AND PROGRESS.

Work on the Guaymas and Tucson Railroad will, it is hoped, be commenced as soon as United States Consul Willard returns from the City of Mexico to Guaymas with the Executive signature to the concession.

Citizen Respect for the Memory of Juarez—Political Reconciliation in View of His Opening Grave.

MATAMOROS, July 25, 1872.

The public offices and places of business throughout the city were closed to-day, the national and Consular flags displayed at half-mast and minute guns fired in honor of Juarez.

The animosities exhibited during the recent revolution have given place to a better feeling. The political opponents of Juarez acknowledge his great services to the republic, and have united in the public demonstrations of respect to his memory.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General James H. Ledlie has quarters at the Gilsey House.

Viscount de Valcourt, of Paris, has arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Bishop P. T. O'Reilly, of Springfield, Mass., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General Hunter, of Washington, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressman William Williams, of Buffalo, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Governor Hoffman yesterday came from the capital to the Clarendon Hotel.

Lieutenant Leutze, of the United States Navy, is registered at the Hoffman House.

Judge E. F. Bullman, of Louisville, Ky., has arrived at the Grand Central Hotel.

General Baird, of the United States Army, has quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Governor E. M. McCook yesterday left the Fifth Avenue Hotel on his return to Colorado.

Count Zaninni, of the Italian Legation, is among the latest arrivals at the Albemarle Hotel.

Count Campo Alegre yesterday arrived at the Brevoort House. He is registered as from Havana.

Congressman William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, and Frank Hereford, of West Virginia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

President Grant, Secretary Fish, General Horace Porter and Lieutenant Grant arrived in this city from Washington early yesterday morning. The President, his son and General Porter had breakfast at the Astor House, and then continued on their way to Long Branch. Secretary Fish went to his residence, up the Hudson.

Judge John Van Allen, of Watkins, N. Y., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The Judge was one of the anti-Greeley, old Bourbon democrats who opposed the "suicide of the party" at Baltimore. He has not yet wheeled into line, but is working to secure the success of the coming Free-Trade Labor-Reform Old-Democratic Convention in Louisville.

Baron Stein, who, according to Mr. Bancroft, "kindled the idea of German unity, the spark of which time had fanned into flame," has had a memorial erected in Nassau, Germany. A few days ago the monument was unveiled in the presence of the Emperor William, the Empress and the Imperial Prince. Minister Bancroft made a speech, which was a hearty eulogy of the character and work of the Baron.

Colonel George W. Carter, the late Speaker of the House of Representatives of Louisiana, and Judge E. C. Billings, of New Orleans, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, having come on from Washington. Colonel Carter is said to have made another political somersault, and to have landed among the friends of Horace Greeley. He has thus come into friendly meeting with his whilom foe, Governor Warmoth. Truly, as a former statesman said, "Politics, like misery, makes strange bedfellows."

President Thiers' declaration that after Sedan the only desire of Prussia was to make peace, seems to be borne out in truth by a letter lately published by the *Eclaire* newspaper. It purports to have been written by Prince Bismarck immediately after Sedan, to his wife. After announcing that France was now at the mercy of Prussia, the Prince writes:—"My end, so obstinately and so patiently pursued, is attained; nothing remains but to demand from France—what she cannot refuse—two milliards, and the dismantling of a number of fortresses that I shall decide upon."

A number of the engineers and officers of the party sent out to survey a route for the proposed interoceanic canal across Nicaragua were yesterday brought to this city by the steamship City of Galveston, from Key West. The chief of this expedition, Captain Crossman, of the United States Navy, with six others of its members, met death by drowning in the harbor of Greytown, or San Juan del Norte, some time ago. The names of the gentlemen who arrived yesterday were:—Lieutenant Goodwin, U. S. N.; Lieutenant Schitkey, U. S. N.; J. E. Noel, U. S. N.; Lieutenant E. H. C. Lintze, U. S. N.; W. W. Rhodes, U. S. N.; Lieutenant J. M. Moser, U. S. N.; A. G. Menocal, J. F. Crowell, Dr. J. J. W. Elston, L. Norris.

ALDERMAN M'MULLIN.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1872.

Alderman McMullin's condition is more favorable to-night. The Moyamensing Hose Company have offered a reward of $2,000 for the arrest of Mara and the "Square Association" $500.

THE UNBRIBED SENATORS.

A Flood of Light on the St. Domingo Annexation Plot.

General Pleasonton the President's Go-Between.

His Letter to Carl Schurz on Behalf of Grant To Be Published.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 24, 1872.

Mr. Schurz left St. Louis last night and is now on his way to fulfil his speaking engagements in North Carolina.

The overtures mentioned in his speech were made to him by General Pleasonton, while Commissioner of Internal Revenue. He met Pleasonton in New York, where the latter told him, in an interview sought by Pleasonton, that if he would support

THE ST. DOMINGO SCHEME

all the patronage of the administration in Missouri would be transferred from Drake to himself. More than that, he could have any foreign patronage he desired. Schurz asked him if he came accredited from the President, and Pleasonton answered that he did, fully.

BRIBERY PURE AND SIMPLE.

Schurz declined to consider it, but when he got back to Missouri, seeing that the question of the annexation of St. Domingo was likely to become a serious point of difference, he wrote to Pleasonton, asking him to state more fully the overtures made verbally in New York. Pleasanton answered the letter quite explicitly, and it is this which can be produced. At that time Pleasonton was in high feather with the administration, and fully possessed its confidence. The letter will be made public in North Carolina, as Schurz has it with him.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1872.

Those Timely Documents—More to Come When Wanted—Fun for the Initiated.

A compilation is being made from that portion of the rebel archives which have been in possession of the government since the surrender of General Lee. These, with six or eight documents which are part of Jacob Thompson's proceedings and report, will soon be given to the public. Several of these papers are of far more political as well as historical significance than Thompson's report. Among them are letters from Holcomb, of Virginia, and Clay, the associate of Sanders. These present details are of transactions which are referred to in general terms by Thompson. A search through the files of the War Department has brought to light letters and reports which it is said will be unpleasant reading for some prominent Southerners.

New York Custom House Regulations.

Some few weeks ago the Secretary of the Treasury instructed the Collector at New York not to allow the entry of goods by uncertified invoices, but to require, where goods arrived without a certified invoice, that entry should be made by appraisement. This order was subsequently modified, so as to allow goods paying a purely specific duty to be entered upon duplicate uncertified invoices on giving bond to produce a certified invoice, and the order was subsequently further modified so as to allow goods paying ad valorem or mixed duties the same privilege.

Local Politics and Parti-Colored Pretentions.

At the adjourned convention of the Purvis wing of the republican party to-day, the Hon. John W. Lebarnes was nominated for delegate to represent the District of Columbia in Congress, Colonel N. G. Ordway having positively declined the nomination.

Laws Bearing on Silver Bars.

The following regulations relative to the receipt of base silver bullion at the Mint of the United States, the branch mints and the Assay Office at New York, have been issued from the Treasury Department:—Deductions for loss in refining—First, base silver bullion of less than 600 fine is not receivable; second, from 600 to 750 fine, containing copper as the chief alloying metal, with one or more of the following substances, viz., lead, antimony, arsenic and sulphur, one and one-quarter per cent on the gross weight of the deposit; third, on bullion 750 or 900 fine, one per cent; fourth, on bullion below 900 fine, containing copper only as the alloying metal, one-quarter per cent; fifth, when lead only is the alloying metal deposits of less fineness than nine hundred thousandths will not be received. The charge for refining, parting and bar making at the Mint of the United States, the branch mints and the Assay Office at New York continue as heretofore.

Naval Work and Naval Supplies.

The contracts under the bids for furnishing naval supplies, recently opened at the Department, will be awarded in the latter part of next week. The list of the supplies to be furnished is very large, embracing all kinds of materials used in the construction of ships at the Navy Yards, the cost of which will be about $400,000 for the present fiscal year. It is probable that as soon as the contracts have been awarded the work at the several Navy Yards will become more active, as the new supplies will be furnished immediately, and the work now suspended for want of supplies will be resumed.

Naval Changes.

Rear Admiral Joseph Lanman, lately commanding the South American fleet, has been placed on the retired list by reason of long and faithful service. The retirement of this officer promotes Commander Alex. M. Pennock, now commanding the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, to the grade of Rear Admiral, and Captain R. H. Wyman, in charge of the Hydrographic Office in this city, to be Commodore. There will be no promotion to fill the vacany caused by Wyman's promotion, Congress having at its last session passed a law restoring Capt. Beaumont to active duty, which increased the list of captains to fifty-one, and the promotion of Wyman reduces it to fifty, the number required by law.

Lieutenant George W. Pigman has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Yantic.

First Assistant Engineer Henry Snyder has been detached from the Philadelphia Navy Yard and ordered to the Saranac.

Second Assistant Engineer Levi F. Safford has been detached from the Saranac and ordered home.

Postal Extension on the Kansas Central.

The Postmaster General has ordered a daily mail service upon the Kansas Central Railroad, from Leavenworth to Grasshopper Falls, a distance of thirty-five miles, from August 1; also upon the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago road, from Lafayette to St. Ann, Indiana, a distance of forty-seven miles, to commence at the same time.

The San Francisco Mint.

The following is the official statement of the deposits and coinage at the Branch Mint at San Francisco during the fiscal year 1871-72:—Gold deposits—value, $25,351,270 74; silver deposits and purchases—value, $1,039,822 34—total deposits, $26,391,093 17. Gold coinage, $17,790,000; silver coinage, $955,500—total, $18,745,500. Unparted bars, $7,736,580 26. Total value, $26,482,080 26.

A LAND SLIDE IN PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 25, 1872.

A heavy land slide occurred this afternoon, on what is known as Boyd's Hill, on the side facing Second avenue. An immense mass of earth moved down, completely demolishing four new brick houses, owned by John Mullen. Two other houses were damaged. The occupants escaped unhurt. Further slides are anticipated, and considerable uneasiness is felt among the residents in the neighborhood.

GREELEY AND THE GRUMBLERS.

A Frightful Mare's Nest Discovered in Broome County.

Horace Greeley an Awful Copperhead.

A Wild Goose Chase After a Tame and Harmless Political Canard.

The Fun and Folly of a Big Bugaboo.

Mr. Carmichael and His Terrible Correspondence and Something About Rebel Debts.

COOL AND SHADY INTERVIEWS

Objections of the Philosopher to Talk on Politics—Farmers in a Ferment—Utter Recklessness of the Partisan Press—Something of a Farm and Very Proper Reflections on Things in General.

UNADILLA, N. Y., July 25, 1872.

Acting under instructions, a representative of the HERALD was despatched to Unadilla, Otsego county, to learn as much as possible relative to a correspondence alleged to have taken place between Horace Greeley and leading democrats of the State of New York prior to the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention. The accusation or statement, that for the first time appeared in a Broome county paper, attracted the attention of several metropolitan journals, and after many demands that the facts should be stated, if facts or correspondence existed, an article appeared Friday last in the local print mentioned giving what pretended to be particulars. This article, copied into a New York partisan paper, was again reproduced in that paper the following day. Mr. Lewis Carmichael is put forward to play the principal part in the ridiculous canard, and gets the credit in sources he abhors of originating the correspondence that finally brought about, it is attempted to show, Mr. Greeley's nomination for the Presidency. The representative of the HERALD sought and found Mr. Carmichael at his farm, near Unadilla, three hundred miles away, and it will be seen by what follows how unfounded and even malignant the story in question given to the public turns out to be in every important particular.

POLITICS IN THE INTERIOR OF NEW YORK.

For the last ten years Otsego county has been equally divided as to the political opinions of its voters. It contains 50,000 inhabitants and there are twenty-four towns, the county seat being Cooperstown, named after James Fennemore Cooper, the novelist. The republicans were successful last November, but the best informed persons predict confidently that Greeley will carry the county by at least two thousand majority. The representative of the HERALD, in conversation with men of both parties, found that the defection in the republican ranks, men who refuse to support Grant and now advocate Greeley's election, is very large; and this feeling, he was assured, extended to the adjoining counties of Delaware, Chenango, Schoharie and Herkimer. It would hardly be credited to learn how emphatic and general is the sentiment of the people in favor of Greeley, or to imagine how deep is the feeling among the republican farmers against Grant, who, in their opinion, has neutralized all his former services by keeping unnecessarily the wounds of the war open in the South for his own personal behoof, and turning the great office of the Presidency into an instrument, as they think, for filling his pockets and providing for unworthy relatives. One old farmer from Delaware county in conversation stated:—"I have read the *Tribune* for years, since I reached manhood. Greeley is my man, and nothing would persuade me that he is otherwise than eminent and honest. I liked Grant once, but there is no comparison between him and Uncle Horace. I am sick of reading of the Dents, jockeys and gifts." Much stronger views were expressed by republicans, but enough is here given to show the drift of opinion among republicans in the interior of New York.

MR. LEWIS CARMICHAEL.

Mr. Lewis Carmichael, who has been brought into a rather prominent position in the political arena, is a very plain man. He is over fifty years old, a widower, without children, and is generally called Luke by his neighbors, born in Otsego county, of united Irish and German parentage, he has lived there all his life, and for many years past has been, it is the simple village belief, a careful observer of public events. Mr. Carmichael is, perhaps, about five feet six inches high, or it may be a fraction less. He is strongly built, and has a decided stoop. His face is free from whiskers of any kind, and there is not a trace of gray to be observed in his head. But this does not indicate youth—time has laid a heavy hand upon the gentleman. The habit of looking towards earth has tended to lessen the brightness of an open countenance that at once conveys an idea of intelligence and suspicion. Mr. Carmichael improves in conversation. Among his fellow townsmen opinions differ as to his mental capacity. Plain, sententious and careful in language, he enlarges with a certain degree of effect on some political topic in which he takes an interest. There can be hardly any doubt as to his honesty of purpose, though he would at times strike a person as not being altogether frank or free from shuffling. Perhaps knowing that he was in correspondence with the great and best men of the country, he became inclined to vaunt over his importance and spoke indiscreetly to his neighbors; and, among them, as intimated, some think him a far-seeing and well informed politician, and others regard him as eccentric, shallow and even visionary. Carmichael, as far as our representative could see, is not overburdened with wordly goods, though in passing through the village in his company a man hailed him at a distance, when Carmichael stopped and he promptly paid the toiler for certain work performed that day on his farm. Seeming eccentricity, cunning, reserve and general reticence are not common combinations in town or country.

A COUNTRY EDITOR TRIES TO BECOME FAMOUS.

Returning to Unadilla, which was forgotten to be mentioned before, the writer fortunately met Mr. Carmichael on the road. He (Mr. Carmichael) heard that some inquiries had been made for him, and hastened from Oneonta, which he visited for the purpose of seeing Mr. Carpenter, who had made a very extraordinary affidavit, published in the paper of which he is editor—the Oneonta *Herald*—In this affidavit Mr. Carpenter declares that in one of Greeley's letters to Carmichael he recognized Greeley's handwriting, and that he (Greeley) expressed views "*favorable to the passage of a law providing that the general government pay pensions to Southern disabled soldiers*" (italic as printed), and that he (Carpenter) "read the letter carefully, and this was its true expression and meaning." This, Mr. Carmichael states, in the most distinct and emphatic form, is utterly devoid of truth; that no such expression, or any allusion to such a topic as paying pensions to Confederate soldiers ever occurred in any correspondence that took place between him and Mr. Greeley, and that learning for the first time on Sunday last that he was so grossly used to the prejudice of truth and honor, he had called on Mr. Carpenter for an explanation, the business of the writer being to ascertain the correct nature and extent of Mr. Carmichael's connection with the so-called "intrigue," and having Mr. Carpenter's affidavit before him he did not trouble himself as to what occurred between the two C's in Oneonta. Inviting Mr. Carmichael to the Unadilla Hotel the HERALD representative sat down with that gentleman, and the following conversation ensued:—

GOING BACK A LITTLE.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—You have heard, I see, of the object of my visit to Otsego county, and presume there exists no objection to describe the part you have taken during the past year in politics so far as it relates to Mr. Greeley's nomination?

MR. CARMICHAEL—Certainly not, sir. Allow me, however, to explain, and go back a little. I have not voted for President since 1856, though, if Chase were nominated in 1868 I would have cast my ballot for that conservative statesman. The democratic party, after the repeal of the Missouri compromise, discovered that differences of opinion existed within its organization amounting to laying the first stones for the foundation of a bloody strife between the North and South. It always appeared to me to be necessary that just principles should be adopted acceptable to the people in every part of the Union in order to save it; for, in my opinion, the rights of Alabama are as important and as valuable as the rights of Connecticut. When North Carolina is assailed in its sovereignty, and negroes are made to rule over a white people, I feel, as an American citizen, deeply attached to the entire country, as if my own home were lawlessly invaded.

HERALD REPRESENTAVIVE—But this is going away from the charge that Mr. Greeley favored paying pensions by the federal government to rebel soldiers.

MR. CARMICHAEL—That is a statement coming from false and unscrupulous people, and I wish to aver that nothing, as far as I am concerned, ever was mentioned in the few business or commonplace letters I sent to the *Tribune* editor. The only convention I ever attended as a delegate was the State Convention in 1851, and the only other one I was at took place at Baltimore in 1860; though the Binghamton *Republican* attributes to me an active participation in such assemblages, of which I am entirely innocent.

THE MISTAKE OF NOT NOMINATING CHASE

in 1868 left the situation, much to my sorrow, in the old unsettled condition following the war. Not ceasing to think of the matter, I looked to Mr. Chase as a nominee in 1872; but learning that the condition of his health was very unsatisfactory, I turned my attention, seven or eight months ago, towards other quarters.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—Toward Mr. Greeley?

MR. CARMICHAEL—Yes, sir. I spoke with the people of Otsego county, as opportunity offered, both democrats and republicans. I discovered that Horace Greeley was very popular; for we all up here, irrespective of party, have great confidence in the man you call the "Woodchopper;" we felt kindly toward him. I considered he would be a very acceptable and available candidate for the Presidency, and far from holding any relations, before that time, with Mr. Greeley, the gentleman was to me an entire stranger. My desire was to reach some compromise that would tend to the harmony of the nation at large, and not keep at our feet an Ireland, badly treated by the Grant mercenary and family party, or a Poland that shames us and weakens us before the civilized world.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—When did you first write to Mr. Greeley?

MR. CARMICHAEL—Again excuse me. The New York *Times'* statements, copied from the Binghamton *Republican*, are false in gross and in detail. There is not a word in any letter sent by me to Mr. Greeley, or received by me from him, as I will tell you, to justify the reckless assertions as to Mr. Greeley's correspondence with Governor Seymour, or any abler prominent democrat, as far as I know.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—In your own way please relate the story.

MR. CARMICHAEL—In October, 1871, I called upon Mr. John Eddy, who was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. He is a republican. I also saw Mr. Samuel R. Follat, Mr. William T. Finch, a magistrate; Harvey Hunt, a republican, and C. S. Armes, an ex-member of Assembly, and also a republican, who were disgusted with the

JUNKETING AND BLANK STUPIDITY OF GRANT,

who does not seem to possess capacity enough to speak two sentences on any subject on any occasion, as far as the people know, either in public or in private. After seeing these gentlemen I interviewed Mr. Birdsall, formerly Surveyor of the port of New York and ex-member of Congress, and Perry P. Rogers, a republican attorney of Binghamton. They all were mortified in observing the blind and wretched policy of keeping alive the wounds caused by a war ended seven years ago, and which policy they declared was unjustifiable in the eyes of God and man. The talk of a union where there was nothing but a policy under Grant of disunion and persecution, was something that required even as humble an individual as I am to raise my voice in favor of change. Avoiding consultation with any person, I determined to write to several parties, with the view of advocating Mr. Greeley's nomination both by the liberal republicans and democrats.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—Did you write to Mr. Greeley?

MR. CARMICHAEL—Now, here is what I want you to be very particular in taking down. I did write to Mr. Greeley, to whom I was at that time a perfect stranger. I had as little notion of anything important growing out of it as the child that runs before us under one of the maple trees beneath the window. I gave to Mr. Greeley my views as to the necessity of stopping the humiliating business of keeping the Southern States under martial law, or call it, as the sycophants and office-holders describe it, privilege then lodged in the hands of the smoky, horsy individual in the White House, aided in the Senate by Conkling and his crowd, to upset all law. Besides this I penned other observations touching upon kindred topics. He replied, and I will give his words as far as I can recollect.

MR. GREELEY'S LETTER.

Mr. Greeley answered my communication as I suppose he has, for years, responded to thousands of others of a similar kind. I should have stated that I informed him that he was the choice, in my opinion, of the people in the interior of New York for the Presidency. Mr. Greeley wrote, so far as I recollect, for I have not got the letter:—

> I agree with you that Mr. Chase ought to have been nominated in 1868. Whether he would have been elected or not, that nomination would have done much to heal the wounds opened by the war. As to what the future may unfold let us not be impatient, for I cannot see my own way clear to the end of 1872. Yours, &c.,
>
> HORACE GREELEY.

DENTISTRY AND CALIGRAPHY.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—There is nothing in that letter about paying rebel soldiers pensions or making a bargain with the democracy. I see a "Doctor" Ireland, a dentist in your town, swears that Mr. Greeley promised to you that the tone of the *Tribune* would be changed after January, 1872. He appears to be

A PARTICULARLY SMART CHAP

in discovering what others in the journalistic profession failed to see.

MR. CARMICHAEL—I received about five letters from Mr. Greeley, all in answer to communications I sent him. As they came to hand I considered that they were in no sense private, or, in my opinion, very particular. I showed them to democrats and Grant men alike. I repeat again what I said before, that Mr. Carpenter in solemnly swearing that he read a letter from Mr. Greeley to me in which reference was made to pay Confederate soldiers pensions, it being totally false, is something I leave for him to settle between his conscience and his maker. At no time in correspondence or conversation was ever such a topic touched upon by Mr. Greeley or myself. Mr. Carpenter in this matter places himself in a very questionable position before the people of Otsego county. "Doctor" Ireland is a light weight, and though swearing to examining letters from Greeley that he could not read, owing to bad caligraphy, only recognizing signature and a printed top heading, yet this "Doctor" can positively swear to important matters in these letters, that only exist, it is merely charity to state, in his own imagination. The "Doctor" will perhaps learn, before he is much older, that to be virtuous is to be happy. The cobbler ought to stick to his last.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—Is not that, Mr. Carmichael, a severe way to deal with this so-called "Doctor" Ireland?

MR. CARMICHAEL—No, sir; but let me go on, for I know your time is valuable. The only letter received by me from Mr. Greeley, in which reference is made to politics, is the one given at length above. If Mr. Greeley had any correspondence with Horatio Seymour I know nothing of it. To connect my name with it is the rankest kind of nonsense.

THE FUN OF POLITICAL AFFIDAVITS.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—Allow me to ask you this question. Mr. Carpenter, in his affidavit sworn to July 17 inst., says he saw a letter from Horatio Seymour to you, dated in August or early in September, 1871, on the subject of paying pensions to rebel soldiers, and in which he expressed himself *in opposition to making the pension question an issue then*. Is that true?

MR. CARMICHAEL—That statement is false, and the man who swears to it others than myself should deal with. At no time did I refer to such a subject in communication with Mr. Greeley or Governor Seymour, or they to me in writing or otherwise.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—Did Mr. Greeley suggest or invite you to attend the Cincinnati or Baltimore Conventions?

MR. CARMICHAEL—No, sir; never.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—After receiving the letter above mentioned from Mr. Greeley what steps, if any, did you take?

MR. CARMICHAEL—Now, please listen, and you will see how the action of a plain, well-meaning citizen has been distorted and made material of in an attempt to injure and deceive. The people were and are for Mr. Greeley anyhow, and anything of this kind cannot affect his popularity to the amount of a row of pins. I act with the liberal republicans because, though a democrat, the interest of the country requires, in my opinion, the brokerage that is selling offices by the Dents and Porters and the family arrangement at Washington should be dispersed, and I am with them.

A VISIT AND COOL RECEPTION AT THE TRIBUNE OFFICE.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—The Binghamton *Republican* states that Mr. Greeley invited you to meet him in New York. Is that fact?

MR. CARMICHAEL—No; it is not fact. After receiving the letter from Mr. Greeley in which he states his inability to judge of matters even as far on as 1872, I consulted again with my friends in Otsego county, who considered it would be advisable for some of us to exchange views with him personally. Mr. Arnold B. Watson, of Unadilla, thought he would go down. I then saw Mr. Follatt and Mr. Cook of Otego on the same subject. All these failing to go, I went myself to New York.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—How were you received by Mr. Greeley?

MR. CARMICHAEL—Most gentlemanly and cordially. I was placed in the hands of a polite attaché, who showed me through the *Tribune* establishment. In conversation subsequently with Mr. Greeley, he gave his views on farming, and regretted the mistake made by people in removing or destroying timber on poor lands. This was the main and only subject of our conversation, except, as I will explain. I hazarded a remark on politics, because my distinguished friend showed no disposition to touch upon the subject. In fact, I was like a fish out of water. I introduced the topic by saying that Grant's re-election would be a curse to the country, and keep alive all the wounds of the war; that he (Greeley) was looked upon as an available statesman, while Grant had sunk almost below contempt or notice among the farmers of New York. I also stated that there was a willingness on the side of the people of all parties, I believed, to bring him (Greeley) forward as a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Greeley said the people were at liberty to talk matters up among themselves, or something to that effect. These were about his exact words. I then proposed to see leading members in the democratic party, and mentioned

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Mr. Greeley said that would not do at all, and wished the interview then and there to be considered ended. The matter was then stopped, for Mr. Greeley declined courteously, but firmly, to have any further conversation with me, and, after friendly expressions, I left for home. This is about all I know of Mr. Greeley's candidature. This interview was brought about by myself, and not sought for by Mr. Greeley. In it—the only one I ever had with the liberal republican candidate—there was not any reference to rebel soldiers' pensions or coalition or conditions with the democracy, with whom I have not acted for years, and for whom I had no authority whatever to speak. I have stood aloof from politics for fifteen years.

WALDO HUTCHINS.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—What about Waldo Hutchins?

MR. CARMICHAEL—I do not know, nor did I ever see to my knowledge Waldo Hutchins. Even in the case of these gentlemen the New York *Times* has furnished a dish of falsehood only fit for gudgeons to swallow. It is strange your city papers should be so weak in brains as to give currency to transparent nonsense. I hesitate to refer again to the editors in Binghamton and Oneonta, who have deliberately falsified.

MEN WILLING TO FIGHT.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—I understand the statements relative to this alleged "intrigue" and correspondence with democratic leaders to be groundless.

MR. CARMICHAEL—As far as I am concerned I know nothing of such transactions, and I believe the reports are not true. I visited Dewitt C. Littlejohn at Oswego, and saw J. H. Ramsay, President of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, who said if there was any movement on foot to put the Grant thieves out to count them in the fight. I then went to Ithica and saw Governor Seymour, in the latter part of November, 1871, and was kindly received by him at Deerfield.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR AGAIN.

There was no friendship, acquaintanceship, or anything of the kind existing between Governor Seymour and myself prior to this time. When I presented myself to him a few months ago, he probably did not know such a person as I am was in existence. My credentials were that I knew his reputation and standing as a patriotic statesman and national politician, and I desired to consult with him as to the public welfare. Profoundly impressed with the belief that if a portion of the republican party, consisting of its best, wisest and most influential members were anxious to cut away from the rottenness of the Grant gift and family concern, and were also in sympathy with the democracy, I hoped there was some prospect for the South and for the North becoming really united. I was not discouraged by Mr. Greeley's refusal to hear or debate with me. The latter was opposed to any intercourse with the democrats in December last. I went to Governor Seymour without consulting any one, still having reason to think that Greeley was the best man for Chief Magistrate in the country. I had not been near the polls since 1856, for I believed Lincoln's candidature was an unhappy matter, because it was sectional, and I believe it was Calhoun who said that when this occurred the country was lost.

WHAT GOVERNOR SEYMOUR SAID.

Governor Seymour stated he did not desire to walk over the line, but there was one thing he wished to say, that if the republican party was disposed to change the administration the democratic party, as far as he knew, was willing to treat them fairly and take no advantage of the movement. I mentioned Greeley's name, but the Governor remarked there were besides him other prominent republicans, such as Trumbull and Chase, who would be acceptable to men of both parties. There was nothing that occurred then, before or since, which gives any foundation for the false statements contained in the Binghamton paper and the Oneonta paper alleging and stupidly echoed by the New York *Times* that Governor Seymour, through me, or through anybody else to my knowledge, had any communication with Mr. Greeley as to the Convention at Baltimore. My first and only interview with Governor Seymour took place in February last. There was no reference made in my conversation to paying wounded Confederate soldiers pensions, but the Governor alluded to the gradual softening of passions and prejudices growing out of the war, and he remarked it seemed to him as if the best men of both parties were resolved to be no longer quiet under the dragoon and guard mounting system attempted to be established for the government of the country at Washington.

HERALD REPORTER—You understand, Mr. Carmichael, I am giving your own words, taking at the same time the liberty of condensing them. Was there any proposition to hold

A GREELEY CONVENTION IN OTSEGO COUNTY?

MR. CARMICHAEL—Yes, sir. During the first week of January I wrote to Mr. Greeley asking him if he would approve of holding a convention here in Otsego county, to nominate him for the Presidency. I informed him the republicans were in favor of the proposition, but that I, as a retired democrat, would take no part in it. Mr. Greeley replied that such a movement would be unwise, as he could only look, without reference to himself or his interest, to the general good of the country. After this one would think Mr. Greeley wished to have nothing to do with me, except so far as courtesy required.

STATEMENTS TO BE VERIFIED, IF NECESSARY.

HERALD REPRESENTAITVE—Will you please state anything further in reference to the part you took in political affairs since October last?

MR. CARMICHAEL—In the first place I desire to give the most positive contradiction to the material portions of the statement published in the New York *Times*, and quoted from the Binghampton paper. If necessary I can verify what I say on oath. The pretended series of letters from Governor Seymour, Horace Greeley and Waldo Hutchings, as far as I know is the work of some unscrupulous person and of persons heedless of the responsibility of an oath. I addressed many leading men, as I did Mr. Greeley, as I saw their names in the newspapers, who were announced as going as delegates to Cincinnati, and to whom I was unknown. I wrote to Mr. Fenton, urging Mr. Greeley's merits, but the Senator never replied. I wrote to Mr. Hutchins, as well as to many others whose names I do not now recollect. I received about five letters from Mr. Greeley and three from Governor Seymour during the past eight months, all in answer to communications sent them. They are not in my possession. Being a widower, and having no safe place to keep papers of consequence, I mailed them to New York, where they are now. I have learned a lesson as to the value of simple business communications. I believe that only on one occasion did I exhibit a letter of Mr. Greeley's to Mr. Carpenter, and though I may have spoken among my neighbors of corresponding with that gentleman, I do not remember of ever giving an opportunity to any of the persons who at present seem to know more about their contents than myself of even glancing, reading or examining them; and, besides, my memory is not a bad one.

PENSIONS TO REBEL SOLDIERS.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—Can you explain how this matter of pensioning rebel soldiers came to be spoken about?

MR. CARMICHAEL—I am free to say that in my understanding of curing the wounds of the war there should be equal treatment of the people, soldiers and civilians, both North and South, as we honest people in the country believe, and Mr. Greeley was and is in favor of healing the sores and softening the bitter memories of a fratricidal contest, where the fanatics of the North were as much to blame as the chivalry down in the Carolinas. Your "Woodchopper" is not a saint, in my opinion. As I have said more than twice, Mr. Greeley or Mr. Seymour never mentioned this matter to me about rebel soldiers, nor did I to them. But however much mistaken you and the HERALD may consider me, I am in favor of such a measure. My only aim or thought is to make our people united, and, if possible, to be relieved of the incubus of Grant and his corrupt and incompetent surroundings. What is the difference between supplying a one-legged or infirm soldier in a Southern poorhouse and making him the ward of the nation? The expense to the people is the same. Who would pause in bestowing food and shelter to a widow and orphans when in want because the husband and father fell bravely fighting on the Rappahannock or Mississippi in the lost cause? No one; and there is, besides, what is generous and forgiving to be considered. The people of the South are our brethren, who, having erred, paid the penalty. If we are to have a Union let it be so in fact as well as in name. Mr. Greeley promises in good faith to bring about—and the people up here believe him—peace and unity. Grant and his Secretary of the Treasury desire to keep the bloody chasm created by the war open. As far as I know in the country here such a policy is repudiated and finds no favor. The republican farmers of the interior of New York want to join hands and hearts with their sorely oppressed brethren in the South.

The HERALD representative had to suggest to Mr. Carmichael that he had got the chief points bearing upon the so-called intrigue. Mr. Carmichael had much further to say on this subject, but the shades of evening closing in the interview ended.

A PARTING WORD.

This report would be incomplete if it were not recorded that during the two or three hours spent in the hospice of William Mattice several interruptions occurred. Mr. Carmichael seemed to be suddenly in demand, and men knocked at the door of the nice parlor from time to time to deliver verbal messages and notes. This, of course, disturbed the interview between Mr. Carmichael and the HERALD representative. In Unadilla, as in larger places, there are cliques and parties; but one thing was as plain as the noonday sun, that the gentleman usually living in the old barn, three miles away, and now present, enjoying a glass of ice water, seemed to have attained suddenly a position of importance to which the judges, doctors and neighbors generally thought he was not entitled.

GREELEY DEMONSTRATION IN WILLIAMSBURG.

A large open-air meeting was held last evening at the intersection of North Fifth and Fourth streets, Williamsburg, of the enthusiastic supporters of Greeley and Brown.

The Committee of Arrangements brought into requisition music, fireworks, artillery and flaming tar-barrels, and brought together an immense multitude of persons wearing white hats, beside a large crowd without hats of any color.

The meeting was called to order by Captain P. J. Gleason, President of the Seventh Assembly District Greeley and Brown Association, who delivered a vigorous address. He was followed by ex-Judge A. H. Dailey, Stephen J. Calahan and others. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed and the meeting continued until a late hour.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Feeling the Pulse of the Anti-Secession Mountaineers.

POLITICS IN HIGH LATITUDES.

Great Gnashing of Teeth Over the Tennessee Jayhawkers and the Holden-Kirk War.

Ex-Senator Clingman's Horrible Recitals.

Conservative Stump Orators Using Inflammatory Language to the Blue-Noses.

SECRET REPUBLICAN TACTICS

An Administration Victory by a Small Majority Fully Conceded.

MORGANTON, Burke county, N. C., July 23, 1872.

Here, in the centre of the great western mountain region of North Carolina, the canvass has reached its highest pitch of political excitement. The entire country, ranging from Virginia to South Carolina and from the middle of this State to Tennessee, is fairly alive with stump speakers of every grade, from the candidate for County Commissioner to the aspirant for the Gubernatorial honors of North Carolina. Along the line of the Western division of the North Carolina Railroad, from Salisbury to this point, I counted nine political meetings of both parties, and, taking these as a basis for an estimate, I am satisfied that the number held to-day throughout this section of country must reach several hundred. Governor Caldwell, the republican candidate for re-election, is hereabouts, as are also a few other republican speakers, but where exactly I have not yet been able to find out. All business seems to be temporarily suspended, and the popular mind is wholly devoted to the importance of the canvass. To say that there is great enthusiasm would be but a mild way of giving expression to the feeling of the people. It is now nothing short of the most intense political excitement, and this, too, among a people who are naturally hard to be aroused and who have been used to regard politics with the greatest aversion. Whites and blacks, farmers and laborers, brandy distillers and brandy drinkers, blacksmiths and woodchoppers, and even the hardy mountain women who chew and take snuff and smoke tobacco, clad in their native homespun, throng to political meetings to hear the issues, national and State, discussed from every standpoint. These mountaineers, whom the readers of the HERALD have already been informed are for the most part original Unionists, have generally been regarded as republicans since the close of the war. They were bitterly opposed to secession, and when that became a fixed fact they stubbornly refused to join the Confederate cause, were hunted down in consequence, many of them shot, their families left homeless, and latterly, like Secretary Boutwell, they were opposed to shaking hands across the bloody chasm. Heretofore every effort to induce them to register and vote proved a failure. If a secessionist or a supporter of the "lost cause" had any connection with a political movement he could not be induced by the most plausible pretensions to have anything to with it, and republicans of the most ultra carpet-bag stripe found it difficult to bring a few of them to the registering office and to the poles. Recently, however, quite

A POLITICAL REVOLUTION

has taken place in this respect. The present constitution, with its oppressive system of taxation, its township system and its many other objectionable features, has been sorely felt by them, and, having never had any of the benefits of negro slavery, they begin to feel aggrieved that so much national and State legislation should be expended upon Sambo, which seemed to grind them down while it elevated him. While they are excessively poor, and in most instances very ignorant, yet they have intelligence enough to discern that the negroes are far more favored than they are by both the national and State governments. Governor Vance and his brother, who is the conservative Congressional candidate in this district, and General Clingman, Judge Merrimon, General Shipp, Senator Tipton and other orators now in this section touched the right chord when they held up to the poor white mountaineers the patronizing manner in which the interests of the negroes were fostered and looked after by the government, while theirs were almost totally neglected.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW

is one of the most serious grievances, but the poor people of this section and the conservative speakers were not slow to take advantage of it and make a strong point in their own favor. Living remote from any but unfinished and projected railroads, and with no markets at which to dispose of the vast fruit products of this region, the people of necessity were driven to the distillation of fruit into brandy, which could be more easily transported and then easily sold. A most extensive trade was done in this way, and, until the Internal Revenue law was applied to it, it was quite lucrative. After that, which was a sad blow to the poor mountaineers, the whole western section of North Carolina became a field for spies, informers, and revenue leeches of every character and description, disreputable and bad. Their wagons were seized on the highways, their property in their houses, the men were imprisoned and ruined, and in thousands of instances their families left homeless and starving. The distillation of fruit was no longer profitable and the people were thus deprived of one of their main and chief sources of subsistence. This made the national government very unpopular with them, and it became a question with the poor unionists of the trying times of the war, whether the Confederacy, with all its terrors and abominations, was not better after all. The next subject which was brought forcibly to the attention of these people was

THE HOLDEN-KIRK WAR

of 1870. Now, if there is one horror which they regard as worse than another it is the presence among them of soldiers armed with muskets and bayonets. The mention of them recalls vividly to their minds the terrible and often atrocious scenes that transpired in their midst, and of which they were the victims, between the 20th of May, 1861, and the 9th of April, 1865. When ex-Senator Clingman—a recent strong republican, whose name seems to be a household word in this section—graphically depicted to the attentive mountaineers all the horrors to which the people of Alamance and Caswell counties were subjected in 1870, by the Tennessee jayhawkers, commanded by Kirk, under the orders of Governor Holden, they were amazed. With wrapt attention they listened to the details of that infamous despotism which was said to have received the sanction of the federal government. How all the leading citizens, and those only, were torn from their homes and families and crammed into dungeons by ignorant and brutal soldiers; how many of them were knocked down, beaten, constantly insulted and the worst indignities offered them; how numbers were threatened with death, with

THE PISTOL'S MUZZLE AT THEIR HEADS,

if they did not divulge secrets which they did not know; how many of them were hung up by the necks until life became nearly extinct, in order to force them to reveal such supposed secrets; how whole communities were in constant terror of being dragged from their homes at midnight and cast into prison by these Tennessee miscreants; and how the women and children—wives, mothers and sisters of the men—were openly insulted, indignantly treated, the effect was magical, and many a sovereign from that moment resolved to vote the liberal ticket. This has proved the most effective card for the liberals in the West, and if they are successful it can be attributed to that act. But if the people were at all undecided when they heard the tale of woe from Alamance and Caswell, all existing doubts were dispelled when it was gravely and solemnly announced to them that the republican convention which nominated Todd R. Caldwell for Governor, endorsed in its platform the Holden-Kirk war of 1870. This settled the question, and with a unanimity scarcely ever witnessed in any political campaign, the people resolved to vote against such a platform and its candidates. I am informed that it is because Caldwell cannot deny any of the charges made against the party on Holden's account that he refuses to meet the conservative speakers on the stump. Caldwell was Lieutenant Governor when

HOLDEN WAS TRIED AND IMPEACHED

for these very crimes, and the alacrity with which he stepped into the ex-Governor's executive shoes is a proof that he at least was convinced of the justice of the trial, and that he cordially acquiesced in the judgment and sentence.

Another charge, and a very serious one, for which the people here hold the republican party responsible, is the seven million bond swindle perpetrated by certain bankers. Connecting with the Western division of the North Carolina Railroad, which terminates here, is the projected French broad road, which is partially graded to the Tennessee line. It was to build this road that the republican Legislature of 1867-8 made the seven million appropriation, and appointed a president. Besides this enormous sum, the people along the line of the projected road were induced to invest largely in an enterprise which promised to develop their resources, open up the country, and bring them into daily communication with the markets of the world. The work was begun, contracts let, and the sturdy mountaineers were employed as laborers to push it through to completion. They worked hard for three months, the contractors purchasing supplies from storekeepers in the vicinity on the credit of their contracts. At about the expiration of this period, the two chief banking agents decamped with the proceeds of the $7,000,000 bonds, which had a ready sale, while the work was in progress, the contractors found themselves ruined men, the storekeepers who advanced the supplies were swindled, and the poor laborers were defrauded out of their hard-earned wages.

Here was embezzlement of the State funds; whole communities were swindled out of their property and the workmen cheated out of the small pittance earned by the sweat of their brow, and all this through a republican carpet-bag Legislature, which was the willing tool of a certain unscrupulous and thieving carpet-bagger. These issues have been used with the most telling effect in the present campaign, and it will be no matter of surprise if they carry the State for the conservatives on the first Thursday in August, for this alone is the doubtful section in the State.

EFFECTIVE REPUBLICAN TACTICS.

While the conservatives are active in all the outward show of a political canvass, the republicans are quietly endeavoring to counteract the inroads that are daily being made in their ranks. Their plans are not so apparent; their agents permeate the entire country, and circulate among the real sovereigns, but with what results cannot be stated. On my route here I met no less distinguished a personage than Deputy United States Marshal John G. Hester, who has acquired a national notoriety by the alleged abduction of Dr. Rufus Bratton, of South Carolina, from Canadian soil. Hester has been one of the most active officials in arresting Ku Klux offenders in this State for the past twelve months, and his duties have called him to nearly every county in this section.

"How will the election go on the 1st?" I asked.

HESTER—We will carry the State by a large majority—probably by 7,500.

CORRESPONDENT—What reason have you for thinking so?

HESTER—Well, sir, I have it directly from the people themselves, not from politicians; I have talked with men in their homes, sitting by their firesides in their cabins, and on their porches smoking their pipes, and I know that the very men whom the democrats count upon to vote their ticket will vote the republican ticket.

CORRESPONDENT—The republicans do not seem to be making as active a canvass as the conservatives. Why is this?

HESTER—We are making a sure and certain canvass; but leaving that out of the question, the people of this State know they will have

PEACE BY THE ELECTION OF GRANT,

and they believe that if he is not elected there will be a repetition of the murders, whippings and atrocities which have so recently been put a stop to by General Grant.

CORRESPONDENT—You do not suppose Mr. Greeley would tolerate any Ku Kluxism more than Grant would?

HESTER—No; I don't think he would; but then you know he has promised to allow the States to regulate their own affairs, and if these people are permitted to do that, why there would be no security for the rights or privileges of the colored people, nor for their lives or property.

CORRESPONDENT—Is the administration using money to any great extent in the canvass?

HESTER—Not that I am aware of. It has been charged that the Marshal in this State drew large sums for campaign purposes, but there is not a word of truth in it. The moneys that he drew were legitimately used in defraying the expenses of the United States Courts, and in paying the mileage and expenses of thousands almost of witnesses to attend the courts, which you know were in session at times for over a month.

THE CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

CORRESPONDENT—What do you think about the Congressmen?

HESTER—We will carry the First, Second, Third, Fourth and this (the Fifth) district, beyond a doubt. The other three, I think, the conservatives may carry, though one of them is still doubtful.

CORRESPONDENT—Then you think Senator Pool's estimate that the State will go largely republican is correct?

HESTER—I am confident of it. Senator Pool has had for months past two clerks preparing statistics of every county in the State. He has an intelligent correspondent in every township, and to-day he is in possession of information as to how every doubtful white man in the State will vote.

CORRESPONDENT—What do you think about the Legislature?

HESTER—We will carry that, too, by a handsome majority.

These are the views generally expressed by republican officials. On the other hand, when conservative politicians are informed that certain voters they count upon are deceiving them the invariable answer is, "Don't you believe it. The white men that tell these deputy marshals they will vote the republican ticket

LIE LIKE FORTY.

They will every one vote our ticket." In such a case of questionable veracity it is hard to decide which is right. From all the lights now before me, and for the information of the readers of the HERALD, I give it as my candid and impartial opinion that the republicans will carry the State by a small majority; but in a future communication I will endeavor to disclose how this is to be done.

GRANT AND WILSON BANNER RAISING.

Large Meeting at 457 Fourth Avenue Last Evening.

Nearly two thousand persons assembled last evening at Thirty-first street and Fourth avenue, the occasion being the raising of a Grant and Wilson banner by the Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association. Strings of Chinese colored lanterns were stretched across the street and many of the houses in the immediate neighborhood were decked with flags and bunting. Four calcium lights were employed to light up the scene. A platform was erected immediately outside the headquarters of the association, 457 Fourth avenue, on which a band of music was stationed and whence the speakers of the evening addressed the assemblage.

At eight o'clock precisely the band struck up "The Star-spangled Banner," and the handsome wire banner, with the flames and portraits of Ulysses S. Grant and Henry Wilson was flung to the breeze amid vociferous cheering from the crowds in the street, on the sidewalk and in the adjacent windows.

The presiding officer of the meeting, Mr. Henry E. Howland, then made a few introductory remarks previous to the appearance of the speaker of the evening, Mr. E. Delafield Smith. Mr. Smith reviewed the respective records of Ulysses S. Grant and Horace Greeley, and without wishing to say anything against Mr. Greeley's private character, he declared that no true American or republican could consistently vote for him.

He was followed by Colonel Morgan, Dr. David Bell, Mr. J. C. F. Beyland, Mr. Moriarty, of Philadelphia, and a few others.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

BIDDEFORD, Me., July 25, 1872.

The First District Democratic Convention to-day nominated W. H. Clifford, of Portland, for Congress and L. S. Moore, of Limerick for Presidential Elector. The resolutions of the Baltimore Convention were endorsed.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

TOLEDO, July 25, 1872.

The republicans of the Sixth Congressional district to-day nominated General Isaac R. Sherwood for Congress on the fourth ballot.

OHIO NOMINATIONS TO CONGRESS.

CINCINNATI, July 25, 1872.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Thirteenth district to-day nominated Lucius P. Marsh for Congress.

The republicans of the Third district have nominated John Q. Smith for Congress.

AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 25, 1872.

The American Philological Association closed its sessions this afternoon and adjourned to meet next July at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—

President.—Rev. Dr. A. C. Kendrick, D. D., University of Rochester, N. Y.

Vice Presidents.—Professors Francis A. March, of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., and James Hadley, of Yale College.

Secretary.—Professor George F. Comfort, of Syracuse University, New York.

Treasurer.—J. Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford, Conn.

Executive Committee—Chancellor Howard Crosby, University of New York; Professor E. W. Evans, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Professor William F. Allen, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; Professor Robert Harkness, Brown University, Providence, R. I.; Professor Crawford H. Foy, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Greenville, S. C.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Meeting of the Republican State Central Committee—Appointment of an Elector and Two Congressmen at Large—Forney's Constant Fight.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 25, 1872.

The Republican State Central Committee met in this city this morning for the purpose of nominating an elector at large and two Congressmen, agreeable to the late Apportionment law, which gives the State of Pennsylvania two extra Congressmen. There were seventy-eight members present, and the proceedings were characterized by harmony and good-will throughout. From rumors current in Philadelphia, yesterday, it was supposed that the committee seriously thought of changing the nominees for Governor and Auditor General, for it cannot be denied that Hartranft's alleged connection with the Evans fraud has materially weakened the present ticket. The committee in secret thoroughly canvassed the *pros* and *cons* of the proposed change, and concluded that it is a bad policy to "swap horses in the middle of the stream." If the party cannot carry their present candidates to victory in October, there is very little hope that others would meet with better success.

William D. Forbin, of Philadelphia, colored, was nominated for elector at large; Glenni W. Schofield, of Warren, and General Charles Albright, of Carbon, were nominated for Congressmen at large. The committee received reports from every county in the State, and report themselves well satisfied with the state of affairs.

I had a conversation this afternoon with State Treasurer Mackay. It was in relation to Forney's bitter fight against Hartranft and Cameron. In reply to a direct question concerning Mr. Forney's bitterness of spirit, and why he still maintained the fight, Mr. Mackay informed me that it arose from one cause only—the connection of the Forney family with the Evans frauds. Forney was very angry when subpœnaed as a witness by the committee last winter, and has never forgiven Hartranft for not protecting him. Cameron occupies the position that Forney covets—the United States Senatorship, hence his fight with Cameron. Mr. Mackay and others of the committee, will not admit that Cameron stands in Forney's way, or that any one stands in his way, for it is not admitted by Pennsylvania politicians that Forney has any chance whatever of securing a nomination.

Geary is quietly ignored by every one, and spends his time recounting his many claims on the people's gratitude, and says he will go down to his grave covered with honor and possessing the hearts of all the people of the commonwealth.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

"Don Carlos," prohibited by the Madrid censorship, has been readmitted on the stage, but failed.

The "Woman in White" is being fitted for the French stage under the title of "La Femme en Blanc."

A German musician has discovered that the tone of a violin can be greatly improved by immersing the instrument in lager beer, and leaving it there until it becomes thoroughly saturated.

The London *Athenæum* thus speaks of a debutante at Covent Garden:—"Mlle. Smeroschi, in one word, has neither physical power, dramatic talent nor vocal ability enough to justify her in aspiring to be a London prima donna."

Opera-frequenters may recollect the Sisters Carlotta and Barbara Marchisio, who sang the Rossinian duets so charmingly a few years since. We regret to learn the death, at Turin, at the age of thirty-six, of Signora Carlotta, who was married to Signor Coselli.

Herr Lorenzo Riese, a tenor from the Stadt Theatre, Nuremberg, has been singing in a round of characters with extraordinary success at the Royal Opera House, Dresden. Public and critics are equally pleased with him. As a proof how highly a good tenor is appreciated nowadays and paid in Germany, we may mention that from a provincial theatre like that at Nuremberg Herr Riese receives 12,000 florins—that is, £1,200 sterling per annum.

The German bass, Herr Stockhausen, who was brought up in France, and taught his art at the Paris Conservatoire at the expense of the French government, has published at Berlin a song in which the misfortunes of France are scorned and derided. The tenor Roger, at the head of the artists of the Opera Comique, has addressed a letter to him, which has been made public, censuring his ingratitude, and after qualifying him as a coward the indignant actors repudiate all fellowship with him.

The London *Athenæum* thus criticises the last Philharmonic concert:—"Herr Halle played Mendelssohn's Concerto in D minor frigidly; his left hand seems to have lost its cunning, and the execution was but imperfect in *arpeggio* and *staccato* passages. The interpretation made scarcely any impression, and yet a more poetic, melodious and powerful pianoforte piece has never been conceived. There were two splendid specimens of vocalization from two English artists. Mme. Parepa-Rosa sang the 'Ah! perfido' of Beethoven, restoring the original key, which contraltos are so fond of changing (by doing so they destroy the effect of the lovely accompaniments), and Mr. Santley executed the florid divisions of Rossini's *scena* for a baritone, 'Alle voce della gloria' (sung in former days by Signor Tamburini), with rare point and precision. We know of no modern Italian baritone who could attack these *roulades* so superbly as Mr. Santley did."

FINE ARTS FOR JULY

has much interesting reading of a light kind about art and artists. The "History of Engraving" is continued with some excellent illustrations. A *critique*, on Ward's Shakspeare has sought out the obvious weak points of the last addition to our public monuments. Although there is much justice in the points made against Mr. Ward's work, with all its faults it is the best public statue we possess. This is, of course, only a poor excuse for its shortcomings. The chief illustrations in this popular work are engravings of the "Foolish Virgins," and the "Ruins of the Abbey of Sligo."

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Indians of Arizona at Camp McDougal—Strong Professions of Peace while Armed to the Teeth.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 25, 1872.

Mrs. McKinney, a young married woman, who shot William Cummings dead at Petaluma, for slandering her, has been admitted to bail in $20,000.

Carrutha's suit, involving the title to a large portion of Portland, Oregon, has been decided in favor of the plaintiffs.

Letters from Camp McDowell, Arizona, state that delegations from the Tonto, Pinal and Cayetero, Apaches, and Apache Mojaves Indians, came into that post professing peace, but as they represented only a portion of tribes, numbering over a thousand warriors, they were evidently impelled by the movements of the troops under General Crook. They were informed that they must all come in and surrender their arms and agree to remain on the reservation. They were also informed that they could not expect to repeat the dodge of showing the white flag, retaining their arms and drawing their rations, and then return to the war path when the pursuit of the troops ceased.

THE CHAPLAINCY OF THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

SIR—As the recent *émeute* in the House of Refuge has called forth criticism of the management of the institution, permit me through your paper to inquire whether the fault lies mainly with those who have charge of the industrial department or whether these ebullitions of juvenile depravity may not be traced to neglect in the chaplaincy. Has the chaplain been a father to the children, acquainting himself with them personally, and thus acquiring a knowledge of their individual characters and wants, and getting into their very hearts by tender, fatherly sympathy, so as to sway them to the good, true and manly? Has he not rather contented himself mainly with addressing them publicly once a week, devoting a large portion of his time to newspaper correspondence. He has, at least, in this way gained sufficient notoriety to be appointed to the editorship of a paper. And is there not here a gross dereliction of duty? In the name of these unguarded youth, I ask, are not their claims sufficient to tax the whole of the chaplain's time? Should he not devote himself, publicly, privately and all the while to making the children Christians as the effectual way of making them good citizens? The place is evidently no sinecure. Yet has not the chaplain, in addition to former neglect, been drawing his pay for two months past, while spending a large portion of his time in Boston? and thus at the critical juncture when the children have special need of a loving father to go round among them, take them by the hand and breathe into them the spirit of contentment, industry and piety, and lead them gently to God and goodness.

And is it true that, in view of his prospective retirement from his post, the managers of the institution, in seeking one to fill his place, have directed attention to another D. D. editor, who has made himself somewhat popular by writing a novel, and who, we are informed, if he accepts the chaplaincy, would make it a subordinate employment, and devote his chief attention to bookmaking and newspaper correspondence. For the good of the children I hope a different selection will be made. Let the desideratum be not so much one who wears a great name as one who will be practically efficient and faithful, devoting his entire time to the work.

A FRIEND OF THE INSTITUTION.

ANOTHER CONFLAGRATION.

Destruction of the Catholic Female Protectory at Westchester.

Narrow Escape of Six Hundred Children.

Heroism of the Good Sisters in the Rescue of the Inmates.

THE BUILDING ENTIRELY DESTROYED

The Loss Estimated at a Quarter of a Million and Partially Insured.

History of the Origin and Progress of the Institution.

The female department of the Catholic Protectory is in ruins. This splendid edifice was utterly consumed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning, yet, thanks to a beneficent Providence, no one of the youthful inmates perished in the flames. The Protectory is situate near the village of West Farms, Westchester, and in close proximity to the male department of the Protectory. The fire was first discovered about a quarter to one, at which hour nearly five hundred and eighty-one children, together with thirteen sisters, who were in charge of them, were

PEACEFULLY SLEEPING.

The remainder of the Sisters connected with the establishment were at the Mount St. Vincent annual retreat. The night-watchman noticing the fire gave the alarm, and the custodians of the children, assisted by the brothers from the adjacent institution and the workmen from the buildings near at hand, succeeded in safely removing all the little inmates, though the time between the alarm being given and that at which the building was

ENVELOPED IN FLAMES

was brief indeed. The fire broke out upon the second floor, and, as no lights or fires were then in use within the Protectory, it is at present impossible even to surmise how the conflagration originated. The Westchester fire engine, the one belonging to West Farms and also two from Morrisania, were speedily upon the ground, and the workers of them certainly rendered most efficient service. But these engines are only worked by manual power, and, though the men attached to them did their utmost to quell the advance of the fire fiend, their efforts were unavailing—the building being doomed to destruction.

On first discovering the fire, the watchman, who was promenading one of the piazzas, rapped and hallooed lustily, awakening the Sisters from their sweet repose. At first these ladies did not deem the incident of such consequence as it proved to be, and, as one of the Sisters expressed herself to a HERALD reporter, "I only

GENTLY AROUSED THE CHILDREN

and told them not to be frightend; that there was a fire, but I did not think it would amount to anything serious."

But, in less time than the recital of it occupies, it became palpably evident that no human agency could save the edifice from total immolation. The floors were of pine, the partitions dry as tinder, and great waves of flame came sweeping down, the torrent lapping up with greedy tongue everything inflammable that essayed to arrest its progress. It was at this epoch that the heroism inherent in the nature of womankind displayed itself to its fullest advantage. In the hospital were thirty little ones

SICK AND PROSTRATE.

Their devoted custodians heeded not the risk they ran, but, willing to yield up their lives, if necessary, in fulfilling the sacred trust reposed in them, dashed through the scorching heat, the flames hissing and glowing about their sombre robes, and rescued from an awful fate the timid innocents. The Brothers, workmen and larger boys from the adjacent Institute, were quickly upon the spot of the disaster, and lent valuable aid as life-savers. The task imposed upon all was a herculean one, but it was bravely completed, and the painful record of the disaster is rendered less dark by the fact that there was no loss of life. True to her faith, ready for a dreadful martyrdom, if it was God's good will, one of the sisters, even at this hour of dire peril, remembered the holy sacrament in the chapel and rushed forward to preserve it from the polluting touch of the sacrilegious flames. It was an undertaking accompanied by no small amount of danger; but it was

GALLANTLY ACCOMPLISHED,

as was also the rescue of a very valuable painting presented to the institution by Dr. Anderson. The sewing machines were also preserved from the general wreck; but it was found absolutely impossible to save any of the furniture or effects either of the Sisters or the children. Had the snows of winter mantled the earth, or the chilly winds of March been blowing, the calamity would have been augmented to a frightful extent; but the wind was tempered to the shorn lambs, and, though nearly naked and homeless, they were not subjected to the pains and privations inclement weather would have produced.

The smaller buildings in the rear of the main one caught fire several times; but the firemen, by great exertions, managed to extinguish the flames and retard the advance of

THE DEVOURING ELEMENT.

These buildings—wooden edifices, mostly—now provide a temporary home for the Sisters and a few of the little ones whom the Society is obliged to maintain. The floors of the Protectory were of pine, and the fire swept over these with wonderful rapidity, consuming the partitions and furniture, turning in flexuous folds around the middle tower, enwrapping everything, eager to cause a perfect holocaust.

The scene presented by the burning edifice was grand but painful to behold. High towards the star-spangled sky flashed crimson forks of flame, while showers of glowing sparks scattered themselves around, searing the gnarled trunks of the virent trees in the orchard near at hand, blighting the fruit pensile from the moss-clad branches and wilting the pinnate leaves which embowered it. Silently and energetically the good Sisters worked, but ever and anon the fall of some ponderous portion of the building would create terror in the minds of

THE LITTLE ONES

whom their angelic efforts had rescued from the flames, and shrilly shrieks of fear and dismay would fill the calid air. The spire and cross upon the fine square tower soon toppled and fell; the piazzas were swept away in a whirlwind of flame, and an outhouse, in which were stored 300 tons of coal, was ablaze before the fire engines reached the spot. To any one used to witness the rapid progress a fire makes when it has once obtained full headway, it was by that time clearly apparent that no human exertions could save the stately pile from complete demolition. Work hard and pluckily as they would, the devastating element had the upper hand, and held supremacy until it waned and died for lack of further fuel. Fortunately the night was calm, or there is no doubt that the magnificent building occupied by the Brothers, and connected with the same Protectory, would have been demolished.

THE WATER

used in the endeavors to check and quell the flames was procured from wells. The supply of the limpid fluid held out capitally; but hand pumps do not force water very far, and this fact, added to the combustible nature of the building, accounts in great measure for the total demolition of the edifice.

When the last lambent sheet of flame had waned and faded from sheer inanition, and only the smoke issuing from some portions of the débris tainted the air, the Sisters gathered in little throngs and discussed the events of the past night. It had been a night of trouble and woe most direful. To the pure and tender hearted woman there is no sound more painful than the wailing of

A HORROR STRICKEN CHILD.

But these Sisters had strong hearts, and were willing to run any risk for the salvation of the little ones confided to their care. From the moment the first alarm was given until all hope or chance of saving anything beyond the articles above mentioned was gone, they labored hard and well, and then, unmindful of sleep or rest, busied themselves in making provision for the little frightened ones, whom they shielded beneath their wings of holiness.

THE PROTECTORY,

Gaunt, weird and grim stood out against the azure sky of yesterday the ruins of that stately pile. A few bare remnants of walls, the skeleton of a noble tower and a pile of smouldering ashes, charred timbers and hot bricks were all that remained a memento of one of the noblest institutions that true home charity ever gave birth to.

THE INMATES.

Most of the 581 children who were nurtured and educated within the Protectory had been committed to the care of the institution by the police magistrates of the city of New York; some were sent thither by their parents and guardians, in consequence of their destitute condition; a few entrusted to the

MATERNAL CARE

of the Sisters by erring mothers, and some sent by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, the society, by its charter, being enabled to take children from these several sources, provided they are not younger than seven years of age or older than fourteen. After remaining in the institution for such a length of time as deemed necessary for their improvement, it was customary to again entrust them to their families; but in the event of their not having any immediate relatives they were provided with suitable homes or situations by the society.

Father Quinn, the pastor of St. Peter's church, Barclay street, was upon the scene of the disaster at an early hour yesterday morning, and rendered every aid in his power to procure for the HERALD representative facts relating to the institution worthy to be recounted. The directors of the Protectory wish the friends of all children who were inmates of the destroyed building at the time of the conflagration to take such measures as they deem most necessary for providing in future for their offspring. At present they will be cared for in the Brothers' Protectory and the houses of friends in the neighborhood. Any further information required can be obtained at the office of the manager of the institute, No. 29 Reade street, New York.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

The girls' department, which at the time of the fire contained 495 females, thirty of whom were sick in the infirmary, and eighty-six boys, is four stories high, with the addition of a Mansard roof and a basement. It is located fourteen miles from the City Hall, in the midst of a fertile and charming rural district of Westchester county, and is a monument alike of the bounty of private citizens, who subscribed liberally, and the Common Council, which, in 1860, appropriated $50,000 towards the erection of it, and the Boys' Protectory, located on the same ground. The society owes its organization and successful establishment to L. Silliman Ives, D. D., an ex-Episcopal bishop, of North Carolina, who for eleven years had been a convert to Catholicity, and who died in 1867. This prelate met a number of Catholic clergymen at a dinner given by Archbishop Hughes in this city, and there the propriety of founding the Protectory was generously supported by the clergy. The Archbishop during his life gave it all the encouragement in his power, and the Protectory eventually became a grand success.

In April, 1863, the Legislature incorporated the "Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children of the City of New York," making it the duty of the Courts that whenever the parent, guardian or next of kin of any Catholic child, about to be finally committed by the magistrate, shall request that the child be committed to a Catholic institution, the magistrate shall grant the request.

The children sent here consist of two classes—those who have been guilty of no crime except vagrancy and destitution, and those who have been commited for petit larceny, to which they have generally been driven by want.

The House of the Holy Angels is an immense structure, built in the modern French style, with imposing exterior. On the first and second floors were the workrooms, a few apartments on the first floor being reserved for reception rooms and offices.

The third floor was devoted entirely to the chapel and class rooms, so arranged as to be thrown into one large apartment by removing sliding partitions. By this means no change of position or movement was necessary on the part of the inmates when religious services were held. On the fourth and fifth floors were the dormitories, the cell-like sleeping apartments for the Sisters being placed at each end of the immense apartments, separated from them only by shifting curtains. In the basement were the kitchens, laundries, refectories and steam engines which drive the washing machines and mangles, and supply the steam pipes that heat the house throughout. There were in the building three grand staircases—one through the centre and one at either end of the building—affording ample means of escape in case of fire.

The cost of the wing burned was $135,000, upon which there is an insurance of $125,000. The total cost of the building, with its appurtenances, machinery and furniture, was $250,000. Upon the contents was the following insurance:—Furniture, $6,000; sewing machines, $3,000; chapel furniture, $1,200. The estimated loss over insurance is $50,000.

THE FOUNDER.

It was owing principally to the energy and exertions of Dr. Ives that the institution came to be one of almost indispensable utility and extraordinary service.

A brief history of this charitable prelate may be added here. He was an Episcopal Bishop of North Carolina, who, though his ministerial career inclined more or less to Catholicity, until he finally shook off the Episcopal pallium and became a faithful attaché to its doctrines. As a Catholic layman he then took upon himself a most charitable undertaking. Having rented two adjoining houses in this city, one in Thirty-sixth and another in Thirty-seventh street, he began to receive destitute children, whom he saw instructed and cared for. The number of recipients growing larger it became necessary to rent a more spacious house on Eighty-sixth street and Fifth avenue, where he still presided over his little abandoned delinquents. During this time the institution so existing was supported by voluntary subscriptions alone.

In 1866 Dr. Ives succeeded in placing it on a par with other institutions of a similar character. Meanwhile a farm was purchased in Westchester for $40,000 and a legislative grant obtained by him for $50,000 to assist in putting up a building for boys. In 1866 a mammoth fair was held in Union square, the proceeds of which—over one hundred thousand dollars—were devoted to the completion of the building which is now smouldering in ruins, and over which Dr. Siliman Ives was the first President. Dr. Ives died at his residence in Manhattanville, in October, 1867, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was universally beloved as a great private, unassuming philanthropist. After the demise of Dr. Ives, Mr. Henry James Anderson was made President of the Protectory, with Eugene Kelly and James Slevin Vice Presidents, and John O'Brien Treasurer. The following comprise the other officers of the Protectory, viz.:—

Executive Committee.—Henry L. Hoquet, James Slevin, D. O'Conor, Franklin H. Churchill and James R. Floyd.
Legal Adviser.—John E. Develin.
Advisory Chaplain.—Rev. William Quinn.
Actuary.—H. J. Anderson.
Accountant.—John J. Rodrigue.
Assistant to President.—Robert W. Bowyer.
Clerk.—William Coddington.

Here follows a list of thirty-six managers, consisting of the most prominent Catholic citizens of New York.

The officers of the institution for the present year are:—

President—H. J. Anderson.
Vice Presidents—Eugene Kelly and James Slevin.
Treasurer—John O'Brien.
Secretary—James Lynch.
Executive Committee—H. L. Hoquet, James Slevin, Daniel O'Conor, Franklin H. Churchill and James R. Floyd.
Legal Adviser—John E. Develin.
Advisory Chaplain—Rev. William Quinn.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION IN ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 25, 1872.

A fire was discovered early this morning in the planing mill of Joseph Lovecraft, on Warehouse street. The flames made rapid progress, and the building was speedily consumed, together with the large stone building directly opposite, owned by F. G. King, and occupied by Schautz, Mings, Shale & Co. as a cabinet furniture factory and H. N. Peck & Co. as a grape and berry box factory. The large brick building adjoining on the south, also owned by Mr. King, was damaged by water and the occupants suffered losses by removing their effects. Adjoining this building were large piles of lumber, and at ten o'clock this morning the lumber took fire, and the contest between the flames and the firemen was a desperate one.

The losses are about as follows:—F. G. King, $15,000, on building; insurance, $2,000. Schautz, Mings, Shale & Co., $18,000; insurance, $8,000. H. N. Peck & Co., $3,000; no insurance. Van Hensen, sash, door and blind factory, $3,000; insurance, $1,000. Joseph Lovecraft, $15,000; insurance, $3,000. Jacobs & Hughes, children's carriage factory, $500; insured. William Emmerson, batten factory, loss light; insured. A Schrick & Co., axle factory, loss light.

Two firemen were injured, but not dangerously, by the fall of the smoke stack of the planing mill.

THE FIRE FIEND IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 25, 1872.

The blacksmith shop and carpenter shop of Allison & Co.'s car works, in West Philadelphia, were destroyed by fire this morning. The tube works adjoining were saved.

The loss is estimated at $200,000. The insurance amounts to $297,000, including $15,000 in the Imperial, $12,500 in the Queen's, and $10,000 each in the Liverpool, London and Globe and Andes; the balance in New York and Eastern companies.

CHURCH CONSECRATION IN NEWARK.

The handsome little edifice of St. John's Episcopal church in Woodside, Newark, N. J., recently completed and relieved entirely from debt by the indefatigable efforts of the rector, Rev. Samuel Hall, was consecrated yesterday, by Bishop Odenheimer, in presence of a large congregation. The interior of the church—a neat Gothic structure—was tastefully and profusely decorated with flowers and evergreens. Assisting the Bishop in the lovely and simple consecratory service of the Episcopal ritual were Rev. Dr. Boggs, Rector Hall, Rev. Dr. Denison, Rev. Joseph H. Smith and several others. The Bishop preached from St. John ii., 13, and Rev. xxi., 22. He was listened to with deep interest.

THE ERIE FIRE.

The Loss Reduced to a Quarter Million of Dollars—Silence and Mystery Regarding the Insurance—What an Erie Director Says—The Fate of Poor McCarthy.

Now that the smoke has cleared away from the smouldering ruins of the Erie Railway buildings in Jersey City, a more accurate estimate of the losses can be made. The following figures were given yesterday by a gentleman connected with the Erie:—Machinery, $800,000; locomotives, $110,000; buildings, $80,000; drawings, $10,000. Total, $1,000,000. In this estimate no account is made of the tools belonging to the men employed in the shops. With regard to the insurance the officials were silent. Some of the officials assert that three months ago the whole property of the road was insured in London and Liverpool companies, and that the insurance on the property burnt down on Wednesday night was insured for $500,000. They add that no American companies are involved, and this latter statement is, perhaps, nearer the truth than any other given in connection with this case.

No action has yet been taken by the directors, who met last evening to hear the preliminary report of Mr. Brown, superintendent of the machine department. It is not at all likely that the shops will be rebuilt on the present site. It was stated yesterday on good authority that the shops will be erected in the broad space at the west of the Bergen tunnel, where a most eligible site can be obtained. The space at the disposal of the company around the depot in Jersey City is too small for the accommodation of passenger and freight trains, and it was the intention of the late Mr. Fisk at the time of the strike, two years ago, to have all the machine shops removed from Jersey City if the troubles continued for any serious length of time. The early termination of the strike led to the abandonment of the project. The removal of the shops to any place beyond the Hackensack would entail great suffering on the hundreds employed in Jersey City, and would work destitution in the districts known as the Seventh and Eighth wards.

The cause of the fire will be investigated by the Board of Directors as soon as the superintendent's report is submitted. There is no use in disguising the fact that while, as was stated in yesterday's HERALD, 1,100 hands—men and boys—are thrown out of employment, not a few who consider themselves unfairly treated by the superintendent of the shops feel inward satisfaction. The HERALD reporter encountered several of the latter class on Wednesday night and yesterday.

The death of poor McCarthy was the chief topic of conversation yesterday. A subscription list was set on foot for the benefit of his family, and the list was headed by Mr. W. J. Brown, followed by Mr. Smith Mead, Mr. Miller, City Surveyor; Mr. William Taylor, Mr. Thomas Kelly and many others, who subscribed generously. This call will be liberally responded to in consideration of the circumstances surrounding the death of the brave fellow. Everybody had a sympathetic expression when his name was mentioned. Public opinion is directed against the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and he felt constrained to call for an investigation into his conduct. A gentleman connected with one of the insurance companies called out to him when McCarthy was rushing into the breach, "For God's sake, Chief, send that engine out of there; that wall will fall; it is toppling already." The reply was, "Well, let it go."

MEETING OF THE ERIE RAILROAD DIRECTORS

Action of the Finance Committee as to the Recent Fire—The Loss Fully Insured.

At a meeting yesterday afternoon of the Finance Committee of the Erie Board of Directors a statement was made that the losses sustained by the recent fire would amount to $500,000, less from $200,000 to $300,000 salvage. This estimate had been made after a careful inspection of the burnt district and consultation with insurance experts on the subject. Mr. McIlenry stated to the writer that within the last eight weeks the Board had effected an insurance for $13,000,000 in fifteen companies, as they have found that no policies had previous to that been taken out on any part of the property, and if the fire had occurred under the Fisk-Gould administration there would have been a loss of $300,000. The damage done consists of the destruction of twelve locomotives, the machinery in the shop and the buildings. The report published in the morning press was not correct in some of its details, and it was some time before the officers of the company could ascertain the true state of affairs.

THE SALVAGE

is necessarily large on account of the indestructible nature of the machinery, which, with a little repairing will be as good as ever. The President, when the report of the examining committee was laid before the Board, gave immediate orders for the erection of repairing shops on the same plan as those destroyed, and to-day workmen will be employed clearing away the débris, preparatory to erecting shops two stories high, with brick walls.

BUSINESS IS NOT INTERRUPTED

on the line, as the destruction of twelve locomotives makes little difference to a company that have five hundred at command. Orders have also been sent to the shops along the line to place on a double force, and as the services of several foundries and manufactories in Paterson and elsewhere have been promptly secured, in less than three months the valuable repairing machinery will be replaced. As the shops are now working under increased pressure the workingmen will

ALL FIND EMPLOYMENT

and no suffering among them will ensue from the disaster. The President and his subordinates have shown an energetic promptness in making the best of the calamity, and by a little skilful management, neither interruption to traffic nor loss to the employés will occur. The shops belong entirely to the company and no speculators have anything to do with them.

It was stated that all the fraudulent contracts made under the Fisk-Gould administration will be abrogated, as the law does not permit the officers of a company to be participators in any contract in which the company is interested, and, therefore, the new board are under no obligations to continue contracts that are detrimental to Erie interests. A thorough investigation is to be made, and a goodly number of contractors and speculators, who are reaping a harvest, will find their golden goose killed.

NARROW GAUGES.

The new Board have been for some time considering the narrow gauge question, and it has been virtually determined to narrow the road to the three and a half feet gauge, and also to build a double track along its entire route.

WHAT THE COMPANY HAVE TO SAY.

The Losses Fully Covered by Insurance, and No Financial Scare Possible in Consequence of the Fire—The Daniel Drew Suit Hoax and its Absurdity.

A HERALD reporter yesterday paid a visit to the Erie Railway offices, with a view of ascertaining from "the fountainhead" just what the losses incurred by the Jersey fire really were, and what the "indirect damage" was likely to be to the company.

The grand mogul, of small stature and Rip Van Winkle mien, who was met at the entrance to the President's sacred quarters, was on hand dutifully when the reporter put in an appearance. To the question whether or not the President could be seen he answered rather equivocally, and after being questioned rather stoutly, replied that he would endeavor to find out. The result of his search was the non-finding of the President. Then came the next move. Was any one of the directors in? The reply, after a seemingly active search, was "No, sir."

Convinced that the Grand Opera House was abandoned by all

THE ERIE FOLKS,

who might have, had they been at their desks, been able to give a little information about matters and things concerning the fire in Jersey, the reporter ensconced himself in a Twenty-third street stage, and shortly afterwards arrived in Wall street. He felt reasonably certain that if no other portion of the metropolis was at that particular time graced with the presence of an Erie director, the resort of the mammon worshippers must be. Sure enough, on dropping into an office near the Board of Brokers, he came across one of the most genial members of the Board. Was the reporter determined to "interview" him? That was his great and only fear. He was full to the brim of

ALL SORTS OF INFORMATION,

but he would give it on one condition, and that was that the knight of the quill would not make mention of his name. The condition was accepted and a confab ensued.

"Are you aware, sir," began the reporter, "that the losses of the company by the fire in Jersey City last night are set down at about if not above three millions of dollars?"

"I am," was the curt reply.

"And is that set down statement correct?"

"Very far from it."

"Do you speak from belief only?"

"I speak from what I know. The losses incurred will not at the maximum go beyond $700,000."

"Do you put that in round figures as official?"

"I do not; but mean to say that I have consulted with several of our people, and we know that the losses will not reach a higher figure than that."

"Was the total loss covered by insurance?"

"It was fully covered and to spare."

"In what way?"

"Well, thanks to the good management of the board which was our immediate predecessor all

THE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY

was insured in a proper manner."

"But in what way were the shops that have been burned and their contents insured?"

"They were fully insured under a general policy."

"But isn't a general policy a rather indefinite thing?"

"Not necessarily."

"Let me explain. I hear that the company insures the property of the road for $140,000 and that only $9,000 of that covers the shops destroyed. Is that the general proportion?"

"Oh, dear, no; your information may be good as to that one insurance company, but I beg leave to doubt it. You can rely upon this: the losses are fully covered by insurance."

"Did the company insure itself?"

"Nothing of the kind. The late management, under General Dix, insured all the property under a general policy."

"Can you give me the names of the insurance companies interested?"

"I cannot; nor can any other director, for the reason that it is deemed as yet unadvisable to

MAKE THE PARTICULARS PUBLIC."

"And why, pray?"

"Well, I do not see that we are obliged to make the matter public, but it has been deemed best for awhile not to make a public exhibit of the insurances. The company has nothing to fear, but the insurance companies interested, I understand, have requested that for the time being we should not publish anything about the matter."

"Has the company any idea how the fire originated?"

"They have their opinion about the thing."

"Does that opinion suspect any person or persons of incendiarism?"

"I do not know; you had better wait awhile before jumping to any conclusion about the matter."

"Is it suspected that the men living in Jersey City formerly in the employ of the company at the shops did

THE WORK OF DESTRUCTION?"

"It is not; for the reason that the majority of the men working in the shop lived in Jersey City and its immediate neighborhood."

The conversation about the fire not eliciting anything very particular the reporter rose to take his leave, but was suddenly reminded of an article which appeared in a morning paper relative to the proposed prosecution of Daniel Drew for the recovery of 100,000 shares of Erie, which were in litigation some years ago, when the great contest between Vanderbilt and the Erie was at its height. Taking a "clipping" of the article from his vest pocket the reporter handed it to the director, who read it attentively and then burst out into a loud laugh.

"What is there in it?" asked the reporter.

"Nothing whatever. It is

CUT OUT OF WHOLE CLOTH."

"Would you be likely to know if there was any such suit in view?"

"I think I would; in fact I know I would, for I am one of the special committee whose business it would be to arrange matters before a suit would be begun of this character."

"Then you assert that it is all bosh?"

"I do; to tell you the truth, I think somebody has 'put up a job,' as the slang is, to scare old man Drew; but I don't think he will scare much on such flimsy ground."

This ended the conversation, when the reporter withdrew.

STREET CONTRACT COMMISSIONERS.

The Street Contract Commissioners met yesterday afternoon in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen.

The following cases were considered:—

John L. Brown, to regulate, grade, curb, gutter and flag Tenth avenue, between Manhattan and 155th streets. Mr. Witherall, Mr. Brown's partner, testified to the work being now nearly finished, and to its having been done under the supervision of an inspector. The contract was got without any bidding, it being a special one. A lengthy cross-examination ensued, going over the entire work done. In paying $3 50 a yard for the work, on the rocks a dollar extra was given, because the contractors had to assume the responsibility of damages, there being great danger to the Croton water pipes at the tunnel.

Counsel opposing the claim asked for an adjournment until Monday, in order that his witnesses may be present. An injunction has been issued by the Supreme Court against the Comptroller's paying this claim.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned to Monday next.

The case of Mr. Eschbach, who belongs to Baltimore, and who took the contract for paving Twenty-sixth street with stone block, from Third avenue to East River, was opened, and Mr. Eschbach's statement received. He did the work, he said, properly. Two contractors had previously had the contract, but resigned it over to him. The case is to come on again.

Christopher Keyes, for regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter in 112th street, from Second avenue to Harlem River. In this contract the curb was charged for at a rate that would cover the cost of flagging, which was not placed in the contract. The amount of the contract was about twenty-two thousand dollars, of which $16,000 had been received. Case closed and reserved for consideration.

Christopher Keyes, for paving Macdougal street with stone block, from Spring to Eighth street. This case had been before the Commissioners already, but was adjourned, owing to the existence of a sand bank which, it was said, was an obstacle in one of the streets. The sand bank having been since removed by Mr. Keyes the claim was now admitted. The claim amounted to about twelve thousand dollars.

Smith and Noonan, J. H. Moore assignee, Eighty-eighth street, sewer between Second and Third avenues, and in Ninety-first street, between Second and Fourth avenues. This claim, about $30,000, was allowed.

Michael Noonan, for a sewer in Fourth avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. The contract had been first given to a Mr. O'Brien, but Mr. Tweed took it from him and got an injunction against his continuing the contract. Noonan then got the contract by bid. This claim, about $4,000, was allowed.

Thomas Hayden, David Hayden being assignee, for a sewer in Hudson street. This claim, amounting to a little over three thousand dollars, was certified to.

The Commissioners then adjourned to Monday next.

THE MAYOR OF JEDDO AND MAYOR HALL.

The following telegraphic correspondence took place yesterday between the Mayor of Jeddo and Mayor Hall. So significant a desire as that expressed in the despatch of the Mayor of Jeddo finds a characteristic response in the despatch of the Mayor of the Empire City:—

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25, 1872.

TO THE MAYOR OF NEW YORK:—

The Mayor of Jeddo sends his respects to the Mayor of New York, the metropolis of America, the sails of whose commerce whiten the sea of the Orient, long isolated from Western civilization. Jeddo now desires to learn and profit from the wisdom gained by the experience of other cities.

K. YURI, Mayor of Jeddo.

NEW YORK, July 25, 1872.

K. YURI, Mayor of Jeddo, San Francisco, Cal.:—

A great citizen of New York, Commodore Perry, long ago made us first and best acquainted with Jeddo. Since his death civilization, aided by her many servants, among whom is the Western Union Telegraph, has made Jeddo our valued neighbor and esteemed civic friend. The Atlantic metropolis joins with the Pacific one in congratulations on this pleasant meeting, either face to face, by the sunlight or the light of electricity. New York city wishes the Mayor of Jeddo a life long enough to see his city the perfect pride of a great empire.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor of New York.

NEW DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

Large drinking fountains have been ordered by Commissioner Van Nort to be placed on the line of the principal avenues. Four of these fountains are already in position, at the corners of avenue A and Sixteenth street, First avenue and Sixteenth street, Third avenue and Sixteenth street and Third avenue and 121st street. Two more are now being put up, one at Sixth avenue and Sixteenth street and one at Eighth avenue and Sixteenth street. The fountains are for the use of man and beast and will be found exceedingly useful to truckmen and drivers of wagons. More of them are still needed.

BARNARD'S IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Counsel Tilt Over the Question of Levity and Vulgarity on the Bench.

THE JUDGE'S "GRATZ" REFEREE.

How Scoundrels Were To Be Driven Out of New York.

THOSE G. G. B. ERIE CHAIRS.

Barnard Riding Roughshod Over the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 25, 1872.

The Court met at ten o'clock A. M. Thirty-three members were present. Arthur Johns resumed the witness stand. Witness said:—While the Assembly Judiciary Committee was in session I heard Judge Barnard frequently say, referring to their session, "That, I suppose, will form the hundred and fiftieth article of impeachment," referring to something transpiring in his Court.

Mr. Beach objected on the ground that the evidence was immaterial, frivolous and trifling.

Mr. Parsons said the evidence had reference to one of the specifications in the thirty-seventh article.

Mr. Van Cott said he was not disposed to argue the question; still, he was bound to notice the objection, as it touches a part of the charge the prosecution were bound to support with evidence. The question raised here was the one had up yesterday—whether a judge could be impeached for offences not indictable at law. That question reaches, in fact, all the charges, for there was not one charge which was indictable at law. Counsel then cited several English authorities to show that the tenure of office of a judge was based on good behavior. Now we charge, said he, bad behavior on the part of Judge Barnard. You may not indict a judge for being drunk on the bench nor for using bad language, nor for many other like acts. Webster said you could not impeach a judge except he violated a law. Now, what law must he violate—the common law or the parliamentary law? He maintained that unless a judge conducted himself in a becoming manner he violates the law. If he is partial instead of impartial; if he is corrupt instead of incorruptible, he is amenable. He claimed that this was the usage of England, and we had taken our usage precedents from England. He asked counsel on the other side if he knew of a case in which a judge had ever been indicted for an official act; but, on the other hand, we found

JUDGES IMPEACHED FOR BAD MANNERS

and corruption in office, for all manner of offences, except indictable ones. A judge is not sueable at law for any suit or for any decision, no matter how clearly it may be proven that it was partial or corrupt. Why is this? It is because he should be safe and secure in the discharge of his duties. Were it otherwise his whole time would be taken up in defending himself against such suits. Counsel argued these points at length, citing additional authorities to sustain his position that impeachment is not limited to indictable offences.

J. H. Reynolds, of counsel for the defence, responded. After reading the specification, which was to the effect that the said Judge Barnard, while sitting as Court, while scratching himself, remarked, "I am going to scratch myself, and that, I suppose, will make the one thousandth or one thousand and first article of impeachment against me," counsel said that it was claimed that this was undignified. They do not say that the act of scratching was impeachable, but that the remark accompanying the scratching was impeachable. As to the English precedents, counsel said they were not at all applicable here, and proceeded to discuss and explain them in order to show that they were inapplicable. The counsel says judges hold their offices during their good behavior. That is so in some of the States, but it is not so here. Their term of office is fixed by the constitution and by statute. He maintained that our system provides for the very evil which the prosecution seek to reach through this Court. They admit that Judge Barnard has not committed an indictable offence. He has been guilty of nothing except, if you please,

LEVITY OR VULGARITY ON THE BENCH,

but nothing which amounts to a crime; and then, counsel said, we come to the question as to the power of impeachment, and that brings the whole question before us. He read the constitution on the point, and said, if this Court will hold that no charge shall be entertained except what reaches the dignity of a crime, then such charges as this cannot be considered. It is left to the discretion of the Court, as the constitution is silent as to upon what cause a judge shall be impeached or upon what cause he may be removed; therefore the precedents cited go for nothing. Counsel read from Story on what constitutes impeachment, and who declares that the common law cannot govern cases of impeachment, and to ascertain what are and what are not high crimes for impeachment recourse must be had to that great basis of American jurisprudence. Counsel cited a number of other authorities sustaining his position. He said whatever may be the opinions, precedents or rules as to the United States Senate which militate against proceeding according to common law; or if there is, then, no common law to govern cases in the United States, we have in our State a common law which compels us to proceed in such cases and punish according to the statute. The constitution of the United States provides, in so many words, that the trial of all crimes, except of impeachment, shall be by jury. Judge Story maintained that impeachment shall be for the violation of some law, that is common law, or some statute law. Now there is no law, common or statutory, requiring a Judge to conduct himself in any particular manner. This Judge is charged with a breach of decorum, and that is made a crime for impeachment."

The President put the question—"Shall the objection be sustained?" and it was decided in the affirmative, Senators Benedict and McGowan only voting in the negative.

DRIVING SCOUNDRELS FROM NEW YORK.

Mr. Parsons then proposed to examine the witness as to Judge Barnard's saying in a public lunch room—"I have driven one set of scoundrels out of New York and am going to drive out another;" that he admitted he made this remark while on the bench, and that it had reference to a suit between Fisk and the Union Pacific Railroad. Counsel said they proposed to show that this was a threat made in the presence of Durant, a witness in the case of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

W. O. Bartlett, on the part of the defence, objected, and proceeded to argue that a person is not liable to impeachment for this offence, because it is not liable to indictment. He read from the constitution to sustain his position, and said he understood the question was simply as to the admissibility of the evidence and to its effect.

Judge Grover said he would vote for overruling this objection, as he did not know what effect it would have before the evidence in the case of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The question was put to the Court, and the objection overruled unanimously.

Witness then proceeded to say that he remembered the remark attributed to Judge Barnard, as made by him; there was a large number of persons present; Judge Barnard said, "I have driven one set of robbers out of New York and I intend to drive another;" the remark was made by Judge Barnard while he was sitting on the bench, holding Court; it was in a room for holding Chambers.

Counsel then proposed to examine the witness as to Barnard's appointing a person a receiver because he was his (Barnard's) friend, and that Barnard so said.

Mr. Beach objected, stating his reasons, but the Court overruled the objection by 28 to 1—(Senator Johnson).

THE WITNESS PROCEEDED

to state that he was in Court when there was an application for a receiver in the case of a judgment debtor; Barnard said, "In such matters we always appoint a receiver; you are gone, counsellor; there is a man I will appoint; he is a friend of mine; I know him very well;" and then said to the counsellor, "You will have to tell your client that Judge Barnard is such a bad man that he will not grant this order."

Cross-examined by Mr. Beach:—I was employed to make these observations only as a reporter; as a reporter I am employed to make observations of the sayings and doings of all the Judges; I do not remember any such instances with regard to other Judges; I have noticed remarks on the part of Barnard; I noticed his remark concerning H. J. Raymond.

Counsel—Do you know, of your personal knowledge, that Judge Barnard referred to H. J. Raymond?

Witness—I knew it as well as I know anything.

Counsel and witness here passed words as to the testimony, and finally witness said he did not know, of his personal knowledge, that Judge Barnard referred to H. J. Raymond or Eaton.

BARNARD AND HIS ENEMIES.

Counsel—Were you an enemy of Judge Barnard's?

Witness—I was opposed to him.

Counsel—You were inimical to him?

Witness—Yes, sir, that is the word.

Counsel—Have you ever published anything against him?

Witness—I have written, but it was not published; cannot tell in what year the language about appointing a friend, instead of an enemy referee, was used by Judge Barnard; I remember the fact only from the language used and from the order, as I went and looked at the order; cannot tell the year in which the language about his enemies being unfortunate was used; cannot tell what matter was pending; it was a general remark.

This witness was subjected to a lengthy and searching cross-examination, but nothing new or material was elicited. Witness said he could not give any dates or facts by which reference could be made so that the papers in the case could be obtained; my impression is that Durant was not present at the time; I can swear that Judge Barnard used the words, or similar words; that he used either the word "robber" or "scoundrel."

FAVORITE REFEREE GRATZES.

Judge William Mitchell was called and sworn.

Mr. Parsons said he proposed to prove that when Gratz Nathan was proposed as a referee in the first Erie suit Barnard said he knew but one Gratz and that was Gratz Coleman; "he is my Gratz," or "he is my referee;" thereby alluding to a notorious fact that said Nathan was a person usually selected by Judge Cardozo, and meaning thereby that he (Barnard) had a like favorite in James H. Coleman. The witness stated that he was present at the time referred to in the specification, and when application was made for a referee, and Gratz Nathan was proposed, Barnard said, "Gratz who? I know but one Gratz and that is James H. Coleman;" the Judge may have said Gratz Coleman, but I think he said James H. Coleman.

Cross-examined by Mr. Beach—The remark was made in a jocose way; I was offended at the remark.

CHAIRS FROM THE ERIE RAILROAD.

Adrian Herzig called and sworn.—Am a furniture dealer, with Marcott & Co.; heard the witness Robinson's testimony concerning chairs at Judge Barnard's yesterday; Marcott & Co. made such chairs; they made no furniture for Judge Barnard; they made furniture for the Erie Company; they made such chairs as Robinson saw at Judge Barnard's for the Erie Directors' room; the chairs for the Erie Railroad Company were made with the monogram E. R.; those with G. G. B. were paid for by the Erie Railroad Company, as also the others; all the furniture was paid for by the Erie Railroad Company; the cost of the chairs was $55 a piece; we made four revolving chairs, they were $5 more a piece; there were ten or twelve chairs of both patterns marked with the G. G. B. monogram.

Cross-examined by Mr. Beach—The manufacture of these chairs is peculiar to our establishment; we are the only makers of this style of chair; don't know that it has not been imitated by other manufacturers; it is not unusual to have monograms on chairs; don't know as we sold any chairs to the Erie Railroad Company marked G. G. B.; sold no chairs to Judge Barnard; we sold to the Erie Railroad Company chairs not marked E. R.; don't know what monogram was on them; Judge Barnard never bought chairs of us.

To Mr. Parsons—I remember that there were chairs sold to the Erie Railroad Company without any monogram.

To Senator Benedict—The monogram die "G. G. B." shown to me was made for our establishment.

To Senator D. P. Wood—Our bill shows that there were two dies ordered for the Erie Railroad; the bill does not tell what letters were on the die.

To Mr. Beach—Cannot say whether one of those dies was "G. G. B."

THE PACIFIC MAIL ORDER.

James G. Lowery was called and sworn—I was counsel for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in the suit of Goddard against Stanwood. The witness proceeded to state the action taken to procure settlement of indebtedness against the Pacific Mail Company, which culminated in an order addressed to the Pacific Mail Company from Barnard, as follows:—

> If the money is not paid upon my order of this day I shall imprison the parties charged with contempt on Monday morning, on the opening of the Court.

There had been no other order served upon the company prior to this.

The cross-examination of this witness was simply explanatory of the proceedings.

Rufus Andrews was sworn and testified as to this charge; he was attorney for Stanwood, who was not intimate with Barnard, and did not know Barnard in California; think the Judge was sitting at Chambers when he granted the order. Witness stated the proceedings in the case.

Cross-examined by Mr. Beach—"The action in this case is still unsettled;" as to the paper threatening imprisonment, witness said that Judge Barnard was under the impression that the Pacific Mail Company had refused to obey an order he had issued; that they were in contempt, and had used insulting language toward him in the matter; he (witness) told him he was mistaken; that the order he had issued previously was not a peremptory one; finding he was mistaken he told Stanwood to go and get that paper back; Stanwood went after it.

THE ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA SUIT.

John W. Sterling was called and sworn. Witness testified as to the proceedings under the injunction issued by defendant at the instance of David Wilbur against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company. Witness said the order appointing Fisk and Porter receivers was preferred at the chambers in the house 313 Twenty-third street; the papers were referred at the Opera House; Wilbur was never a client of our firm before this case; first met him at the Erie railroad office; when I got the papers I started for Judge Barnard's house, on Twenty-first street; on the way I met a gentleman who took me to No. 313 Twenty-third street, where we found Judge Barnard; this was in the evening, about ten o'clock; 313 Twenty-third street is two doors west of the entrance of the Erie Railway Company.

Adjourned until ten A. M. to-morrow.

SUPPOSED SWINDLE.

Personating a Custom House Officer to Frighten a Lady—The Accomplice and Friend—An Artistic Arrest.

Two men, named Alexander Levy and Charles L. Brown, of No. 396 Grand street, were arrested yesterday by detectives Farley and Simington, charged with having swindled Mrs. Jean Darcel, of No. 185 South Fifth avenue, out of $250. The facts in the case, as told by Mrs. Darcel, appear to be that on the 15th inst. Brown, who was an acquaintance, called at her house, and while he was there Levy walked in and represented that he was a Custom House officer. Mrs. Darcel was very much astonished at the announcement, and asked Levy what the object of his visit was. He explained that from certain information received at the Custom House the authorities were confident Mrs. Darcel had been in the habit of receiving a certain kind of goods from Europe without paying any duty. The lady denied this emphatically, but Levy persuaded her the Custom House officials had sufficient evidence to send her to State Prison for ten years and cause the confiscation of all her property. This assertion so alarmed the lady that she begged the pretended officer to remember she was only a woman, and not strong enough to sustain such shocks as he had chosen to give her. Levy then asked her if she had any friends who would attend to the matter for her; but the lady answered, no, she had none.

"Who is that in the back room?" asked Levy.

"That is a Mr. Brown, a friend of the family," answered the innocent woman.

"Well, you had better call him," suggested Levy, and Mr. Brown was asked to come upon the scene. A long interview occurred between Brown and Levy, who in the presence of Mrs. Darcel looked as if they had never seen each other before. The result of the conference was that Brown told Mrs. Darcel that Levy, the Custom House officer, would settle the matter for $250. The lady consented to pay this money rather than have any trouble, and then started for the bank in which she kept her savings, accompanied by

THE TWO WORTHIES.

They remained at the door while Mrs. Darcel drew the money, and when she arrived on the sidewalk the money was handed over to Levy. Brown immediately excused himself to the lady on the pretence of going after Levy to find out if he was really a custom officer, and the lady, glad to see Mr. Brown take such an interest in her concerns, was happy to grant him permission. A few days afterwards Brown called at Mrs. Darcel's house and comforted her with the assurance that everything was all right, and she had no need to be solicitous for the future, at the same time enjoining her for her life to say nothing of the matter. Mrs. Darcel promised, but in a moment of forgetfulness she told the whole story to a friend. This gentleman consulted with Superintendent Kelso, who studied the case for a time, and then handed it over to Captain Irving, of the detective force, who had only just returned from Saratoga. Captain Irving gave the case to Detective Farley, and that officer immediately set to work to

UNRAVEL THE MYSTERY.

When Detective Farley set out to hunt up one of the men his associate, Detective Simington, started to look for the other. Neither officer had anything more to guide him than a simple and insufficient description of the party, and yet, by a strange coincidence, the detectives arrived at headquarters within a few hours of each other, each one having a man, and each man the right one. Captain Irving complimented the officers highly on their work, and Superintendent Kelso seemed thoroughly delighted at the success of the schemes he had laid out for the capture of the supposed offenders. The case is one of cruel deception, for Mrs. Darcel is a poor dressmaker, and her husband a cripple, who is compelled to sell inflated india rubber balls on Broadway to gain a livelihood. There is no doubt in the minds of the police that the men were in collusion, and the manner of their arrest is considered a piece of consummate strategy. They will be taken before Judge Hogan at the Tombs this morning.

CHILD KILLED.

A Mechanic Censured.

John Sullivan, a child five of age, whose parents reside at 221 Chrystie street, died from the effects of injuries received by a wooden platform which stood against the fence opposite Joseph Smith's blacksmith shop, 75 Pike street, falling upon him. In their verdict the jury censured Mr. Smith for failing to make the platform secure. Coroner Schirmer held the inquest.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVII..........................No. 208

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—YACUP—THE RIVAL DUTCHMEN.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—CHRIS AND LENA. Afternoon and Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE WITCHES OF NEW YORK—TRAPEZE PERFORMANCES.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, 14th st. and Broadway.—THE VOKES FAMILY—THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—ROBIN HOOD.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—STREETS OF NEW YORK.

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—THE RAGPICKER OF PARIS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—GARDEN INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58th st., between Third and Lexington avs.—SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, &c.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, July 26, 1872.

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2—Advertisements.
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4—Greeley and the Grumblers: A Frightful Mare's Nest Discovered in Broome County; Horace Greeley an Awful Copperhead; A Wild Goose Chase After a Tame and Harmless Political Canard—North Carolina: Feeling the Pulse of the Anti-Secession Mountaineers; Politics in High Latitudes—Pennsylvania: Meeting of the Republican State Central Committee—Grant and Wilson Banner Raising—Greeley Demonstration in Williamsburg—American Philological Association—Music and the Drama—Fine Arts for July—The Chaplaincy of the House of Refuge.
5—Another Conflagration: Destruction of the Catholic Female Protectory at Westchester; Narrow Escape of Six Hundred Children; Heroism of the Good Sisters in the Rescue of the Inmates; The Building Entirely Destroyed; The Loss Estimated at a Quarter of a Million and Partially Insured—The Erie Fire: The Loss Reduced to a Quarter of a Million of Dollars; Meeting of the Erie Railroad Directors; What the Company Have to Say—Disastrous Conflagration in Rochester—The Fire Fiend in Philadelphia—Barnard's Impeachment Trial—Street Contract Commissioners—The Mayor of Jeddo and Mayor Hall—New Drinking Fountains—Church Consecration in Newark—Supposed Swindle—Child Killed.
6—Doctor Livingstone: Grand Triumph for England and America; The Flags of Both Countries United; Livingstone Successful; Stanley Successful; Characteristic Letter of the Great Explorer to the Editor of the HERALD; The First Gleam of Hope; The New Lights to Science; What Livingstone Has Discovered and His Description of the Great Watershed of the Nile—Editorials: Leading Article, "Dr. Livingstone's Story as Told by Himself"—The Letter of the Great Explorer—Amusement Announcements.
7—Full Page Map of Equatorial Africa.
8—Yachting: Sailing for the Challenge Cup; Commencement of the Race—Trotting at Goshen, N. Y.—Long Branch: The Sayings and Doings at the "Summer Capital;" The President Bored by Bohemians; Amusing Incidents and Reflections—Studio Notes—New York City News—Department of Docks—Brooklyn Affairs—The Newark Murder—Weekly Report of Street Cleaning—Arrest of an Alleged Abortionist in Newark—Sudden Death of a Merchant.
9—Financial and Commercial: Another Quiet Day in Wall Street; Erie Stock Unaffected by the Fire and Duller Than Yesterday; Street Rumors Respecting the Losses and Insurance; Money Still Easy; Governments Strong, Southern Securities Neglected and Railway Mortgages Steady—Domestic and European Markets—The Howard Mission—The Brussels Murder—The Coming Prize Fights—Board of Audit—The Stabbing of Commissioner Corr—The Wrecked Steamer New England—Marriages and Deaths—Advertisements.
10—Punishment of Prisoners: A Visit to Blackwell's Island and What a Reporter Saw and Heard; The Workhouse Management Exposed—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.
11—Campaign Curiosities: How Falsehood is Sometimes Nailed to the Mast; Is A. T. Stewart for Grant or Greeley?—Longstreet and Swords: What They Think of Greeley's Chances in the South—Governor McCook, of Colorado: What He Thinks of Grant's Chances in the Western States—The Greeley Headquarters—The Democratic Headquarters—The International Prison Congress: The Closing Day's Proceedings of the Delegates—Tammany: The Ratification Meeting—Remarkable Car Accident.
12—The Courts: The Imprisoned Witnesses in the Stokes Case and Application for Their Release; Three Rival St. Patrick Benevolent Societies in the Courts; Newspaper Advertising Bills Against the City—"Red Davis:" What Came of Taking a Drink With Him—The Stabbing of Mark McDonald—Advertisements.

DR. LIVINGSTONE hints at the terrible instances of man's inhumanity that sickened his heart on his weary journey when deserted by most of his followers. The history of the explorer's adventures must be full of interest, and the details will be looked for with anxiety, although the main features are now known to the world.

DR. LIVINGSTONE opens a desirable field for those republicans who, now that slavery is abolished in the United States, feel impelled to bestow the government of the South upon the negroes and to fasten the chain of political servitude on the necks of the white citizens of that section. The slave trade and slavery exist in all their horrors in Africa, and these republicans, who have so much affection and respect for negroes, cannot employ their energies and their means to a better purpose than in laboring to secure their abolition. To be sure they could not obtain political power and political offices in return for their philanthropy, but then their consciences would be light and their reward would be laid up for them hereafter. What will Senator Wilson do for the poor, enslaved Africans?

THERE IS A SPICE OF HUMOR about Dr. Livingstone which peeps out in his interesting letter. He had seen a companion broken down in spirit and despairing of success in consequence of an accident to a photograph of his wife, and he could not resist laughing at the superstition which seriously regarded such a trifle. Dr. Livingstone had seen his followers die around him or desert him like cowards. He had travelled for months without a sympathizing word to cheer him. He had suffered disappointment in the receipt of supplies, and had been forced back from the point at which he hoped to accomplish the main object of his tedious journeying. At last he found himself reduced almost to poverty by the treachery of a knave, and with the prospect of beggary in that strange land before him. Yet he refused to despair or to believe that fate was against him. The result proved the wisdom of his philosophy. Relief came, disproving the reliability of the sign conveyed by the broken photograph, and showing the wisdom of constancy and hope. "Never despair" is Livingstone's motto in the wilds of Africa, and it is a good one anywhere.

DOCTOR LIVINGSTONE.

Grand Triumph for England and America.

The Flags of Both Countries United.

LIVINGSTONE SUCCESSFUL.

STANLEY SUCCESSFUL

Characteristic Letter from the Great Explorer to the Editor of the Herald.

Deeply Interesting Description of Five Hundred Miles Tramp.

"I Thought That I Was Dying on My Feet."

Deceived, Plundered, "a Mere Ruckle of Bones" and Almost Despairing at Ujiji.

The Inspiration of a Broken Photograph.

Plucking Courage from Superstition.

THE FIRST GLEAM OF HOPE.

Sighting the American Flag in the Distance.

SALUTATION TO THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

The Herald Commissioner's News.

THE NEW LIGHTS TO SCIENCE.

What Livingstone Has Discovered and His Description of the Great Watershed of the Nile.

How Africa May Become a Centre of Civilization.

"Suppression of Ujijian Slavery a Nobler Task Than the Discovery of All the Sources of the Nile."

Holding to the Last with "John Bullish" Tenacity.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 25, 1872.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq.:—

SIR—I beg leave to transmit to you the following important and most highly interesting special communication, which has been received in this city from Dr. Livingstone, by Stanley's mail from Africa, conveying the thanks of the explorer to the editor of the NEW YORK HERALD for the successful organization of the American Search Expedition, which has placed the long-lost traveller again in communication with civilization.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE W. HOSMER,
Agent NEW YORK HERALD, London.

Dr. Livingstone's Letter of Thanks.

UJIJI, ON TANGANYIKA,
EAST AFRICA, November, 1871.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Jr., Esq.:—

MY DEAR SIR—It is in general somewhat difficult to write to one we have never seen—it feels so much like addressing an abstract idea—but the presence of your representative, Mr. H. M. Stanley, in this distant region takes away the strangeness I should otherwise have felt, and in writing to thank you for the extreme kindness that prompted you to send him, I feel quite at home.

CONDITION AFTER A FIVE-HUNDRED-MILE TRAMP.

If I explain the forlorn condition in which he found me you will easily perceive that I have good reason to use very strong expressions of gratitude. I came to Ujiji off a tramp of between four hundred and five hundred miles, beneath a blazing vertical sun, having been baffled, worried, defeated and forced to return, when almost in sight of the end of the geographical part of my mission, by a number of half-caste Moslem slaves sent to me from Zanzibar, instead of men. The sore heart made still sorer by the woful sights I had seen of man's inhumanity to man reached and told on the bodily frame and depressed it beyond measure. I thought that I was dying on my feet. It is not too much to say that almost every step of the weary sultry way was in pain, and I reached Ujiji a mere "ruckle" of bones.

WHAT HE FOUND AT UJIJI.

There I found that some five hundred pounds sterling worth of goods which I had ordered from Zanzibar had unaccountably been entrusted to a drunken half-caste Moslem tailor, who, after squandering them for sixteen months on the way to Ujiji, finished up by selling off all that remained for slaves and ivory for himself. He had "divined" on the Koran and found that I was dead. He had also written to the Governor of Unyanyembe that he had sent slaves after me to Manyema, who returned and reported my decease, and begged permission to sell off the few goods that his drunken appetite had spared.

He, however, knew perfectly well, from men who had seen me, that I was alive, and waiting for the goods and men; but as for morality, he is evidently an idiot, and there being no law here except that of the dagger or musket, I had to sit down in great weakness, destitute of everything save a few barter cloths and beads, which I had taken the precaution to leave here in case of extreme need.

AN EARTHLY EXTREMIS.

The near prospect of beggary among Ujijians made me miserable.

COURAGE.

I could not despair, because I laughed so much at a friend who, on reaching the mouth of the Zambezi, said that he was tempted to despair on breaking the photograph of his wife. We could have no success after that. Afterward the idea of despair had to me such a strong smack of the ludicrous that it was out of the question.

FIRST WORDS OF HOPE.

Well, when I had got to about the lowest verge, vague rumors of an English visitor reached me. I thought of myself as the man who went down from Jerusalem to Jericho; but neither priest, Levite nor Samaritan could possibly pass my way. Yet the good Samaritan was close at hand, and one of my people rushed up at the top of his speed, and, in great excitement, gasped out, "An Englishman coming! I see him!" and off he darted to meet him.

THE AMERICAN FLAG A HARBINGER OF ENLIGHTENMENT AND CONSOLATION.

An American flag, the first ever seen in these parts, at the head of a caravan, told me the nationality of the stranger.

I am as cold and non-demonstrative as we islanders are usually reputed to be; but your kindness made my frame thrill. It was, indeed, overwhelming, and I said in my soul, "Let the richest blessings descend from the Highest on you and yours!"

STANLEY'S NEWS FROM THE OUTER WORLD AND ITS EFFECTS.

The news Mr. Stanley had to tell was thrilling. The mighty political changes on the Continent; the success of the Atlantic cables; the election of General Grant, and many other topics riveted my attention for days together, and had an immediate and beneficial effect on my health. I had been without news from home for years save what I could glean from a few *Saturday Reviews* and *Punch* of 1868. The appetite revived, and in a week I began to feel strong again.

AN ENGLISH DESPATCH FROM AN OLD FRIEND.

Mr. Stanley brought a most kind and encouraging despatch from Lord Clarendon, whose loss I sincerely deplore, the first I have received from the Foreign Office since 1866, and information that the British government had kindly sent a thousand pounds sterling to my aid. Up to his arrival I was not aware of any pecuniary aid. I came unsalaried, but this want is now happily repaired, and I am anxious that you and all my friends should know that, though uncheered by letter, I have stuck to the task which my friend Sir Roderick Murchison set me with "John Bullish" tenacity, believing that all would come right at last.

GEOGRAPHICAL FACTS IN AID OF SCIENCE.

The watershed of South Central Africa is over seven hundred miles in length. The fountains thereon are almost innumerable—that is, it would take a man's lifetime to count them. From the watershed they converge into four large rivers, and these again into two mighty streams in the great Nile valley, which begins in ten degrees to twelve degrees south latitude. It was long ere light dawned on the ancient problem and gave me a clear idea of the drainage. I had to feel my way, and every step of the way, and was, generally, groping in the dark, for who cared where the rivers ran? We drank our fill and let the rest run by.

The Portuguese who visited Cazemba asked for slaves and ivory, and heard of nothing else. I asked about the waters, questioned and cross-questioned, until I was almost afraid of being set down as afflicted with hydrocephalus.

My last work, in which I have been greatly hindered from want of suitable attendants, was following the central line of drainage down through the country of the cannibals, called Manyuema, or, shortly, Manyema. This line of drainage has four large lakes in it. The fourth I was near when obliged to turn. It is from one to three miles broad, and never can be reached at any point or at any time of the year. Two western drains, the Lupira, or Bartle Frere's River, flow into it at Lake Kamolondo. Then the great River Lomaine flows through Lake Lincoln into it too, and seems to form the western arm of the Nile, on which Petherick traded.

Now, I knew about six hundred miles of the watershed, and unfortunately the seventh hundred is the most interesting of the whole; for in it, if I am not mistaken, four fountains arise from an earthen mound, and the last of the four becomes, at no great distance off, a large river.

Two of these run north to Egypt, Lupera and Louraine, and two run south into inner Ethiopia, as the Liambai, or upper Zambezi, and the Kafneare.

These are not the sources of the Nile mentioned by the Secretary of Minerva, in the city of Sais, to Herodotus.

HE MUST REMAIN.

I have heard of them so often, and at great distances off, that I cannot doubt their existence, and in spite of the sore longing for home that seizes me every time I think of my family I wish to finish up by their rediscovery.

MATERIAL AID.

Five hundred pounds sterling worth of goods have again unaccountably been entrusted to slaves, and have been over a year on the way, instead of four months. I must go where they lie at your expense, ere I can put the natural completion to my work.

HOPES FOR AFRICAN CIVILIZATION.

And if my disclosures regarding the terrible Ujijian slavery should lead to the suppression of the east coast slave trade, I shall regard that as a greater matter by far than the discovery of all the Nile sources together. Now that you have done with domestic slavery forever, lend us your powerful aid toward this great object. This fine country is blighted, as with a curse from above, in order that the slavery privileges of the petty Sultan of Zanzibar may not be infringed, and the rights of the Crown of Portugal, which are mythical, should be kept in abeyance till some future time when Africa will become another India to Portuguese slave traders.

I conclude by again thanking you most cordially for your great generosity, and am,

Gratefully yours,
DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

Dr. Livingstone's Story Told by Himself—The Letter of the Great Explorer.

With much gratification we publish in the HERALD to-day the interesting letter of Dr. Livingstone, delivered to our agent, Mr. Stanley, at Ujiji, in November last and transmitted over the cable from London yesterday. This letter, traced by the hand and dictated by the heart of the great traveller, is destined to create a profound sensation throughout the civilized world. It will be more welcome than the most elaborate and graphic description of his travels, trials and discoveries that could be written by the ablest pen, for it brings the devoted old man face to face with all who read his earnest words, and tells them in his own language, eloquent in its simplicity, of his sufferings, his hopes, his disappointments, his touching faith, his triumphs, his unaffected gratitude and his devotion to the task he has assumed. The world will know more of Dr. Livingstone from this letter than it has ever known before, despite the volumes that have been written of his labors and in his praise; more of his true character, more of his brave constancy, more of the great underlying spirit of Christianity that shapes and controls the action of his life. We learn from his own words of his desolate condition when found by the HERALD expedition; of his excitement and joy at meeting with those who had come to his relief; of the injuries inflicted upon him through the dishonesty of the agents so carelessly chosen to convey the supplies forwarded to him by his friends; of the valuable discoveries he had made in the midst of pain, discouragement and danger; and we find him finishing up his compact and simple narrative with the prayer that his disclosures regarding the terrible Ujijian slavery may lead to the suppression of the inhuman traffic along the whole east coast of Africa, and give freedom and happiness to a splendid country now "blighted as with a curse from above."

Dr. Livingstone describes his condition when met by the HERALD expedition as "forlorn." A weary tramp of four or five hundred miles beneath a blazing vertical sun, added to the sickening scenes of inhumanity he had witnessed on the journey and the heart-burnings arising from defeat brought about by the treachery of his attendants, had so depressed his physical energy that, in his own expressive language, he thought he was dying on his feet. When he had reached Ujiji, "a mere ruckle of bones," the goods he had expected to find there were missing, and he was dismayed at the discovery that a drunken half-caste Moslem tailor, to whose keeping they had been entrusted, had made away with them for his own profit. This faithless agent had "divined on the Koran," and was told by that authority that Livingstone was dead, whereupon, like a good believer, he had turned the property of the dog of a Christian to his own use. There being no law in Ujiji but that of the dagger and the musket, to which Dr. Livingstone was not likely to apply for redress, he was compelled to submit to the loss and to look calmly in the face the unpromising prospect of beggary among the Ujijians. We have here an illustration of the simple-hearted faith of this great and good man. He could not even then despair. Trusting in an overseeing Providence, self-reliant in the consciousness of his own purity of motive, having once laughed at the superstition of a friend who had been discouraged by the accidental breaking of a photograph, the idea of despair had in it to him some smack of the ludicrous. Yet he could not resist the feeling of sadness that oppressed him, and when this was strongest upon him the startling rumor of an English visitor sounded on his ears. He thought of the man who went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and a vision flashed across his brain—could it be that the good Samaritan was close at hand? Another moment and one of his attendants, rushing at the top of his speed, gasped out the eventful news that a white man was actually approaching. Then the eyes of the wanderer were made glad by the appearance of a human being of his own color, and the American flag, the first ever seen in those parts, told him of the nationality of his visitor.

We cannot say what were the first thoughts of Dr. Livingstone when the Stars and Stripes, fanned by an African breeze, first met his gaze. It may be that for the instant he anticipated annexation to the United States, or it may be that his mind momentarily prepared itself for a proposition to trade cloth or to publish his explorations of the sources of the Nile in a cheap edition on shares. But he soon learned the object of the men he beheld drawn up before him, and his heart thrilled with joy and gratification to find that he was still remembered among his fellows, and that the American people vied with his own countrymen in the effort to bring him relief. Then came anxious inquiries for intelligence from the civilized world; and the information that was news to the great traveller conveys a vivid idea of the magnitude of the task he has undertaken and the sacrifices it has entailed upon one born and nurtured in the lap of civilization. The final success of the Atlantic cables was unknown to Dr. Livingstone, and from Mr. Stanley's lips he heard for the first time that the two continents were actually speaking together every instant across three thousand miles of ocean. The mighty political changes on the Continent of Europe; the unification of Italy and Germany; the overthrow of the French Emperor; the election of General Grant; the death of his friend, Lord Clarendon, were all news to him; and we can imagine the interest with which he listened to the budget of information poured into his ears by his welcome visitor.

The progress made in his work of discovery is concisely given by Dr. Livingstone in his valuable letter. The watershed of South Central Africa, he tells us, is over seven hundred miles in length, and the fountains thereon are so numerous that it would take a man's lifetime to count them. He traced the four large rivers into which they converge, and, again, the two mighty streams eventually formed by these, groping his way in the dark; for, as he says, who in that region cares where the rivers run after he drinks his fill of the waters? His last great task was to follow the central line of drainage down through the country of the cannibals, called Manyema, which line has in it four large lakes. When near the fourth he was compelled to return. He had explored six hundred miles of the watershed, and, unfortunately, the as yet unexplored seventh hundred mile is the most interesting of the whole; for in it, as Dr. Livingstone believes, arise the four fountains from an earthen mound, of which so many rumors have been heard, and the mysteries of which he designs to penetrate before he returns to Europe, despite his longings to rejoin his family and kindred in a civilized land. But not in the world of research alone does Dr. Livingstone hope to accomplish good from his self-sacrificing labors. His practical mind leads him to believe that he can achieve a victory for which his heart prompts him to struggle—a victory over the horror and sin of African slavery. This work of humanity, in which he asks the aid of the republic that has abolished domestic slavery from its own soil forever, he declares he shall regard as a greater triumph than the discovery of all the Nile sources together.

The events of the past fifteen months, in connection with the Livingstone expedition, pass before us like the panoramic views of a strange and marvellous drama. Every inch of the moving canvas has its interest, and as it rolls along its striking features leave on the mind the impressions gathered from a fairy tale. We see the fleet of dhows as they set sail to convey the adventurous leader, with his motley followers and novel cargo, through the coral reefs of Zanzibar to the mainland, amid the cheers of the few white men and the crowds of wondering Africans gathered on the shore to witness their departure. We see the picturesque caravan setting out from the sea coast on its perilous journey, with its turbaned chief and his two or three white companions; its hundred pagazi, or "carriers," from the Land of the Moon, loaded with the wealth of the expedition—the bales of cloth, bags of beads and coils of wire; its little band of armed men, which tell that there are other dangers than those of climate to be encountered. We trace the singular procession as it winds along, carrying the American flag through fields rich with the variegated colors of a tropical climate—over hot sands, through thick forests, threatening swamps and dangerous jungles. Suddenly we find signs of civilization appearing on the scene; not the civilization which brings peace and happiness in its train, but the civilization which places trained armies in the field and wages war against its neighbors. Some savage ruler has demanded tribute of a rival chief, as one Christian monarch sometimes seeks political advantages over another, and the result in the one case, as in the other, is bloodshed and suffering for the people. The peaceful expedition becomes mingled with the combatants, and is compelled to take part in the conflict; but the American flag comes safely out of the melée and continues its steady progress onward to the relief of the great explorer. Through the wilderness, over the mountains, along rarely travelled routes the diminished band presses on until it reaches Ujiji and enters the suburbs of the town, to the astonishment of the Arab inhabitants, who are made aware of its approach by a salute of guns. Then comes the meeting with the long-lost wanderer, and the exchange of congratulations; the mutual joy of the discoverer and the discovered—of the conveyer and recipient of the welcome relief.

Who shall say that this whole chain of events has not been predestined in the cause of humanity and Christianity, by a beneficent Providence working for the civilization and salvation of mankind all over the world? Let us suppose that Dr. Livingstone had accomplished his object, and after long years of absence had returned to his home and friends. Would others have been tempted by his example to penetrate the dangerous and mysterious region he had traversed, for other considerations than those of scientific research? We think not. Stanley's expedition and success have, however, done more than has ever been done before to familiarize the world with the country through which he has passed; to make known the condition and wants of the people, and, it may be, to direct the attention of philanthropists and adventurers alike to the work that may be done among them. It may prove the starting point from which we shall in future date attempts to bring the land of Livingstone's explorations within the grasp of civilization and Christianity, and to remove the curse of slavery from one of its last strongholds. It is work such as this in which Livingstone invites America to participate, and which he declares will be more precious than all the geographical discoveries that can ever be made. If the HERALD expedition should prove the pioneer in such a movement it will, indeed, be a triumph of journalism greater than has ever yet been accomplished.

Livingstone's New World—Our Great Map of African Exploration and Discovery.

The great map and accompanying paper, we publish to-day, afford our readers the means of judging for themselves the nature and magnitude of the explorations in Equatorial Africa. Bringing before us a birds'-eye view of all that is now known in the heart of the great Southern Continent, it furnishes the solution of what Sir Roderick Murchison well called "The Problem of the Ages." This problem agitated the minds of geographers and travellers before the foundations of civilization were fully laid. It was the subject of eager inquiry by the Romans, and so engaged their attention that Nero despatched centurions to settle it, and Julius Cæsar, amid the splendors of his military career, was known to have expressed his willingness to lay down the sword if he might only reap the glory of discovering the fountains of the Nile.

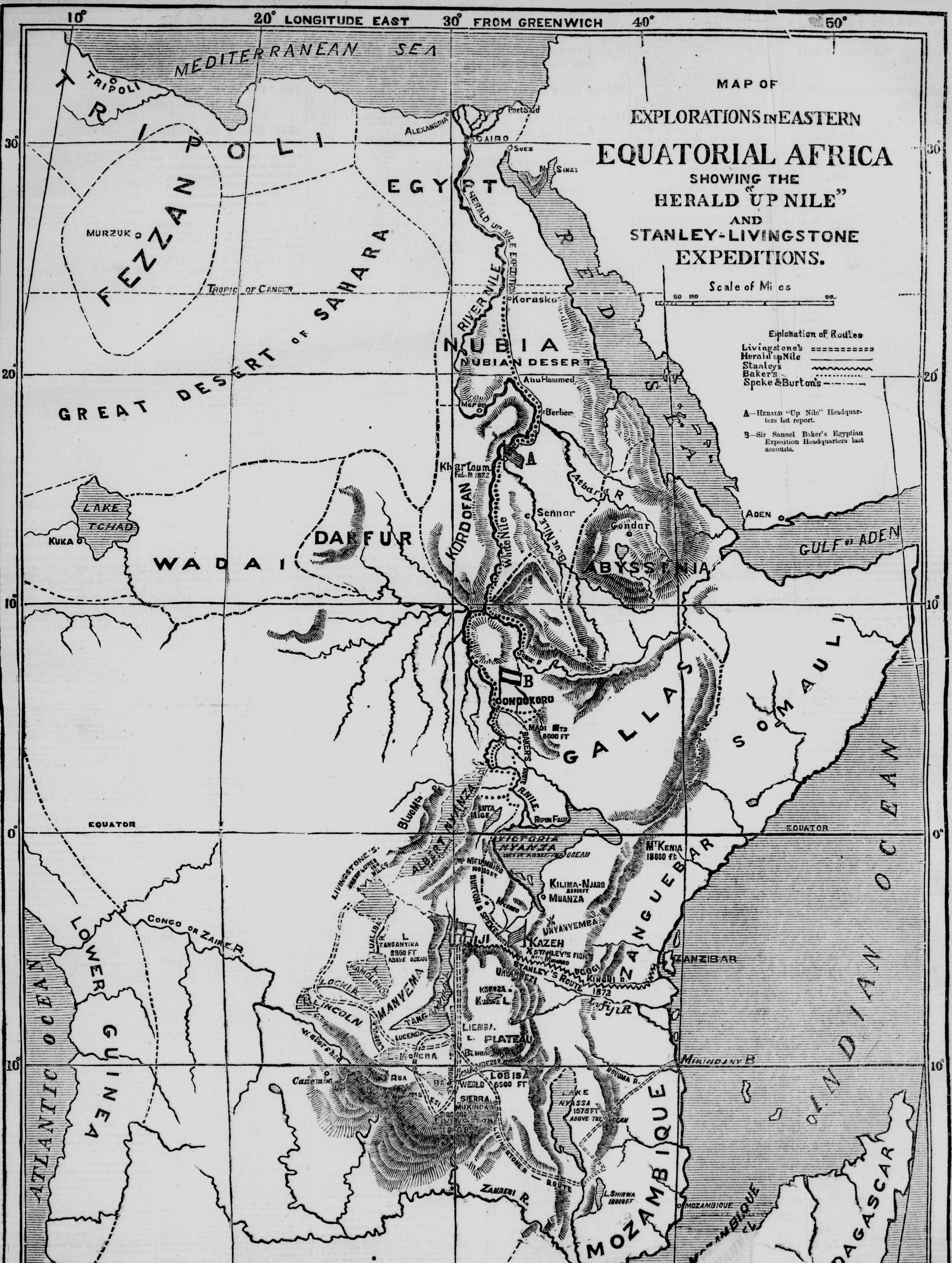
It is impossible to look over this vast field of African research without, at the first moment, being awed by the immensity of human toil and suffering which have purchased the knowledge now brought to us. The ancient myth of Minerva springing full armed from the brain of Jupiter evidently has no parallel or example in the long annals of geographic or physical discovery. The grand idea which kindled in the mind of Columbus was not a solitary, indigenous or self-originated thought, but it was the collective wisdom of his own and all previous ages of history. Without assuming anything for the modern explorer of Africa, we may justly regard his recently announced discovery as the combined and concatenated result of all modern and mediæval explorations, as well as of those dim and ill-defined, but almost prophetic, visions which floated before the mind of Ptolemy at the beginning of the Christian era.

Nor is the analogy between the magnificent discoveries of Columbus and Livingstone appropriate only in the train of causality by which they were reached. In point of magnitude and significance, those of the great African geographer are not unworthy of comparison with those of the far-famed sailor of Genoa. There can be no doubt that Livingstone's work will grow in the eyes of mankind and become the ever-fresh theme of increasing wonder and admiration. The question is sometimes smilingly and sceptically asked, "What does all his work achieve, and what benefit will accrue from it to mankind?" We boldly answer he has made known a new world of greater extent, of vaster resources, than that which gave the first fame and celebrity to Columbus. The great navigator, it must be remembered, only brought to light the islands which skirt the American Continent, and it was reserved for Sebastian Cabot to find and announce the mainland from Newfoundland to Florida. The actual problem proposed to himself by Columbus—of finding a short way to Cathay and Xipangu—was never solved, and in one sense his triumph was a failure. It was, however, a failure which was worth far more than the utmost success he had ever aspired to, even in his most sanguine moments and when his lofty genius towered above the puerile and pusillanimous criticisms of the doctors of Salamanca. The harvest, yet to be reaped from the labors of Livingstone and the hardy explorers of Equatorial Africa, must be rich indeed. They have revealed a continent within a continent. Built by the Almighty high up above the sea, the vast plateaus and tablelands of the environs of Tanganyika and the Nyanzas present a magnificent and well watered country, habitable for man, abounding in all the gifts of nature; although, within the tropics, this upreared inland continent is in every respect far beyond the Andean and Mexican plateaus of America in all that can minister to the wants and comforts of man. How far the rivers which empty into the Indian Ocean, as the Lufiji and the Zambezi, may prove navigable, and thus open gateways for civilization to enter, is a matter for further investigation; but, once known, the vast watershed countries of the African interior cannot long remain shut up to the tide of colonization which, according to the divine mandate, is already rapidly overspreading the entire known earth.

The only essential point yet to be settled is the geography of the one hundred and eighty miles, which a concourse of trials, privations and perils forced Livingstone to abandon for the time being, but which he is already on his way to explore.

If it be still sceptically asked of the HERALD "Up Nile" Expedition in search of Sir Samuel Baker, and of the Stanley Expedition, *Cui bono?* we further reply:—Stanley's succor and timely discovery of the exhausted Livingstone makes it possible for the latter to push forward, and renew, to completion, the labor of his lifetime; and but for this aid the last link in the chain of his discoveries might not be supplied. The work of the "Up Nile" party, in relieving Baker, will enable him to co-operate with Livingstone and unify all African explorations.

It cannot now be said that the great secret of the Nile—the *magnum arcanum* of Old World geography—is still veiled in darkness, and that it remains to this generation, as to its forefathers, "*caput quære Nili,*" to close the Canon of geographical discovery. The mist of immemorial and unrecorded ages has begun to lift itself, and, though we see as yet through a glass, we can perceive the features and even chart the lineaments of the New World of Livingstone.



MAP OF EXPLORATIONS IN EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA SHOWING THE HERALD "UP NILE" AND STANLEY-LIVINGSTONE EXPEDITIONS.

Scale of Miles
50 100 500
Explonation of Routes
Livingstone's
Herald up Nile
Stanleys
Baker's
Speke & Burton's
10° 20° LONGITUDE EAST 30° FROM GREENWICH 40° 50°
97° LONGITUDE EAST 107° FROM WASHINGTON 117 127
30° 20° 10° 0° 10°
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
TRIPOLI
FEZZAN
MURZUK
EGYPT
ALEXANDRIA
CAIRO
Port Said
Suez
Mt SINAI
RED SEA
TROPIC OF CANCER
GREAT DESERT OF SAHARA
Korasko
HERALD UP NILE EXPEDITION
RIVER NILE
NUBIA
NUBIAN DESERT
Abu Hammed
Berber
Meroe
A
Khartoum Feb. 18 1872
Atbara R
Sennar
Gondar
ABYSSINIA
ADEN
GULF OF ADEN
LAKE TCHAD
KUKA
WADAI
DARFUR
KORDOFAN
White Nile
Blue Nile
B
GONDOKORO
MADI Mts 6000 FT
BAKER'S ROUTE
NILE
GALLAS
SOMAULI
RIPON FALLS
KUTA NIGE
Blue Mts
ALBERT NYANZA
EQUATOR
VICTORIA NYANZA
Mt KENIA 18000 ft
KILIMA-NJARO 20000 FT
MUANZA
ZANGUEBAR
INDIAN OCEAN
LIVINGSTONE'S
UNYANYEMBA
KAZEH
UJIJI
STANLEY'S FIGHT
STANLEY'S ROUTE 1872
UNYAMBEZI
KINGNI
ZANZIBAR
L. TANGANYIKA 2800 FT ABOVE OCEAN
CONGO OR ZAIRE R.
LOWER GUINEA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
MANYEMA
LINCOLN
LUCENDA
L. MOERO
L. BEMBA
Cazembe
Rua
LIEMBA
PLATEAU
LOBISA 6500 FT
SIERRA MUXINGA
LAKE NYASSA 1575 FT ABOVE THE OCEAN
LIVINGSTONE'S ROUTE
Zambesi R.
L. SHIRWA 1800 FT
Mikindany B
Rovuma R.
MOZAMBIQUE
MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL
MADAGASCAR

A—HERALD "Up Nile" Headquarters last report.

B—Sir Samuel Baker's Egyptian Expedition Headquarters last accounts.

FOR EXPLANATIONS SEE TH

YACHTING.

Sailing for the Challenge Cup.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE RACE.

Madeleine, of the New York Club, vs. Rambler, of the Eastern Club.

The Regatta Committee Leave the Yachts Off New Inlet.

Since last summer yachtsmen have been anxiously looking for the time when the Commodore's Challenge Cup, of the New York Club, calling for a race open to yachts of all nations, from Sandy Hook Lightship to a lightship off Newport and return, should be sailed for. Yesterday, much to their satisfaction, was settled upon, and the competing vessels started for the prize under favorable circumstances of wind and weather. A series of disasters, unfortunately, reduced the number of contestants, these being only the schooners Madeleine, of the New York Yacht Club, and the Rambler, of the Eastern Yacht Club. The other yachts that intended to enter were either unprepared or cruising in Eastern waters. The conditions under which the cup was sailed for and those under which it is to be held are as follows:—

First—It is to be held by the winner for thirty days after the race without liability to challenge.

Second—Upon the expiration of that period the winner must accept any challenge and be prepared to sail a race over the same course within fifteen days from the receipt of such challenge, or forfeit the cup to the challenger, but should any yacht succeed in holding the cup in two consecutive races during one season it will not again be liable to challenge until the commencement of the yachting season of the following year.

Third—The yachting season in American waters, in reference to this cup, is understood to be from the third Thursday in June until the third Thursday in October each year.

Fourth—Should a yacht holding this cup be sold out of the New York Yacht Club the cup shall not go with her, but shall be returned to the club, to be again sailed for; and if the cup should be held by a foreign yacht, and she should be sold out of the club to which she belongs, the cup shall not be sold with her, but shall be returned to the New York Yacht Club, to be sailed for again as above provided.

Fifth—In the event of the Cup being held at the close of a season by a foreign yacht, the owner thereof will be liable to challenge during the season of the next year for an ocean race, over a course from the Needles, Isle of Wight, to and around a stakeboat off the harbor of Cherbourg and return.

The steamboat P. C. Schultz, under command of Captain William F. Schultz, took on board, at the foot of Dey street, a number of gentlemen greatly interested in the decision of the cup, and sharply at eleven o'clock she steamed for the Lightship off Sandy Hook. Those on board comprised G. L. Haight and William Krebs, of the Regatta Committee; Charles A. Minton, Secretary of the Club; Hamilton Morton, John Oddie, Samuel Cockeine, T. E. Carter, of Portland; William T. Lee, Secretary of the Brooklyn Yacht Club; Ralph E. Izard, of South Carolina; Colonel Van Dyke, William Pegg, George L. Jordan, N. D. White, John T. Beresford, Secretary of the American Jockey Club.

On the way down to the Lightship the Schultz met the Rambler in the ship channel, and, there being no wind, took her in tow; but before they proceeded to the starting point Mr. Forbes came on board and consulted with Messrs. Haight and Krebs regarding the race. It was then ascertained that Mr. Forbes had been put to much inconvenience by his first mate leaving him at Whitestone on Wednesday, after knowing of the Rambler's intention to sail the race when they left Boston harbor, and was only enabled to carry out the resolve made by Martin F. Lyons assisting Captain Crocker in obtaining a racing crew.

At the Lightship the Madeleine was found ready for the engagement. Mr. Voorhis soon boarded the Schultz, and the watches being arranged, Mr. Haight and others were put on the Madeleine's deck, when, amid much interest shown, the Schultz steamed into position, to enable Mr. Krebs to give the signal of departure.

THE CONTESTANTS.

Name.	Owner.	Length Water Line. Feet.	Tonnage. O. M.	Centre-board or Keel.
Madeleine	Jacob Voorhis, Jr.	96	175	C. B.
Rambler	J. M. Forbes	107	240	K.

THE MADELEINE

was built for Mr. Jacob Voorhis, Jr., in 1869, at Milton, N. Y., by Mr. Kirby. She was then a sloop of eighty-eight tons. Early in 1870 she was altered to a schooner of 148 tons, and her breadth of beam increased by being hipped three feet. This spring she was lengthened ten feet aft and her spars increased in length.

THE RAMBLER

was built in the spring of 1871 by Mr. Beckwith, of New London, for Mr. James H. Banker, of the New York Yacht Club. Early in the season of this year he sold her to Mr. James M. Forbes, of Boston, member of the Eastern Yacht Club. So soon as she could be fitted to her new owner's taste the Rambler went on a cruise to the Azores, stopping at Fayal, and only returned ten days ago, when preparation was made to enter the race for the Challenge Cup.

THE START.

At forty-three minutes past three the yachts were heading in shore towards the Highlands, two miles southwest of the Lightship, with the wind light from the westward. It was a fitting moment to give the starting signal, when Mr. Krebs directed the whistle to be sounded, and they both wore around, shifting fore topsails, headed for the Lightship. The yachts then carried the following sails:—Madeleine—Mainsail, foresail, forestaysail, jib, flying jib, jib topsail and the two topsails. Rambler—The same, with the exception of fore staysail. At 3:50 the Madeleine set her maintopmast staysail, and at 3:52 hauled down her jib and flying jib, preparatory to setting her balloon jib. At 3:55 the Rambler set her maintopmast staysail, and the sight at this time, with the water like liquid glass, was an enchanting sight, being as pretty a marine picture as ever devoted yachtsmen saw. The interest on board the judges' boat at this moment assumed the nature of an excitement, and many of the junior members of the club were anxious to indulge in betting on the result. At 3:58 the Madeleine set her square-headed foretopsail, both the yachts then on the port tack, with the wind hauling to the northwest, tide ebb, and the Lightship only one hundred yards distant. According to directions, they passed to the southward of the Beacon light, off the coast, the Madeleine going by it at 4h. 01m. 9s., hauling up for

LONG ISLAND BEACH,

when, perceiving the wind was backing to south-southwest, squared away to catch its first influence. At 4h. 3m. 1s. the Rambler went by the Lightship, and her sailing master had even before, seemingly, noticed the change in the breeze, and, like a bullet, down went her maintopmast staysail at 4h. 7m. 10s., preparing to take advantage of the changing breeze. Her antagonist, observing this, sent down their like sail, at 4h. 8m. 20s., and all eyes on the Schultz were anxiously looking for the yacht that should first catch the coming wind. At 4h. 10m. 05s. the Rambler received it, and, shifting sails, went about on the starboard tack, taking the wind beautifully, with all the appearance of a stiff breeze, and went on her business with applause from all observers. The Madeleine took in her balloon jib at 4:14, but at this moment, as her antagonist was almost abeam of her, they became puzzled on board the latter, and for a time, apparently, not knowing what to do, but this was only momentary, however. The Rambler at 4h. 20m. 10s. reset her maintopmost staysail, and then was well to windward and about an eighth of a mile ahead of the Madeleine.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

was now off the port bow of the contending boats, and the betting was renewed with cheers on the Schultz. The manœuvering of the contending craft was a matter of much speculation, and the crews of each were greatly criticised. The representative of the New York Club sent down her balloon jib at 4h. 22m., quick work on each craft being the word, and at once set her jib and flying jib at 4h. 26m. 10s., meanwhile doing headway better than her antagonist, and, ar
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down by the head, and this was the fact, greatly to her detriment. Now the yachts were off

NEW INLET,

and the word was passed on board the Schultz to "go about," which was obeyed. The contending yachts were then bowling through the water yet smooth as a creek at the rate of nine and a half miles an hour, the Madeleine carrying all lower sails and the two topsails, the Rambler all lower sails, jib topsail, main topmast staysail and two topsails. At 4:56 the whistle of the Schultz sounded "goodby," the Madeleine heading east by south one mile ahead of the Rambler, whose course was east by half south and a little to the windward, the breeze increasing in force every minute.

At the upper end of the West Bank the Resolute was met by the Schultz with a large party on board. Cheers were interchanged.

YACHTING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 25, 1872.

The South Boston Yacht Club sailed the first of a series of trials for club prizes of 1872 this afternoon off South Boston Point.

There were two classes, the first included all keel yachts twenty-five feet and upward and centre-board yachts twenty-one feet and upwards. The second class included all keel yachts less than twenty-five feet and centre-board yachts less than twenty-one feet.

There was a good breeze from the northwest. There were sixteen entries for the first class and fifteen for the second.

The following are the names of the winning yachts in the first class:—Schooner Starlight (keel) and sloop Queen Mab. The Starlight's time was 1h. 5m. 30s. The course sailed was about nine miles.

In the second class the winning boats were the sloop Come (centre-board) and sloop Volante. The Volante accomplished the distance in 1h. 5m. 30s., making the same time as the Starlight. The course sailed by this class was about seven miles. There were large crowds along the shore to witness the regatta.

YACHTING NOTES.

Yacht Tidal Wave, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. William Vorhis, arrived at New London yesterday afternoon.

Twenty-eight boats are entered for the Union Yacht Club Regatta of Long Island, to take place 31st inst. All boats entering for this event must send their names to the President by the 29th inst., and all contestants must be in line off the Club House, at Unionville, by ten o'clock on the morning of the race.

The yacht Seud left New York for Norwalk yesterday morning.

STUDIO NOTES.

All artist-dom is in Arcadia. The studio buildings present the most melancholy and woe-begone appearance. The once hospitable doors are hermetically sealed, and a short and pithy notice scrawled on the white slates or odds and ends of whity-brown paper refer the unlucky visitor to the janitor for information. Strolling round the galleries one is struck by the painful repetition of hieroglyphs that the initiated recognize as the sign manual of the art critics whom a sad destiny still compels to dwell in the heated city. Every scratch is emblematic of a sigh for the sight of green fields and shadowy dells that must only be enjoyed by and by—on canvas; while the children of the brush and palette will return full of health and vigor, with imaginations brightened and souls refreshed by contact with our beauteous mother Nature.

William Hart has taken flight to Keene Flats, Essex county, in search of wonderful meadows bathed in sunshine, while his neighbor, David Johnson, deserting his old camping ground on the shores of Lake George, directs his wandering footsteps in the direction of the Vermont hills.

Brevoort, alas! is unable to resist the attractions of Gloucester beach, and we may look forward to a collection of sea-capes, rocks illumined by setting suns and such like coast glories on his return.

Wyles is gone to Perry county. Frost Johnson holds out against the weather, but is seriously thinking of surrendering and marching out of town with bag and baggage. In the meantime, however, he is busily engaged at work on a still-life subject, while hid away in his interior consciousness there are any number of delightful and charming shadow pictures that one day or another, if the gods frown not, will startle the art public out of their propriety. Wyant, who tries to paint dreams, has gone to Newport to try if he cannot be awakened by the silvery voices of the belles. They are supposed to be the music cure for all affections, and the golden chimes of the Newport belles swell on the ear with a curative ring that banishes care and trouble evermore.

Edward Moran is at his cottage by the sea cliff, where he can enjoy the pleasant roll of the waves he loves so much and paints so well. It is said that he is nightly serenaded by sirens and mermaids and other of old Neptune's subjects who feel boundless gratitude to the only man who does full justice to their dear briny deep.

Poor Tait has gone to Europe for change of scene.

Wood is at Montpelier, in Vermont, and Swain Gifford has taken his traps to New Bedford. Britcher is sketching on the coast of Maine.

E. Perry has gone subject-hunting to Ulster county, and Beard is chasing the deer in the Buckeye State.

J. G. Brown has taken refuge in Wayne county, N. Y., and will, without doubt, return with a rich collection of characteristic subjects, which in time will bloom into those inimitable *genre* pictures of American life for which this artist is so justly celebrated. Mr. J. Hays is in the Catskills.

M. F. De Haas is in Columbia county, N. Y.; Van Elten at Milford, Conn.; McEntee at Rondout; Heade at Narragansett Pier.

Shattuck has taken up his residence at Granby, Conn.

Casilian is in the White Mountains, New Hampshire.

Bradford has not yet returned from his European tour, in which he has been very successful in procuring commissions.

Whitteridge has deserted the Plains and taken up his quarters in Ulster county, where he feels his scalp is better secured than it would be on the border under Grant's Quaker policy.

S. R. Gifford is at Hudson, N. Y., enjoying his *otium cum dignitate*.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED ABORTIONIST IN NEWARK.

On a warrant issued by the authorities of Hackettstown, N. J., the arrest has been effected in Newark of Dr. S. P. Taft, of that city. The Doctor is charged with having performed an abortion on a Mrs. Elizabeth Hendershot, of Hackettstown, some two weeks ago. The woman came to Newark, stopped one day at the Doctor's house, and the next returned home. She stayed a week, and again visited Newark. On Tuesday last she died. Drs. Crane and Cook made a post-mortem examination, and declared that death was the result of abortion. Mrs. Hendershot was in her twenty-ninth year. She leaves a blind husband. Taft is held.

WEEKLY REPORT ON STREET CLEANING.

The following report was presented at the meeting of the Police Board to-day, and ordered on file:—

BUREAU STREET CLEANING,
POLICE DEPARTMENT CITY OF NEW YORK,
NO. 310 MOTT STREET, July 24, 1872.

TO THE HONORABLE THE COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE:—

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following statement of work done, together with the cost thereof, for the week ending July 20, 1872:—

Miles of streets cleaned first time	240
Miles of streets cleaned second time	218
Miles of streets cleaned third time	110
Miles of streets cleaned fourth and fifth times	10
Total number of miles cleaned	578

There was removed during the week of ashes and rubbish as follows:—

Loads of ashes	8,050
Loads of rubbish	8,558
Total loads	16,608

The cost of doing this work was as follows:—

For labor—3,986 days, at $1 75	$6,975
Ash cart men—1,028½ days, at $4	4,114
Dirt cart men—1,015 days, at $4	4,060
Total cost	$15,149

Yours respectfully, THOMAS W. THORNE,
Superintendent.

SUGAR MARKET.

CAIBARIEN, June 30, 1872.

	In Store. Hhds.	Loading. Hhds.	To Arrive & Along Coast. Hhds.
Sugar	5,526	4,480	3,920
Melado	372	1,026	250
Molasses	1,158	745	600

RECAPITULATION.

	Hhds.
Sugar for shipping	13,926
Melado for shipping	1,648
Molasses for shipping	2,503

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TROTTING AT GOSHEN, N. Y.

Second Day of the First Annual Meeting of the Goshen Trotting Association.

THREE CAPITAL CONTESTS.

Large Attendance and Grand Display of Orange County Beauty.

GOOD DAY AND GOOD TRACK.

Coroner K. Wins the 2:40 Purse, Ed. White the 2:27 Premium and Dixon the Four-Year-Old Race.

The weather was delightful to-day and the track in capital order. The ladies' balcony was crowded with the beauty of Orange county, and a more lovely display of fine figures and healthy faces could not be produced in any part of the world. The trotting was highly interesting, all the contests being doubtful to the finish.

The entries for the first trot comprised R. H. Cook's bay mare Scotland Maid, A. H. Taylor's bay stallion Island Chief, R. F. Galloway's bay mare Nettie, J. Conway's black mare Nelly, Thomas O'Connor's gray Stallion Live Oak, W. McMahon's bay gelding Coroner K., W. C. Trimble's bay gelding Commodore, J. H. Bertholf's black gelding Black Dick (formerly Judge Shandley), J. J. McNally's bay mare Addie, J. C. Coleman's bay mare Goshen Maid. Coroner K. sold highest in the pools. Live Oak was withdrawn before the start. This was a capital race, and was won by Coroner K. in first class style. McMann drove a game and fearless race, and won it gallantly, receiving many expressions of admiration from the assembled crowd.

The second trot had eight entries and seven starters. These were W. H. Borst's bay mare Lady Bacchus, M. Roden's sorrel gelding Fleetwood, C. Hoagland's gray gelding Gray Jack, J. Ellis' gray gelding Gray Eddy, J. H. Phillips' bay gelding Ed. White, S. Whitman's bay mare Lady Whitman and G. N. Ferguson's chestnut gelding James K. Polk, formerly Judge Scott. The mare Tennessee was withdrawn on account of lameness, she having broken down a few days since. This was a most doubtful contest from beginning to end. Gray Eddy was the favorite over the field, but he never looked like a winner to me. He dragged his off hind leg along as if it was stiff, and on the fourth heat at the quarter-pole stopped suddenly as if he had broken down. When he resumed his trotting he was not lame, but exhausted. Ed White won a good race.

The third event of the day was a trot between four-year-olds, five coming to the post. These were R. F. Galloway's brown colt Dixon, by Happy Medium, dam by Old Morrell; D. Sayer's brown mare Mary Miller, by Sayer's Guy Miller, dam by Harry Clay; Anthony Doyle's bay filly Polly Ticks, by Young Woful, dam by Hector; Charles Backman's bay gelding Silver Heel, by Hambletonian, dam by Harris' Hambletonian, and Wallace Benjamin's bay stallion Keno, by Ethan Allen, dam unknown. Dixon was a great favorite over the field before the race, but when beaten by Silver Heel in the first heat, the latter jumped in favor. The driver of Dixon was changed, Jimmy McKee taking Dixon in hand. He distanced the others in gallant style, and closed the racing at an early hour. The following are the details of the sport as it progressed:—

THE FIRST TROT.

First Heat.—Gray Eddy had the best of the send-off, Fleetwood second, Ed. White third, Lady Whitman fourth, the others as close together as possible, and in a bunch. Going around the upper turn Gray Eddy broke badly and fell back to sixth place. Fleetwood then took the lead, Ed. White second, Gray Jack third, Lady Whitman fourth, Lady Bacchus fifth (the latter having broken up), Gray Eddy sixth, James K. Polk seventh. Time, thirty-eight seconds. Fleetwood kept the lead for three-quarters of a mile, but then Ed. White carried him to a break and won the heat by three lengths, Fleetwood second, Lady Bacchus third, Gray Jack fourth, Gray Eddy fifth, Lady Whitman sixth, James K. Polk eighth. Time to half-mile pole 1:14½, and the heat 2:33.

Second Heat.—Fleetwood had the lead, Gray Eddy second, James K. Polk third, the others in a group. James K. Polk led to the quarter pole in thirty-eight seconds, Fleetwood second, Ed. White third, Lady Bacchus fourth, Gray Eddy fifth, Lady Whitman sixth, Gray Jack seventh. James K. Polk kept the lead to the half mile pole in 1:17, and continuing on steadily won the heat by half a length, Lady Bacchus second, a head in front of Ed. White, who was one length in advance of Gray Eddy. Lady Whitman and Gray Jack were distanced. Time, 2:33¼.

Third Heat.—Ed. White took the lead, James K. Polk second, Fleetwood third, Lady Bacchus fourth, Gray Eddy fifth. They passed the quarter pole in this order in thirty-seven and a half seconds. Ed. White kept the lead to the half-mile stand in 1:14½, Gray Eddy then made a brush for the lead, and on the backstretch looked very much as if he could overhaul the others, when in a moment Gray Eddy stopped, and a shout was heard that Gray Eddy had broken down. He walked for a hundred yards, but then resumed his trot, showing that he was not lame and had not met with any accident. The opinion prevails that he is not a game horse, and when pressed too much gives up like a coward. Ed. White won the heat by four lengths, James K. Polk second, ten lengths in advance of Lady Bacchus, Gray Eddy and Fleetwood distanced.

Fourth Heat.—James K. Polk was away first, Bacchus second, Ed White third. Going around the upper turn James K. Polk broke up and Ed White went to the front, and took such a commanding lead to the quarter pole that the others were out of the race. Ed White trotted on steadily to the end and won by ten lengths, Bacchus second, James K. Polk third. The quarter pole was passed in thirty-eight and a half seconds, the half mile pole in 1:16½, and the mile in 2:34.

The following is a

SUMMARY.

GOSHEN TROTTING ASSOCIATION, July 25.—Purse $800, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:40; $500 to the first; $200 to the second and $100 to the third horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

ENTRIES.

W. McMahon's b. g. Coroner K.	1	1	1
W. C. Trimble's b. g. Commodore	3	2	2
J. H. Bertholf's blk. g. Black Dick	5	4	3
J. Conway's blk. m. Nelly	2	3	dis.
J. C. Coleman's b. m. Goshen Maid	4	5	dis.
J. J. McNalley's b. m. Addie	6	6	dis.
R. H. Cook's b. m. Scotland Maid	7	7	dis.
S. H. Taylor's b. s. Island Chief	8	dis.	
R. F. Gallagher's b. m. Nettie	dis.		
T. O'Connor's g. s. Live Oak	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	39	1:18	2:36
Second heat	39½	1:19	2:38¼
Third heat	39	1:18	2:37¼

THE SECOND TROT.

First Heat.—Addie won the pole, Nelly second, Scotland Maid third, Nettie fourth, Black Dick fifth, Goshen Maid sixth, Coroner K seventh, Commodore eighth, Island Chief ninth. Coroner K was first away, Nelly second, Black Dick third, Commodore fourth, Goshen Maid fifth, Island Chief sixth, Scotland Maid seventh, Addie eighth and Nettie ninth. The horses trotted in this way to the quarter pole in thirty-eight seconds, and to the half-mile pole in 1:18; but a few changes took place before they passed that point. Coroner K, Nelly and Black Dick were in the order named, but Goshen Maid had moved up to fourth place, Commodore fifth, Island Chief sixth, Scotland Maid seventh, Addie eighth and Nettie ninth. Coroner K. kept the lead all the way around, and won handsomely by three lengths in 2:36. Commodore came in second, a neck in front of Nelly, Goshen Maid fourth, Black Dick fifth, Addie sixth, Scotland Maid seventh, Island Chief eighth, Nettie distanced. Time of the heat, 2:36.

Second Heat.—Black Dick had the best of the start, Coroner K. second, Nelly third, the others straggling on. When they reached the quarter pole Coroner K. was in front, passing the post in thirty-eight seconds and a half, Black Dick second, Nelly third, Commodore fourth, Addie fifth, Goshen Maid sixth, Island Chief seventh, Scotland Maid eighth. As they passed the stand at the end of the half mile Coroner K. led four lengths, the others as before mentioned. He made the half-mile in 1:19, and continuing to lead to the end won the heat by four lengths, Commodore second, Nelly third, Black Dick fourth, Goshen Maid fifth, Addie sixth, Scotland Maid seventh, Island Chief distanced. Time of the heat, 2:38¼.

Third Heat.—Coroner K. had the best of the start, Black Dick second, Commodore third, Nelly fourth, Goshen Maid fifth, Addie sixth, Scotland Maid seventh. John Minchen put the horses in line and started them well, but before they reached the score they were pretty well spread out. At the quarter pole Coroner K. was in front, Black Dick second, Commodore third, Nelly fourth, Goshen Maid fifth, Scotland Maid sixth, Addie seventh. The half mile was passed in 1:18; but as they passed around the turn, Coroner K. leading, Commodore second, Nelly and Black Dick third and fourth, the two latter collided. Nelly's sulkey was upset and Conway, the driver, was thrown heavily to the ground. Black Dick went on; Goshen Maid then came on the capsized sulkey of Nelly, and Mr. Edsall, the driver of Goshen Maid, was tumbled on the ground, alongside of Edsall. Goshen Maid then ran around the turn with the sulkey, and kicked madly until she threw herself down. The horses behind the smashup were stopped, and all distanced. Coroner K. and Commodore had a beautiful contest to the end, the Coroner winning by half a length. Time to the half-mile pole, 1:18, and to the end 2:37¼.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $1,000, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:27; $600 to the first, $250 to the second and $150 to the third horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

ENTRIES.

J. H. Phillip's b. g. Ed. White	1	3	1	1
G. N. Ferguson's ch. g. James K. Polk, (formerly Judge Scott)	7	1	2	3
W. H. Borst's b. m. Lady Bacchus	3	2	3	2
M. Roden's ch. g. Fleetwood	2	5	dis.	
J. Ellis' g. g. Gray Eddy	5	4	dis.	
C. Hoagland's g. g. Gray Jack	4	dis.		
S. Whitman's b. m. Lady Whitman	6	dis.		
D. Pfiier's b. m. Tennessee	dr.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	38	1:14½	2:33
Second heat	38¼	1:17	2:33¼
Third heat	37½	1:14½	2:30½
Fourth heat	38½	1:16½	2:34

THE THIRD TROT.

First Heat.—Silver Heel, after a number of false starts got away with the lead, Mary Miller second, Keno third, Dixon fourth, Polly Ticks fifth. Silver Heel trotted as if he was frightened around the upper turn, and at the quarter pole was five lengths in front of Dixon in forty seconds, Keno third, Mary Miller and Polly Ticks both up and far behind. They were out of the race at this early part of it. Silver Heel led past the stand six lengths, and a more beautiful trotter was never seen in a race. Dixon, another good one, was second and Keno third. Silver Heel kept the lead to the end, and won easily by half a dozen lengths, in 2:42. Dixon was second, nearly a distance in front of Keno, but the others had the flag dropped in their faces. The half mile was made in 1:19.

Second Heat.—Dixon took the lead and kept it to the end, distancing the other two colts. He was driven by Jimmy McKee this heat. The following is a

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $600, for four-year-olds and under; $400 to the first, $125 to the second and $75 to the third horse; mile heats; best three in five, in harness.

ENTRIES.

R. F. Galloway's br. c. Dixon	2	1
Charles Backman's b. g. Silver Heel	1	dis.
Wallace Benjamin's b. s. Keno	3	dis.
D. Sayer's br. f. Mary Miller	dis.	
Anthony Doyle's b. f. Polly Ticks	dis.	

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	40	1:19	2:41
Second heat	39½	1:17½	2:36¾

THE BUCKEYE RACES.

CINCINNATI, July 25, 1872.

The trotting race at the Buckeye grounds between Goldsmith Maid and Lucy, which is put down for to-morrow, is exciting much interest.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Department of Public Parks announce that if the weather be fine there will be music by the Central Park Band, at Tompkins square to-day, from five to seven o'clock P. M.

Coroner Schirmer was yesterday notified to hold an inquest, at 305 avenue C, on the body of Charles Rowe, who was drowned by falling into a tub of water. Deceased was only eight months old.

Comptroller Green will pay to-day, through the city paymaster on the lines of the different works, all the laborers employed on the Boulevards their wages to July 13, inst., amounting in all to $38,763 93.

The body of a full-grown male child was yesterday found in the vault attached to premises 311 East Forty-eighth street, while laborers were engaged in making repairs. The remains were sent to the Morgue and Coroner Schirmer notified to hold an inquest.

The police of the Twenty-ninth precinct on Wednesday night made a raid on the vagrants who are in the habit of sleeping in Madison Square Park, and arrested about thirty of them. The majority were discharged by Justice Ledwith, with an admonition not to repeat the offence; but one or two were committed.

William Ryder, of No. 2 Hall place, got intoxicated Wednesday night and went home to his wife. Some dispute arose between them, and, it is alleged, William presented a pistol at his wife Catharine's head. He was arraigned yesterday before Judge Shandley, at Essex Market, and held to answer under $500 bail.

James Austin, who is about sixty years of age, with a large, muscular frame and a rather repulsive face, although it bears the marks of intelligence, was arrested yesterday in Washington square by Officer McGonigal, of the Central Park police, immediately after having been seen to commit an indecent assault upon a little girl about nine years old, whose name is Louisa Spaungenberg. He was locked up, in default of $1,500 bail, to be tried at the General Sessions.

General Schuyler Hamilton, Deputy Engineer of the Department of Docks, submitted for the inspection of Comptroller Green yesterday the plans for the proposed line of piers and bulkheads. The uncompleted portion of this work must receive the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and, as the Comptroller is one of the Commissioners, it is needful that his concurrence shall be obtained. The Comptroller decreed that the plans should be left with him for consideration, and General Hamilton complied with the request.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, has done another good act in ordering large drinking fountains for the use of man and beast to be placed on the lines of all the principal avenues. Four of these fountains are already in position, at the corner of avenue A and Sixteenth street, First avenue and Sixteenth street, Third avenue and Sixteenth street and Third avenue and 121st street. Two more are now being put up—one at Sixth avenue and Sixteenth street and one at Eighth avenue and Sixteenth street. The idea of placing these fountains on a given line on all the avenues, instead of distributing them promiscuously, is a very good one, enabling cart and truckmen to know precisely where they can water their horses on our principal thoroughfares.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

The Weekly Meeting of the Commissioners—The Maiden Lane Dumping Board.

The usual weekly meeting of the above Commission was held yesterday. Commissioner Agnew presided. A report of the Executive Committee was read, which reported in favor of permitting the Erie Railroad Company to build a platform on the bulkhead between piers 29 and 32 North River; adverse to allowing the Caledonian Club to use the space at the foot of Gansevoort street for the purposes of the club. Property holders and merchants in the neighborhood of Maiden lane forwarded a remonstrance to the Board, which was read, against locating the dumping board at the foot of Maiden lane. An amendment was moved by Mr. Henry that all operations in reference to this be suspended until further investigation is made as to this location.

The Auditing Committee reported in favor of paying forty-one bills, amounting to $28,260.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

Ex-Mayor Smith's Will.

The will of ex-Mayor Samuel Smith was admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court yesterday without contest. The provisions of the will have already been published.

Husband and Wife.

Jeremiah Dorgan and his wife Bridget became involved in a quarrel, at No. 87 Dikeman street, yesterday, when Jeremiah threw Bridget down stairs, injuring her severely. He was arrested, and held by Justice Delmar.

Deaths Last Week.

There were 351 deaths last week, a decrease of 19 when compared with the previous week. The greatest mortality was occasioned by cholera infantum, which claimed 114 victims. There were 7 deaths from smallpox, 32 from consumption and 1 from cerebro-spinal meningitis. The greatest number of deaths occurred in the Sixteenth ward, E. D.

Another Brooklyn Policeman Assaulted.

Officer Burrill, while attempting to arrest a disorderly person last night at the corner of Grand and Seventh streets, Williamsburg, was savagely assaulted by a person named Quirk. The officer's upper lip was terribly disfigured. Quirk escaped at the time, but was subsequently arrested by ex-Sergeant Holland.

A Small Panic.

The inmates of the house 193 John street were alarmed yesterday afternoon by the falling of the chimney through the roof down to the ground floor. The house is a dilapidated structure, and the old chimney fell through the rotten roof, demolishing some of the furniture in the rooms below. David Jaroy and Ellen Keenan and their families narrowly escaped injury, and fled to the street in great alarm, thinking that the house was coming down on their heads.

LONG BRANCH.

The Sayings and Doings at the "Summer Capital."

The President Bored by Bohemians.

AMUSING INCIDENTS AND REFLECTIONS.

A Talk with General Mott—The Khedive's Aide-de-Camp on the Butler Shooting Affray—Interview with Senator Frelinghuysen—Senator Schurz's Charge—Opinions on the Presidential Candidates—The Latest Distinguished Arrivals.

LONG BRANCH, July 25, 1872.

President Grant arrived at the Branch yesterday noon. I chanced to be on the same boat as the President, who had scarcely set foot on board when he was captured by a vulgar looking man evidently hailing from the outer wastes of Bohemia; but the President proved a barren conquest in his hands. Seated at a convenient distance I could observe that he did not once relax his sullen silence, although the unbeautiful man poured out a continuous flood of talk and kept buzzing him for about half an hour. At last his patience gave way; he abruptly arose and walked away. Nothing daunted, the Bohemian followed; but the President eluded him for a little while by walking into one of the staterooms. The Bohemian resolved to bide his time. When the President come out about ten minutes afterwards he again made for him and continued in the same strain. He might as well have talked to a statue, for he did not receive any reply. I expect, however, that the enterprising Bohemian will improve the opportunity, and come out to-morrow with a report *in extenso* of the views of the President on the foreign and domestic policy of the administration, ranging from the San Juan boundary question to the North Carolina election.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE NEWSBOY.

The President broke silence but once, and that was to buy a copy of *Harper's Weekly* of a newsboy with a face so singularly ugly that it deserves to be immortalized on the canvas. He took out from among his papers a copy of the desired paper and the President handed him a fifteen cent stamp in return. The boy, who evidently recognized in the gentleman with the white linen duster the President of the United States, deluded himself with the fond hope that the Chief Magistrate would make him a present of the balance, but he was mistaken. The President held out his hand to receive the change. The boy fumbled in his capacious pockets for about half a minute, still hoping that the word would be, "Never mind the change;" but the Presidential hand did not relax, so at last he drew forth the five-cent nickel and placed it in the palm of the President of the United States, who quietly slipped it into his pocket. The President then sat down to peruse the paper. The Bohemian still clung to him with bulldog tenacity and took a seat beside him, making the most amusing attempts to be sociable by helping the President to fold and unfold the paper.

GREELEY AND GRANT COMPARED.

Having so good an opportunity to observe the "observed of all observers," I mentally compared him with his rival for the Presidency. I saw Horace Greeley in my mind's eye seated beside General Grant. The Sage of Chappaqua, with his beautifully-shaped head, silver hair and shining pate, with his bland, placid and speaking face—the face of a bright schoolboy suddenly struck with age—a face that bespeaks a great mind freighted with vagaries. Putting an olive branch into his mouth I beheld in him an allegorical representative of Peace. Beside him the man in possession of the vast power he desires to keep for another four years, about whom there is such diversity of opinion. He is represented by some a gloomy, avaricious despot, intent on pelf, ready to wade through rivers of blood if they stood between his desires and it. According to others he is an imbecile—has not even sense enough to be bad—a man whose mind is a *tabula rasa.* Listen to a third one, and he is a holy man without a single stain on his escutcheon—the greatest warrior and statesman of the age. He has a square rugged head—a face which does not speak, nor seems as if it would be spoken to, for it has a sullen, stolid look. He seems like a man who had never said a witty thing in all his life, nor appreciated wit in others. He is just now looking at Nast's clever carricatures with the same stolid indifference as I fancy he looked at the carnage on the battle field.

Which of the two is the "coming man?"

The headquarters of the *élite*, the West End Hotel,

JOHN BROUGHAM'S TORMENTER,

wore a quiet aspect to-day. I saw my genial friend, Mr. John Brougham, walk about in an aimless sort of way, as if time hung heavily on his hands. He has just escaped the clutches of one who, by general acclamation, is voted the greatest bore in Christendom. I shall not mention his name, for to see himself in print would be a feast unto his soul. Mr. Brougham says he has too much regard for his friends to introduce him all round, and thus spread this pest, instead of having it all concentrated upon himself, and yet, on the other hand, he has too much of the milk of human kindness to snub the poor, deluded creature. Mr. Brougham is praying for a speedy delivery from his tormentor by means fair, if possible, by means foul, if necessary.

A GLOOMY PROSPECT.

My superannuated military friend (not the bore aforesaid), who is somewhat an alarmist, and who has nothing else to do than indulge in his gloomy fancies, is full of dire forebodings regarding the hasty return of Prince Fred Grant, and his equally hurried departure for Washington in company with his august father. My military friend says that the snubbing he received from the Czar of all the Russias has something to do with it and that Fred thinks of nothing less than inducing his illustrious parent to precipitate this country into a war with the Northern Colossus in order to avenge the insult. In this dark purpose he is seconded by Secretary Fish, who maintains that Catacazy got off too lightly with the loss of his position and that nothing short of perpetual confinement in irons in the mines of Siberia would have been an adequate punishment for the enormities of the little Muscovite. This story is confidently recommended to the credulous marines.

THE KHEDIVE'S AIDE-DE-CAMP.

I was presented to-day to an interesting personage—General T. P. Mott, a major-general in the Egyptian army and first aide-de-camp to His Highness, the Khedive. The General is a well known New Yorker, who served in the Union army during the war. He has a noble, commanding presence, and looks like one born to be a leader of men. To judge him by his light complexion he looks more like a man who had lived among "Greenland's icy mountains" than one who had spent many years under the burning sun of Egypt. Our conversation naturally turned on things in the land of the Pharaohs. I asked him what he knew about the disgraceful shooting affray in Alexandria, in which Consul General Butler, his private secretary, Wadleigh, and several American officers in the Egyptian service had been the chief actors. The General replied that in his official capacity, as officer of the Khedive, he was bound over to silent reserve, the more so because he had not yet received the details of the affair. The officers who took part in the shooting are now under trial by a military commission, and, if guilty, they will be punished by the Khedive promptly and severely. On the other hand, if the United States government should find that the wrong lay with Consul General Butler, he hoped that the American authorities will do unto the Khedive as the Khedive would do unto them. The General was not under the same restraint in talking about Egypt in general. He said that the American officers in the Egyptian service had on the whole given satisfaction to the Khedive. Two or three of them had to be dismissed at the very outset for intemperance, but those remaining are doing very well. The relations between the Sultan and the Khedive, said General Mott, were now better than they had ever been before, and they were likely to continue in the same way; for neither of them felt any inclination to quarrel.

The General will leave Long Branch on Saturday on a tour to the different watering places.

A TALK WITH SENATOR FRELINGHUYSEN.

I have also had the honor of being introduced to Senator Frelinghuysen, who arrived at the West End Hotel last evening. In the course of a short conversation I queried:—

"What do you think, Senator, about Schurz's speech?"

"I have not read it yet; but I am going to read it."

"I mean that part of the speech where he accuses the President of an attempt to bribe him by sending two of his confidential advisers with the offer to place any number of offices at the disposal of the Senator if he would support the St. Domingo scheme."

"I must read the exact language Senator Schurz used before I could answer that question. All I can say is that I have perfect confidence in President Grant's integrity."

"Then you doubt Senator Schurz's veracity?"

"This is not necessarily a question of veracity. It may be all a misunderstanding, such as sometimes occurs between gentlemen."

Desiring to sound Senator Frelinghuysen as to his opinion of Senator Schurz, I remarked, "Schurz has made a grand speech."

"Well, Senator Schurz is a scholarly man," said Senator Frelinghuysen, rather deprecatingly.

"What is your opinion, Senator, about the candidates for the next Presidency?"

"I think General Grant is the people's choice. Was there ever a President whom you could so easily approach as General Grant?"

"If I am not mistaken, Senator, there have been Presidents who were quite as easy of access. Lincoln, for instance, and, I dare say, others. I believe that Horace Greeley, if elected, will consent to be seen—I don't mean 'seen' in the political sense—by any one calling on him."

"I have nothing to say against Horace Greeley. Only I think General Grant is far better qualified for the office. His administration has, on the whole, been satisfactory to the people."

"And the management of our foreign affairs, too. Do you think that Secretary Fish is a diplomatic genius?"

"Secretary Fish is a very efficient Cabinet officer."

"A republican victory in North Carolina is looked upon as a foregone conclusion. Do you think, Senator, that it will have a decisive influence on the Presidential election?"

"That will probably depend on the number of the majority. Of course the negro vote is very large in North Carolina, and it will be in favor of the republicans, but I firmly believe that General Grant will be our next President."

As will be seen by the above, Senator Frelinghuysen is a Grant-at-any-price man.

THE EFFECT OF SCHURZ'S SPEECH.

The speech of the great Missourian is uppermost on the minds of all those with whom I have conversed. Even the ladies have taken interest enough in politics to take sides and engage in controversies regarding the merits or defects of the Presidential candidates. Many of the distinguished men, whose opinions are worth having, look upon the question as a choice between two evils. General Duncan S. Walker, the gallant son of an illustrious father, says that he considers himself fortunate in belonging to the District of Columbia, and being thus relieved of the dismal necessity of choosing between Greeley and Grant. He remarked that he feels about the two candidates as the Irish woman felt when she saw her husband, who was in the habit of beating her, engaged in a desperate struggle with a bear. She shouted, "Go it, husband; go it bear!" She would fain see them tear each other, as the General would like to see the two candidates.

Mr. Chauncey Depew looks upon Schurz's speech as the grandest effort of that Senator, and one which is likely to have an influence upon the country. Mr. Depew, though not actively engaged in politics, is now one of the shining lights of the Greeley party. He, who did so much towards the election of President Grant in 1868, now makes no secret of his profound aversion to seeing him re-elected for another term.

THE ARRIVALS.

The following are the distinguished arrivals at the West End Hotel:—Senator Stockton, who arrived last evening; Senator Frelinghuysen, General T. P. Mott, of the Egyptian army; Mr. Lawrence Barrett, the actor, and family; Mr. W. A. Blanchard and family; Colonel French, General Butler's Provost Marshal during the war; General Duncan S. Walker, Marshal Sharpe, who arrived last evening; Mr. A. Bentinck Martin and Mr. A. E. De la Poer, officers of the British army; Mr. Lewis Cooper and Mr. J. L. Hill, of Philadelphia; Mr. C. E. Kortwright, the British Consul in Philadelphia; Commodore Calhoun and daughter; Governor McCook, of Colorado, and others.

At the Ocean House—General William Fallon, of New Orleans; Mr. James M. Bishop, of Memphis; Mr. F. W. Roebling, Engineer of the East River Bridge, and family.

THE NEWARK MURDER.

The Wagner Mystery Still a Mystery—Close of the Coroner's Inquest—Cause of Death Not Discovered—Nichols Discharged—The Horrible Burial System Censured.

To the numerous unravelled murderous mysteries of Newark is to be added that of Henry F. Wagner, the young German. The inquest touching his death was resumed yesterday before Coroner Munn, in the Court House at Newark. Evidence corroborative of what has already been printed in the HERALD was given by witnesses Nicholas Ebert, William F. Lyon, Officer John Lees, Hiram W. Davis, of Harrison, and Dr. Dodd, the County Physician. The evidence of the latter was the most important, and was as follows:—Witness made a post-mortem examination of the body on the 24th; the hair on the face and head had fallen off, as well as a portion of the flesh; the bones of the skull were sound, showing that the

SKULL WAS NOT FRACTURED;

the heart and lungs and other organs of the body were in a condition to represent that Wagner had been in a healthy condition previous to his death; in witness' opinion death was caused by drowning, but whether by design or accident he knew not; when found the body was white, and no marks of violence were visible.

Frank P. Nichols, a brother of James B., testified that the latter had stopped at his house in Hoboken while absent from Newark; that he was without funds, and at his request went over to Brooklyn and also to Stapleton, S. I. The evidence was here closed and the jury retired for deliberation.

THE VERDICT.

After a somewhat extended deliberation they returned with the following verdict:—"That Henry F. Wagner came to his death on or about the evening of the 9th of July, 1872, from cause or causes to this jury unknown."

Five of the jurors—Messrs. David Price, George E. Matthews, Charles Schweickherdt and William A. Beach—were appointed a committee to frame a presentment to the Grand Jury condemnatory of the disgraceful manner in which persons were buried by the county.

THE ARKANSAS EMEUTE.

Pope County in a State of Excitement—Strange Charges Against a County Judge—A Country Editor Arrested For Publishing a Statement Against the Method Proposed to Stop the Rioting.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 25, 1872.

The Dardanelle *Transcript* of Tuesday, referring to the Pope County troubles, says:—"The Circuit Court, Judge May presiding, commenced on Monday. A. Hanks, of Bluffton, was appointed Sheriff *pro tem.* Twenty-four of the posse who were charged with the murder of prisoners in their custody were in attendance. Deputy Sheriff Williams, the ringleader of the criminals, was selected as chief of the guard to keep the prisoners. Among the guard appointed were four relatives of the defendants. The *Transcript* says also that the reason why Judge May postponed holding Court last week is now evident to all, as the prisoners, although disbanded as militia by Governor Hadley, have since all been well armed with the most improved muskets. The ringleaders—Dodson, the Sheriff; Hickox, School Superintendent, and Williams, Deputy Sheriff—claim that they have the right to go on the bond of the prisoners, and that they had a private understanding with Judge May allowing them to run at large. A sense of insecurity prevails in every bosom in consequence. We are informed that most of the best citizens of Pope county have left the county, and that the friends of the murdered men will not appear to testify in the case."

Yesterday, after publication of the above, the Court issued an order for the arrest of Captain Barry, editor of the *Transcript*, charged with contempt of court in publishing the above article. He was ordered to report at Russellville, in the adjoining county, at the regular term of the Court next week. Parties at Dardanelle say Barry shall not report as ordered, fears being entertained that he will be killed.

Warrants have also been issued for the arrest of forty citizens of Dardanelle charged with an attempt to assassinate Deputy Sheriff Williams and with treason against the State. The most intense excitement prevails, and many of the best citizens have already left the county.

INDIANS OF MANITOBA.

The Dominion Government Unable to Make a Treaty with the Red Men of Shebondawin.

TORONTO, July 25, 1872.

The following advices have been received from Fort Garry, Manitoba:—The Indian Commissioner, Mr. Simpson, returned to-day from Fort Francis, where he had been attempting to make a treaty with the Indians. His efforts were entirely unsuccessful. For thirteen days he was surrounded by about twenty-five hundred savages who would neither entertain nor make propositions in regard to a treaty. The gold developments in the Shebondawin country have filled the Indians with ideas too lofty for an approach.

Mr. Simpson is confident that unless a military force is provided there will be serious difficulty. The Indians told him that they proposed to stop mining operations.

TRIAL FOR ALLEGED ARSON.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 25, 1872.

The trial of Mrs. A. C. Downs, charged with attempting to burn the Sigourney House, in this city, in March last, was concluded to-day, the jury bringing in a verdict of acquittal. The case has occupied the time of the Superior Court for a week, and has excited much interest.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A MERCHANT.

Yesterday morning Mr. Samuel W. Trotter, a wine merchant, doing business at 34 New street, was found dead in bed at his residence, 126 East Thirtieth street. It is the opinion of the attending physician that Mr. Trotter died from heart disease, but that will be determined by a post-mortem examination to be made on the body by Deputy Coroner Cushman. Deceased was about forty-five years of age and a native of this country. His family, who are absent in the country, have been summoned home to attend the funeral.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Another Quiet Day in Wall Street.

Erie Stock Unaffected by the Fire and Duller Than Yesterday.

Street Rumors Respecting the Losses and Insurance.

MORE LIGHT WANTED.

The Mistaken Reticence of Insurance Companies Reviewed and Some Pertinent Suggestions Volunteered.

A Relic of Old Fogyism Denounced.

What the People Want, Why They Want It and Why They Should Get It.

MONEY STILL EASY.

Governments Strong, Southern Securities Neglected and Railway Mortgages Steady.

GOLD 114 1-2 A 114 5-8.

Secretary Boutwell Sells $1,000,000 at 114.43 a 114.60.

WALL STREET,
THURSDAY, July 25—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat showed a better feeling, holders of spring advancing their prices, which, however, in the absence of demand, were merely nominal. Flour was strong for fresh ground, with a generally improved demand for the other grades. Cotton was quiet, but steady, at 21c. for low middling and 22c. for middling.

BUSINESS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE WAS QUIET, even the reported heavy loss by the fire in Jersey City last night failing to galvanize Erie into excitement. The reason of this remarkable reticence on the part of a stock usually so mercurial to respond in movement to an incident decidedly calculated to affect its value was owing to the early

CIRCULATION OF REPORTS

from the company that the loss had been very much overestimated and was fully covered by insurance, recently made upon policies variously described as "floating," "blanket," or "general." The first reduction in the amount of the loss, after the morning journals' estimate, fixed it at $2,000,000. Later the company's agents named $700,000 as the approximate figure of the loss, while an insurance agent who naturally owes a divided allegiance to the Erie Company and the underwriters estimates it at $400,000. It is safe to conclude that the whole amount is covered by insurance; but while the details of this insurance are not given, it is conceded that at the lowest appraisement of the losses the specific insurance does not cover such loss, but the balance can be easily made up out of the general policies.

TO ILLUSTRATE

the difference between these specific risks and general risks it is worth while to show the relation of one company to this fire. The London, Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company carry risks purchased from another company of California upon the property of the Erie Railroad amounting to [illegible]000, of which $9,000 was specific [illegible] the Jersey City workshops. They also carry a $2,500 general risk, which is not liable for assessment until such time as all the specific policies have been exhausted without meeting the loss, when it becomes liable to the extent of sixty per cent only. As all the policies have been made out in the same form it is probable that this proportion—certainly a marked one between specific and general risks—has been preserved throughout. This uncertainty in the matter, however, calls attention to the

MISTAKEN SILENCE

so persistently sought to be preserved both by insurers and insured in the case of a fire in respect either to the loss or the amount covered by insurance. In the case of the loser it is capable of understanding upon the supposition that he might make a lower estimate than the adjusters would—a rare circumstance, however. But in the case of the insurance companies it is simply a tradition of an earlier age. The Stock Exchange once thought that for the public to learn of their dealings would be the destruction of their business; but when the HERALD let light in upon them and their transactions business flourished beyond their wildest dreams. The insurance companies might learn a lesson from this experience by satisfying public curiosity—most natural where a pecuniary interest is involved—upon occasions of excitement like this. Every owner of a policy has an immediate interest in knowing what companies are involved in the loss sustained from any great fire, and to withhold such information necessarily weakens public confidence in the very principle of insurance. It takes away its greatest promise—viz., relief from anxiety—increasing uneasiness rather by its spasmodic excitement. Since the Chicago fire particularly, when so many companies were wound up and a large number of insurers found themselves after months with

WORTHLESS POLICIES

in their possession, such information is more than ever required and should be promptly supplied from authentic sources. The companies that persistently refuse it are legitimately open to the suspicion of being dangerously involved. Since the Erie fire there have been other fires resulting in serious loss. The warehouses of New York are crowded with valuable merchandise, waiting the 1st of August to take advantage of the ten per cent tariff reduction before being taken out of bond. The late extraordinary warm weather has rendered many of these dangerously inflammable, and every merchant, some of whom have whole fortunes thus invested, is interested in learning how his

UNDERWRITERS ARE AFFECTED

by current losses. Every householder and shopkeeper has the same interest, and this silence on the part of the insurance companies is almost scandalous under the circumstances, as well as calculated to destroy all confidence in their stability. Another point which insurers would gain from this publication of risks by insurance companies after every great fire would be a larger distribution of such risks in the business of these companies and a more conservative policy in their government. A consummation most devoutly to be wished by all who have anything to lose by fire—insure it.

THE MOVEMENT IN ERIE.

to-day appeared to have but slight reference to the fire, the price opening at 51, but speedily rallying upon purchases by those interested in sustaining the price of the stock. The same parties affect to regard the loss last night as trifling; but while Erie is a borrower in the market the loss of even half a million is a great matter. It would pay off a good many coupons; besides some interruption and transportation must result from the destruction of material, making a still further reduction in their earnings this and next month, even, than was exhibited last month. The range of Erie to-day was 51 to 52⅛, leaving off firm. Pacific Mail and North West common were the only other features, but even in these the fluctuations were only 1⅛ per cent. The rest of the list was steady.

THE EXTREMES.

The following were the highest and lowest prices of stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
N. Y. Cen. & Hudson River con	98⅛	98
Erie	52⅛	51
Lake Shore	92⅝	92½
Wabash	76½	76⅛
Northwestern	75⅜	74¼
Rock Island	111⅞	111⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul	56⅛	56⅛
St. Paul preferred	79	78⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅛	45⅞
Boston, Hartford and Erie	7⅞	7¾
Union Pacific	37⅞	37¾
C., C. and I. C	35½	35⅛
Panama	119	118¾
Western Unoin Telegraph	75½	75¼
Pacific Mail	77	75⅞

GOLD 114½ A 114⅝.

The gold market was firm to-day, with all sales at 114½ a 114⅝. The Secretary received bids amounting to $4,345,000, at prices ranging from 114.12½ to 114.60, of which he accepted $1,000,000, at from 114.43 upwards. The lower bids were evidently a bait to tempt Mr. Boutwell to interfere directly in the course of the market, which he very properly refused. Gold remained steady, without further advance up to the close. The carrying rates were 1 and 2 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day $265,000 on account of interest and $80,000 in redemption of 5-20 bonds. The specie shipment was $835,000, of which $161,000 was silver. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—Gold balances, $2,016,315; currency balances, $2,316,606; gross clearances, $38,037,000.

The following table shows the price of gold at various hours of the day:—

10 A. M.	114½	1:15 P. M.	114½
10:56 A. M.	114⅝	2:25 P. M.	114⅝
11:15 A. M.	114½	3 P. M.	114⅝
12 M.	114⅝	4 P. M.	114½

GOVERNMENTS WERE FIRM,

but without any features of interest, closing strong at the following figures:—United States currency sixes, 114½ a 114⅝; do. do., 1881, registered, 115⅝ a 115¾; do. do., coupon, 117⅜ a 117⅞; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 115⅝ a 115⅞; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 115⅝ a 115⅞; do. do., 1864, do. do., 115⅝ a 115⅞; do. do., 1865, do. do., 116⅛ a 116¼; do. do., 1867, registered, January and July, 114⅝ a 114¾; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 114⅝ a 114¾; do. do., 1867, do. do., 115¼ a 115⅜; do. do., 1868, do. do., 115 a 115⅛; do ten-forties, registered, 111⅝ a 111⅞; do. do., coupon, 112¾ a 112⅞; do., fives, 1881, registered, 112¼ a 112¾; coupon, 113⅜ a 113⅞.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES WERE STEADY,

closing at the following prices:—Tennessee sixes, old, 73; do., new, 73; Virginia sixes, old, 44; do., new, 50; do., con. bonds, 50¼; do., deferred, 15¼; Georgia sevens, new bonds, 88; North Carolina sixes, old, 33¼; do., to North Carolina Railroad Company, 40; do., funding act, 1866, 25; do., new bonds, 21¼; do., special tax, 15; South Carolina sixes, 54; do., January and July, 29; Missouri sixes, 94¼; Louisiana eights, levee, 1910, 74; Arkansas sevens, L. R. P. B. and N. O. Railroad, 43; do. do., M. O. and R. Railroad, 43; Texas tens, 1876, 87⅞.

RAILWAY MORTGAGES.

The following were the bids for railway bonds to-day:—

New York Cen 6's, 1883	95	Iowa Midland 8's, 1st m	104
New York Cen 6's, r e	90	Han & St Jo l g	102
New York Cen 6's, sub	90	Han & St Jo, con	93⅛
New York Cen 7's, '76	100	Del, Lack & W 1st m	101
Erie 1st m, extended	100	Del, Lack & W'n 2d m	99
Erie 7's, 2d m, '79	102½	Tol & Wab 1st m. ex	99¾
Erie 7's, 3d m, '83	99¼	Tol & Wab 2d m	92½
Erie 7's, 4th m, '80	95	Tol & Wab equip bds	88
Erie 7's, 5th m, '88	93	Tol & Wab cons con	91¼
Long Dock bonds	95½	Gt West 1st m, '88	98¾
Buff, N Y & E 1st m, '77	95½	Gt West 2d m, '93	90
Hud Riv 7's, 2d m, sf, '85	104	Gal & Chic extended	100
Hud R 7's, 3d m, '75	101	Chic, R I & Pacific	102
Harlem 7's, 1st m	101½	Mor & Essex 1st m	107
Alb & Sus 1st bds	99	Morris & Essex 2d m	101½
Alb & Sus 2d bds	98	N J Cen 1st m, new	107½
Mich Cen 8's, 1st m, 1882	117	New Jersey Cent, 2d m	102
Mich So 7 p c 2d m	99½	Pitts, F W & Chic 3d m	95
Mich So & N I s f, 7 p c	102	Pitts, F W & C 8 pc eqtbds	101
Clev & Tol sink fd	101	Clev & Pitts 2d m	101
Clev & Tol new bds	96	Clev & Pitts 3d m	97
Clev, Painesville & A, old	95	Chic & Alt s f	99
Clev, P & A new bds	97	Chic & Alt inc	97½
Detroit, Mon & Tol bds	100	Ohio & Miss con s f	97½
Buff & Erie new bds	96½	Ohio & Miss con	96½
Lake Shore div bds	97	Dub & Sioux City 1st m	92
Lake Shore, con reg	100	St Louis & Iron M 1st m	99
Pac RR 7's, guar by Mo	98½	Mil & St Paul 1st m 8's	110
Cen Pac gold bds	101½	Mil & St Paul 1st, 7 3-10	95
Union Pac 1st m	89⅝	Mil & St Paul 1st m	92½
Union Pac l g 7's	81¾	Joliet & Chic 1st m	104
Union Pac inc 10's	87	Col, Chic & Ind C 1st m	92⅞
Ill Cen 7 p c, 1875	105	Col, Chic & Ind C 2d m	79½
Alt & T H 2d m, pref	93	Tol, P & W, Burl'n div	88½
Alt & T H 2d m, inc	82	Tol, P & W 2d m	86⅜
Chic & N W s f	101	Tol, P & W con 7's	85
Chic & N W int bds	100	Bost, H & Erie 1st m	42¾
Chic & N W con bds	97½	Bost H & Erie g'td	55
Chic & N W 1st m	100½	Ced Falls & Min 1st m	82

MONEY CONTINUES EXTREMELY EASY,

and ranged from 2 to 4 per cent on call. Foreign exchange was a shade easier at the rates last quoted.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, July 25—10:15 A. M.

$20000	US 6's, '81, r	115⅝	$5000	US 5-20, c, '65, n	114⅝
3500	US 5-20, c, '62 s3	115½	4000	US 5-20, c, '68	115
1000	US 5-20, r, '62	115½	5000	US 5's, 10-40, c	112¾
25000	US 6's, cur	114⅝			

10 A. M.—Before Call.

500	shs Pac M SS Co	76½	600	shs Erie RR	51⅜
100	do c	76⅝	100	do c	51⅜
1400	do	76⅞	800	do	51¼
1000	do	76¾	600	do	51¼
300	do b3	76⅞	300	do	51⅜
500	do s3	76⅞	1500	do	51¼
1100	do b3	77	300	do c	51⅛
300	do	77	700	do	51⅛
500	N Y C & H R RR b3	98⅛	100	do	51⅜
900	do	98	600	do	51½
300	Erie RR	51	500	do c	51⅛
900	do	51⅛	100	Un Pac RR b3	37¾
900	do	51½	200	C & N W RR	74½
100	do	51¾	600	do b3	74½
400	do	51⅛	600	Bost, H & E	7⅞
1500	do	51¼			

First Board—10:30 A. M.

$10000	S C 6's, n, Jn&Jy	29½	1000	shs Pac M SS Co	76⅜
1000	do	29¼	200	do	76½
5000	do	29⅛	200	do	76⅜
1000	do	29	100	do b3	76⅜
2000	Tenn 6's, old	73⅛	700	do	76¼
4000	Texas 10's, 1910	88	100	do b3	76¼
10000	Missouri 6's	94⅛	100	Erie RR b3	51¾
10000	Union Pac 1st m	89⅞	100	do b c b3	51¾
7000	Un Pac 7's, l g b	82	500	do	51⅜
5000	Un Pac 10's, inc	87⅜	100	do c	51⅜
500	Ill Cen bds	104	400	do	51⅜
1000	Tol & Wab 1st m	100	500	do	51½
1000	Ohio & Miss 2d m	79½	500	do	51⅜
5000	B, H & E 1st	42¾	700	do	51¼
5000	C, C, C & I 1st m	102½	200	do	51⅛
15	shs Phœnix Bank	101	100	do s3	51⅛
5	Bank of Com'with	85	200	do c	51¼
10	Continental Bank	91½	800	do	51⅜
10	Cent Nat Bank	100⅛	100	do s3	51⅜
25	Fourth Nat Bank	111	800	do	51½
100	Am M U Ex Co	74	1200	do	51½
100	U S Ex Co b c	83¾	200	do b3	51⅝
200	N Y C & H R b c s3	98	300	do	51½
75	L S & M S RR	92¾	300	do	51⅜
10	do	92⅞	300	do	51¼
100	Pac M SS Co	76⅞	200	do s3	51¼
500	do b c b3	77	100	do	51⅜
100	do	77	200	do	51½
500	do s3	76⅞	100	do s3	51⅝
700	do	76⅞	10	Erie RR pref	74½
200	do s3	76⅝	300	Un Pac RR b c	37⅞
500	do	76⅝	300	Panama RR b c b3	119
100	do	76⅞	900	C & N W RR b c	74⅜
600	do	77	300	do s3	74⅜
300	do	76⅞	19	N J Cen RR	107⅞
100	do b3	76⅞	400	Chic & R I RR b c	111¾
400	do s3	75¾	100	Mil & St P pf b c b15	79
300	do	76⅞	100	B, H & E RR	7⅞
100	do	76⅝	100	Han & St J RR pf	58
300	do	76⅝	10	C, C, C & I RR b c	91⅝
900	do	75⅞	900	T, W & W RR b c	76⅜
2500	do	76¼	100	C, C & I C RR b c	35½
200	do s3	76⅞			

12:15 and 2:15 P. M.

$1000	US 6's, '81, r	115⅝	$10000	US 5's, 10-40, c s6	112¾
10000	US 5-20, r, '68	114⅜	10000	do s3	112¾
10000	US 5's, '81, c	113⅜	25000	US 5-20, c, '67	115⅜
20000	US 6's, cur	114⅜	10000	do	115¼
10000	do	114⅜			

12:30 P. M.—Before Call.

300	shs Pac M SS Co	76⅜	100	N Y C & H RR s3	98
1800	do	76½	100	C, C & I C RR	35¼
800	do s3	76⅜	100	do b5	35⅜
200	do	76⅜	100	Erie RR	51½
500	do	76¼	100	do	51¾
1000	do	76⅛	500	do	51⅝
500	do s3	76	100	do s3	51½
1400	do	76	200	L S & M S RR	92½
400	do	76⅛	150	Dub & Sioux City	60½
1300	do	76	100	Ohio & Miss RR	46
600	do s3	76			

Second Board—1 P. M.

$13000	Tenn 6's, new	73¼	300	shs Erie RR b c b3	51⅜
4000	N C 6's, spec tax	15⅜	500	do	51⅜
1000	Un Pac 1st m	89¾	900	do b3	51¾
6000	Un Pac 7's, l g b	81⅞	200	do	51⅜
500	Chic & N W int bds	100	1000	do	51⅞
6000	L Shore con r	100½	12	Erie RR pf	72
25	shs Fourth Nat B'k	111½	500	L S & M S RR b c	92⅝
100	Pac M SS Co	76	600	do	92½
100	do b c	76	200	C & N W RR b c	74⅜
600	do	75⅝	600	do s30	74⅜
1200	do	76	700	do b60	74½
500	do	76⅛	400	do	74⅜
1100	do	76	1100	do	74⅜
100	do b3	76⅛	200	do s3	74⅜
100	do b3	76	1000	do b3	74⅜
200	do	75⅞	500	do	74⅜
400	do	76⅛	600	do b3	74⅞
200	do	76⅛	300	C & R I RR b c s60	111¼
100	do	76⅛	300	do b3	111⅛
100	N Y C & H R b c b10	98	100	Mil & St P RR b c s3	56⅛
300	do b3	98⅛	100	T, W & W RR	76⅛
100	W U Tel b c b3	75⅛	100	D, Lack & W RR	105⅛
300	do	75⅛	800	Ohio & Miss RR b c	46
1000	do s3	75⅛	100	Ohio & Miss RR pref	74⅝
30	Adams Ex Co	98	100	N J South RR	25
100	Mich Cen RR	116⅛	100	C, C & I C RR b c	35⅛
100	Panama RR	118¾			

CLOSING PRICES—4 O'CLOCK P. M.

Western Union	75¾	a	75½	Rock Island	111⅝	a	111⅞
Pacific Mail	76⅜	a	76⅝	St Paul	56⅜	a	56½
N Y Central, con	98	a	98⅛	St Paul pref	79	a	79¼
Erie	52	a	52⅛	Wabash	76½	a	76⅝
Lake Shore	92⅝	a	92¾	Ohio & Miss	46	a	46⅛
Union Pacific	37⅞	a	38	Han & St Jo	39¾	a	39⅞
Northwestern	75⅛	a	75⅜	C, C & Ind C	35⅜	a	35½
Northwest'n pf	91½	a	91¾				

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Cotton in Moderate Demand and Firmer for Future Delivery—Receipts at the Ports 484 Bales—Flour Steadier—Wheat Higher—Corn and Oats Firmer—Pork Firmer—Lard Unchanged—Spirits Turpentine Decidedly Better—Whiskey Steady.

THURSDAY, July 25—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—There has been a fair jobbing trade to-day, but otherwise the market remained dull. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 15½c. a 15¾c.; fair do., 16¾c. a 17c.; good do., 17½c. a 17¾c.; prime, 18c. a 18¼c., gold, per lb., 60 days; Maracaibo, 16½c. a 18c.; Laguayra, 17½c. a 18½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.; Java, 19c. a 20c., gold, per lb.

COTTON.—The demand for spot cotton was limited and prices were unchanged. Future delivery, under a moderate demand, advanced ⅛c. per lb. The sales reported on 'Change sum up as follows:—

	To-day.	Last Evening.	Total.
Consumption	292	173	565
Total	292	273	565

—For future delivery (basis low middling), the sales have been as follows:—Sales last evening after three P. M.—August, 100 at 20⅞c., 100 at 20 15-16c., 700 at 21c., 300 at 20⅞c., 100 at 20⅞c., 300 at 20 11-16c.; September, 200 at 20 11-16c., 300 at 20 13-16c., 800 at 20⅝c., 700 at 20 11-16c., 200 at 20⅝c., 200 at 20 11-16c., 100 at 20⅝c., 1,000 at 20 11-16c.; October, 100 at 19⅛c., 200 at 19⅝c., 100 at 19 9-16c., 600 at 19½c., 400 at 19⅝c., 100 at 19 7-16c.; November, 100 at 18 13-16c., 300 at 18⅞c.; December, 100 at 18⅞c. Total, 7,100 bales. Sales to-day up to three P. M.—August, 100 at 20⅝c., 100 at 20 9-16c., 400 at 20⅝c., 200 at 20⅝c., 200 at 20 15-16c.; September, 200 at 20⅛c., 200 at 20 7-16c., 600 at 20⅜c., 500 at 20 7-16c., 200 at 20⅜c., 300 at 20 7-16c., 600 at 20⅜c., 1,300 at 20½c., 800 at 20 7-16c., 400 at 20⅝c., 600 at 20½c., 500 at 20 9-16c., 1,100 at 20⅝c., 400 at 20⅝c., 500 at 20⅝c., 600 at 20⅝c., 800 at 20 13-16c., 200 at 20⅝c., 400 at 20⅞c., 200 at 20⅝c., 400 at 20 11-16c., 100 at 20⅝c., 200 at 20 13-16c., 600 at 20⅞c.; October, 200 at 19⅝c., 100 at 19⅛c., 400 at 19 5-16c., 600 at 19⅜c., 100 at 19 7-16c., 100 at 19⅝c., 800 at 19 9-16c. November, 300 at 18⅞c., 1,600 at 18⅞c., 100 at 19c., 100 at 18 15-16c.; December, 400 at 18⅝c., 1,900 at 18⅞c. Total, 20,500 bales. Grand total, 27,600 bales. The receipts at the ports were as follows:—New Orleans, 5; Mobile, 4; Savannah, 280; Charleston, 37; Norfolk, 157; New York, 1. Total, 484. This day last week, 232. This day last year, 1,556. Rates on cotton to foreign ports closed as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, ¼d.; by sail, 5-32d. a 3-16d. To Havre, by steam, ⅝c., gold; sail, ⅝c. To Hamburg, by steam, ⅜d., compressed; ½c. sail. To Bremen, by steam, ⅝c., gold, compressed; sail, ⅝c. To Baltic ports, by sail, ⅞c. a 1c., gold. To Mediterranean ports, by steam, ⅝c. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16¾	16¾	16⅞	16¾
Good ordinary	19⅜	19⅜	19⅝	19⅝
Low middling	21	21⅛	21¼	21⅛
Middling	22	22⅛	22¼	22⅛
Good middling	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23½

—The quotations are based on cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 6,166 bbls.; wheat, 185,901 bushels; corn, 429,703 do.; corn meal, 400 bbls.; oats, 172,816 bushels. The flour market was firmer, under a moderate export inquiry, and in some cases better preces were realized. The sales foot up about 12,000 bbls., comprising all kinds. Corn meal continued in fair demand, with further sales of about 800 bbls at prices within the range of appended quotations. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$3 25	a	$4 50
Superfine State	5 00	a	5 50
Extra State	6 00	a	6 50
Choice State	6 50	a	7 00
Superfine Western	5 00	a	5 50
Extra Western	6 00	a	6 25
Extra Minnesota	7 00	a	8 25
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 50	a	7 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 00	a	7 50
Family	8 00	a	9 00
St. Louis low extra	7 00	a	7 50
St. Louis straight extra	7 75	a	8 50
St. Louis choice double extra	9 00	a	9 50
St. Louis choice family	9 50	a	10 00
Rye flour	3 50	a	4 75
Southern No. 2	3 75	a	5 00
Southern superfine	5 00	a	5 75
Southern extra	6 25	a	9 00
Southern family	9 50	a	12 50
Corn meal, Western	3 25	a	3 40
Corn meal, Jersey	3 50	a	3 60
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 00	f. o. b.	
Baltimore	4 00	f. o. b.	
Caloric	3 65	a	3 85
Puncheons	18 50	f. o. b.	

—Wheat was in fair request and prices were 1c. and 2c. better; the sales were about 75,000 bushels at $1 46 for No. 2 Chicago; $1 48 a $1 50 for good to choice No. 2 Milwaukee; $1 52 for No. 1 Milwaukee; $1 75 for white, to arrive; $1 77 for new amber Tennessee, and $1 72½ for amber Michigan. Corn was firmer, but closed quiet at 61½c. for prime, sail; the sales sum up about 164,000 bushels, at 60c. a 61c. for steamer; 61½c. a 62c. for sail; 62½c. for yellow Western, afloat, and 66c. a 70c. for common to choice white Western. Oats were steady, with sales aggregating about 49,000 bushels, at 43½c. for Western, afloat; 42c. for do., in store, and 45c. a 47c. for white. Rye was dull; 7,500 bushels sold at 70½c., in store, last evening, and 15,000 bushels at 70½c. a 71c. to-day. Barley remained dull and nominal; a sample of new Iowa was shown on 'Change to-day.

FREIGHTS.—There has been a moderate business transacted in berth freights, at about yesterday's closing rates. Vessels for the petroleum trade were in fair demand at full former rates. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, by steam, 15,000 bushels grain, at 9d. a 9½d.; 25 hhds. tobacco, 22s. 6d., and by sail, 7,500 bushels grain (wheat), 8¼d. a 8⅜d.; 300 bbls. rosin, 3s. To London, by steam, via Southampton, 5,000 boxes cheese, 55s.; 500 boxes do., direct, 45s., and by sail, 7,500 bushels wheat, 10d. To Glasgow, by steam, 200 bbls. rosin, 3s. 6d. To Antwerp, 250 tierces lard, 40s. The charters comprise a Swedish bark, hence to Havre, 5,000 bbls. crude petroleum, 6s. 6d.; a Swedish bark, hence to a direct port German Baltic, 2,000 bbls. refined do., 7s.; a Norwegian bark, 2,500 bbls. refined do., same voyage and rate; a Swedish bark (rechartered), hence to a direct port in the United Kingdom, 2,000 bbls. refined do., on private terms; a British brig, hence to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom, 2,450 bbls. refined do., 6s. 6d.; a British ship, 649 tons, to London, general cargo at current rates; a German brig, from Philadelphia to the German Baltic, 1,800 bbls. refined petroleum, 7s. 4½d.

MOLASSES.—The market shows no improvement, remaining dull and nearly, if not quite, nominal. We quote:—

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	19c. a 20c.	20c. a 25c.
Clayed	22c. a 25c.	28c. a 32c.
Muscovado, refining	— a —	30c. a 33c.
Muscovado, grocery	— a —	34c. a 38c.
Porto Rico	— a —	30c. a 60c.
English Islands	— a —	30c. a 45c.
New Orleans	— a —	40c. a 88c.

NAVAL STORES.—For spirits turpentine the market was again decidedly firmer, with sales reported of 77 bbls. at 57½c. and 150 bbls. at 58c., the market closing firm at the higher price. For rosin the market was quiet and exhibited no particular change. Strained quoted at $3 12½ a $3 20. We learn of sales of 200 bbls. No. 1 at $4 a $4 25; 1,100 bbls. pale at $5, and 1,000 bbls. strained, for August, at $3 25. Tar remained dull and unchanged from former figures.

PETROLEUM.—On 'Change to-day the market for refined remained quiet, and was a trifle easier. Sales were reported of about 6,000 bbls. for remainder of month at 22⅝c. Crude in bulk was also quiet and unchanged, quoted at 12½c. Cases remained inactive and nominal at 28c. a 28½c. Naptha was entirely nominal at about 14½c. a 15c. At the creek the market exhibited no change in prices, and remained quiet, quoted at $3 85 on both roads. The Philadelphia market after the recent activity was quiet and a shade easier. Refined quoted at 22⅛c. for balance of month, and 22⅜c. for first half of August.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 63 bbls.; beef, 100 packages; cutmeats, 243 do.; lard, 357 bbls. and tierces. The market for mess pork continued moderately active, and was a shade firmer. The sales reported were:—250 bbls. for August at $13 80, 750 bbls. for do. at $13 85, 500 bbls. for do. at $13 90 and 1,000 bbls. at $14—closing at the higher price. Also 50 bbls. extra mess at $11. Bacon was in fair demand and a shade firmer. Sales 500 boxes long clear at 7½c. Late last evening, 300 boxes do. at 7¼c. Dressed hogs were in moderate demand and a trifle easier, quoted for the range of heavy to pigs at 6c. a 6½c. Beef remained quiet, except in a jobbing way, and price were unchanged. Sales about 60 bbls. and tierces, in lots at from $7 a $9 for mess, $9 a $11 for extra mess, $12 a $14 for prime mess tierces, and $16 a $20 for India mess do. Beef hams were inactive, but unchanged; quoted at $22 a $24. Cut meats—The market was firm under a fair demand. Sales 25 boxes pickled bellies at 7⅜c., 250 do. hams at 14½c., and 30 boxes dry salted shoulders at 5⅛c. We quote:—Smoked hams, 15c. a 17c.; do. shoulders, 6⅜c. a 7c.; pickled hams, 13c. a 15½c.; do. shoulders, 8½c. a 9c. Lard—The market for Western was quiet, but steady. Sales 1,000 tierces for July and August at 9⅜c.; also 100 tierces new at 8⅞c. City lard was a shade firmer; 150 tierces brought 8⅞c.

RICE continued in fair demand and firm. Sales 45 tierces Carolina at 8¾c. a 9¼c., 250 bags Patna at 7⅞c. a 8½c., and 400 bags Rangoon at 7c. a 7¼c.

SUGAR.—The demand for raw continued moderate, and prices were without noticeable change. The sales foot up about 950 hhds. of refining grades, comprising nearly all kinds, at prices within the range of the appended quotations: also 100 bbls. Texas at 7⅞c. a 8c. Refined continued in fair request at unchanged prices. Messrs. C. Amann & Co. report the stock, sales and receipts as follows:—

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock (ascertained by actual count, including speculation), July 1, 1872	99,337	87,478	71,900	4,456
Receipts, since the 1st of July	26,362	14,008	2,440	2,336
Total	125,699	101,486	74,340	6,792
Sales, since the 1st of July	23,267	15,570	—	1,200
Stock this day, July 25, 1872	102,436	85,916	74,340	5,592
Comparing with stock, July 27, 1871	82,533	89,305	287,034	11,059
Comparing with stock, July 28, 1870	98,553	123,212	375,233	1,484
Comparing with stock, July 29, 1869	130,766	148,741	120,025	2,416

We quote:—Cuba—Refining, inferior to common, 7⅜c. a 8¼c.; fair to good fair, 8⅜c. a 8⅝c.; good to prime, 8⅝c. a 8⅞c.; grocery, fair to good, 9c. a 9⅜c.; prime to choice, 9⅝c. a 9⅞c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9⅜c. a 10⅝c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 7⅜c. a 8⅜c.; melado, 4½c. a 6¾c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8c. a 8⅜c.; do., 10 to 12, 9c. a 9⅜c.; do., 13 to 15, 9⅝c. a 10⅛c.; do., 16 to 18, 10⅝c. a 11⅝c.; do., 19 to 20, 12c. a 12⅜c.; white, 11½c. a 12½c. Porto Rico—Refining, common to prime, 8c. a 8⅝c.; grocery, fair to choice, 9c. a 10c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7½c. a 9c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9c. a 9⅜c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 7⅜c. a 8⅛c.

STEARINE.—The market remained quiet. No sales were reported, and, in absence of transactions, prices were nominal.

TALLOW.—The supply is moderate and the demand fair. Offerings light. Sales 35,000 lbs., at 8⅞c. for ordinary and 9⅛c. for choice, to arrive.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 843 bbls. The market remained steady at 93½c., with sales of 50 bbls. at that price, closing with most sellers asking 94c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, July 25, 1872.

Cotton nominal; good ordinary, 19½c. a 20c. Stock, 315 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25, 1872.

Cotton dull and nominal; low middlings, 20½c. a 21c. Net receipts, 5 bales; gross, 5. Stock, 8,661.

MOBILE, July 25, 1872.

Cotton dull and nominal; middlings nominal. Net receipts, 4 bales. Stock, 1,055.

SAVANNAH, July 25, 1872.

Cotton quiet, but firm; middlings, 21c. Net receipts, 280 bales. Exports—Coastwise, 9. Sales, 110. Stock, 1,092.

CHARLESTON, July 25, 1872.

Cotton dull; middlings 20c. Net receipts, 37 bales. Exports—Coastwise, 383. Sales, 200. Stock, 5,802.

LOUISVILLE, July 25, 1872.

Tobacco—Sales, 115 hhds.

OSWEGO, July 25, 1872.

Flour in good demand and market steady. Sales 2,400 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 spring, $9 for amber winter, $9 50 for white winter, $9 75 for double extra. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1 50; choice white Canada, $1 90. Corn firm. Sales 4,600 bushels at 56c. Oats unchanged. Sales 200 bushels, at 38c. a 40c. for Illinois and Ohio. Corn meal—$1 50 for bolted, $1 40 for unbolted, per cwt. Mill feed has advanced $1 on shorts. Sales at $17 for shorts, $18 for shipstuffs, $20 for middlings. Highwines, 91½c. Canal freights—Wheat 8c., corn 7½c., to New York. Lumber, $4 to the Hudson, $5 to New York. Railroad freights—Flour to Boston, 55c.; to New York, 43c.; to Albany, 38c. Receipts by lake, 16,000 bushels wheat, 7,200 do. rye, 2,202,000 feet of lumber. Shipments by canal—2,693,000 feet of lumber. The amount of grain on the canals from Buffalo and Oswego for tidewater yesterday at noon, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows:—470,000 bushels wheat, 1,653,000 do. corn, 736,000 do. oats, 16,400 do. rye.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 25, 1872.

Lake imports—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; wheat, 4,900 bushels; corn, 266,138 do.; oats, 37,700 do.; rye, 14,778 do. Canal shipments—Wheat, 15,500 bushels; corn, 103,300 do.; oats, 39,149 do. Rail shipments from elevators—Wheat, 3,100 bushels; corn, 16,800 do.; oats, 48,934 do. Canal freights—Wheat, 11½c.; corn, 10½c.; oats, 7½c. Flour quiet; Western spring, $7 25 a $7 50; bakers', $7 50 a $8; amber, $8 25 a $8 75; white, $8 50 a $9 25. Wheat steady; sales of 15,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2, spring at $1 35; Milwaukee No. 2, spring quoted at $1 35; Chicago No. 2, spring, $1 34; white Canada, $1 75 a $1 80; white Michigan, $1 78 a $1 80; red winter, $1 60. Corn strong and active; sales of 50,000 bushels No. 2, at 51½c., 8,000 do. No. 2, this afternoon, at 51½c. Oats quiet; sales of small lots No. 2 Western at 35c. Barley malt steady, Canada quoted at $1 25 a $1 30; Western $1 15 to $1 20.

CHICAGO, July 25, 1872.

Flour steady; extra spring, fair to choice, $6 a $7 75; low grades, $5 a $5 50. Wheat excited and prices higher; No. 2 spring sold at $1 30 a $1 32—closed at $1 30 bid, cash or July; August, $1 23½; September, $1 14¾. Corn in good demand; No. 2 mixed, 42½c. a 42⅝c., regular, 42½c. a 42⅝c., August; 43⅝c. a 43¾c., September; No. 2 high mixed in fair demand, but at lower rates; sales, 43c. afloat; rejected, 39½c. Oats in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 at 37⅛c. cash; 26⅝c., August. Rye in fair demand and firm; No. 2 and No. 1 at 56½c. a 57c. Barley unchanged and quiet; No. 2 fall, 55c. Whiskey active and higher; sales reported at 89c. a 90c.; closed 89c. bid, 89½c. asked. Pork is in fair demand and higher at $15 50, cash; $15 offered for August. Lard dull and drooping at 8⅞c. a 9c. Bulk meats in good demand; shoulders, 5⅛c. a 5⅜c.; short rib middles, 7⅛c. a 7⅜c.; sales of bellies at 6⅛c. a 6⅜c., packed. Bacon demand light and holders firm; no sales. Freights in fair demand and lower. Corn to Buffalo, 6⅜c.; to Kingston, 11½c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. flour, 38,000 bushels wheat, 180,000 do. corn, 6,000 do. oats, 1,000 do. barley. Shipments—2,000 bbls. flour, 53,000 bushels wheat, 845,000 do. corn, 2,000 do. oats, 1,000 do. barley.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON July 25—5:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅝ for money, and 92⅝ for the account. Five-twenties closed at 91⅝ for 62's, 92⅝ for 65's, 91⅝ for 67's. Ten-forties closed at 89⅝.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, July 25—P. M.—Rentes closed at 54f. 42 centimes.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, July 25—Spirits of turpentine, 34s. 6d. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, July 25—5:30 P. M.—Cotton closed flat and irregular at 9⅝c. for middling uplands and 10c. for middling Orleans. The sales reached 15,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were for speculation and export. Middling uplands, 9⅝c. a 9⅝c.; middling Orleans, 10c. a 10⅛c.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, July 25—2 P. M.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, July 25—2 P. M.—Beef, 62s. 6d. per tierce, of 304 lbs., for new prime mess. Cheese, 56s. for the best grades of American fine.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, July 25—Refined petroleum, 16⅝c. a 17c.

FINANCIAL.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE AND Endowment Insurance Policies; also on Bonds and Mortgages; insurances of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 119 Broadway.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey. Principals only apply to SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., 155 Broadway, room 10.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, June 27, 1872.
INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.
The interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City of New York due August 1, 1872, will be paid on that day by the Chamberlain, at his office in the New Court House.
The transfer books will be closed from July 3 to August 1, 1872. ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.

ESTATE MONEY TO LOAN—WITHOUT BONUS, IN sums to suit; cash for good mortgages.
E. D. HAYWARD, 58 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT MORTGAGES ON IMproved Farm Lands (worth double the value) in State of Illinois. Apply to W. S. PECK, 93 Cedar street.

JAY COOKE, M'CULLOCH, & CO.,
No. 41 Lombard street, London.
Foreign Exchange,
Commercial Credits,
Cable Transfers,
Circular Letters
for Travellers,
available in all parts of the world.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall street.

OFFICE OF ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, July 18, 1872.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company that a Dividend of 15 per cent has been declared by said company, payable in certificates calling for full paid shares of the Cairo, Arkansas and Texas Railroad Company of Missouri, which will be delivered on and after August 15, at 120 Broadway, to holders of stock registered at the close of business, July 2.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, due August 1, will be paid at the First National Bank, New York. A. A. HOWLETT, Treasurer.

$15,000.—SALE OF WEST HOBOKEN (N. J.), three year seven per cent Improvement Bonds; interest payable January and July. Sealed proposals received to July 27. Address P. M. WELDON, Township Treasurer, West Hoboken, N. J.

$75,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on real estate in this city or Brooklyn, for a term of years.
JOHN F. CONREY, 162 Broadway, room 8.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

Advertising Claims Allowed and Others Laid Over for the Production of Authority to Advertise.

The weekly meeting of the above Board was held yesterday, when there were present Comptroller Green, in the chair, and Commissioners Van Nort and Olmsted. The attendance of the public was not large, and was mainly made up of newspaper claimants, several of whom protested against the action of the Board.

The following is a summary of the business transacted:—

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Law & Shapter and others, for mason work, plumbing, &c	$1,129 41
Bauendahl & Co. and others, for work for Board of Education	3,896 28
John W. Strahan, for services as counsel, September to December, 1871	3,250 00
J. R. Van Buskirk, for services as Assistant Examiner, from June 14 to July 24—86½ hours	86 50
P. Phillips and others, for work done, repairing and plastering	1,113 92
Charles Baulch, as Assistant Janitor of Court House, from September 1, 1871, to September 20, 1871	66 00
James S. Turner, Clerk of Bureau of Elections	1,208 33
Patrick McMullen, Clerk of Bureau of Elections	1,208 34
William W. Bloom, Clerk of Bureau of Elections	666 68
John W. Price, Clerk of Bureau of Elections	166 66
Michael T. Daly, Clerk of Bureau of Elections	458 34
Edgar Brower, Messenger	500 00
N. J. Vanderpoel, salary as counsel to Police Department from July 1, 1871, to January 1, 1872	2,000 00
Bills Metropolitan Gas Company	3,840 69

NEWSPAPER CLAIMS.

The following claims for advertising were also allowed and ordered to be paid:—

New York School Journal	45 30
Irish World	756 00
Jewish Messenger	1,399 60
Metropolitan Record	12,480 47
New York Freeman's Journal	837 25
Scottish-American Journal	1,233 60
New York Atlas	8,536 35
Jewish Times	1,986 30
Sunday Times and Noah's Weekly Messenger	7,725 00
Total	$34,999 87

CLAIMS LAID OVER.

New York Printing Company and other bills	$373 50
Irish American, advertising proceedings of Common Council, 13,440 lines, at 25 cents per line	3,360 00
New York Programme	105 00
The Corner Stone	346 95
The Irish Republic	686 40
The Banner of Liberty	7,778 00
New York Mercantile Journal	48 75
Heart and Hand	480 00
The Irish Democrat	29,993 10

The above newspaper claims, with the exception of the *Irish American*, were disallowed by the examiners; but protests were entered against the action of the Board by the publishers of the *Irish American* and the *Banner of Liberty*, and, on the motion of Commissioner Van Nort, the claims were laid over and the parties interested were ordered to be notified to produce to the examiners the proof of their authority for inserting the advertisements in their respective newspapers.

The Board adjourned until Thursday next, at three o'clock.

THE WRECKED STEAMER NEW ENGLAND.

PORTLAND, Me., July 25, 1872.

The steamer New York arrived to-day bringing the passengers of the New England, together with her furniture. The captain reports the New England lying on the rocks, tipped towards the land, with a hole in her bottom, but not broken up. Her boiler and engines are good, and an attempt will be made to get her off.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains a select tale, entitled "The Romance of a Ring," together with the very latest News by telegraph from all parts of the World up to the hour of publication; a full account of the Attempted Assassination of Alderman McMullin, in Philadelphia; Execution of Ku Klux Murderers in North Carolina; Letters from Expedition in Search of the Source of the Mississippi; Statistics of Commerce and Navigation; an Abstract of the July Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, and an Interview between the President and Spotted Tail. It also contains the latest news by telegraph from Washington; Political, Fashionable, Religious and Sporting Intelligence; Obituary Notices; Amusements; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse and Dry Goods Markets, Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

TERMS:—Single subscription, $2; Three copies, $5; Five copies, $8; Ten copies, $15; Single copies, five cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

THE HOWARD MISSION.

The Management Charged with Kidnapping—The Case Brought Before the Supreme Court—Some Curious Facts Developed.

Maria Kane, a girl thirteen years of age, was left several months since an orphan. Her uncle, Rufus Kane, had charge of her after her parents' death. In the early part of March last she was induced to enter the Howard Mission, though what the precise inducements were does not yet appear. There was

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING,

which charge, it is only proper to say, is denied. An effort was made to find her, but, as alleged, they refused at the Howard Mission to tell where she was. Mr. J. M. Sheehan was employed by the girl's uncle to take such legal steps to effect her recovery as he deemed best in the premises. He at once made application for a writ of habeas corpus at Supreme Court, Chambers, which was granted. Instead of the girl being produced in Court, however, the writ was demurred to and a counter demurrer followed, and in short there was the usual amount of legal twisting, subterfuge and strategy. Mr. Sheehan continued his researches and the legal fight. He ascertained that the girl had been given to a Mr. Humphreys at Cold Spring; or rather, when

DRIVEN TO THE WALL,

the other side finally acknowledged this fact in return to the writ. Mr. Sheehan traversed this return, and the matter was yesterday again brought before the Court, the hearing coming before Judge Pratt, of the Supreme Court Chambers. On the matter being called up Mr. Sheehan gave his views of the mission. He said it was gotten up by some pious old ladies and foolish gentlemen. He claimed that it was a

REGULAR KIDNAPPING INSTITUTION,

and that young and tender girls were drawn within its meshes for other than the best purposes. They gave the alleged young girls to irresponsible parties, and in case of the latter casting them aloof, assumed no sort of responsibility for their future care. The Judge cut him short in these statements as not being pertinent to the motion, which was to set aside the return to the writ. He replied that these were not random statements, but supported by testimony from Mr. Tootle, the out-door agent of the institution. He then read some of the latter's testimony, from which we give the subjoined extract as a sample certainly of

CURIOUS TESTIMONY:—

Q. Do you know where she (Maria) is now? A. No.

Q. How long was Humphreys to keep her? A. During good behavior was as long as they agreed.

Q. Did you make any, and, if so, what arrangement for Maria provided she did not suit Mr. Humphreys? A. No, sir.

Q. Was she to be brought back to the Mission if she did not suit? A. No, sir.

Q. Was there no protection made for her provided Humphreys turned her in the street? A. No.

Q. Had you any legal or moral responsibility about Maria after you left her at Cold Spring? A. No, sir.

Mr. Sheehan insisted that the evidence read fully corroborated his statements, and upon this he pressed his motion.

In opposition, points were submitted without comment, their tenor being a general denial of the sweeping allegations made by Mr. Sheehan, and representing the institution as a noble and praiseworthy charity, and its affairs as to the disposition of its inmates as most justly and righteously conducted.

The Court took the papers, reserving its decision.

THE BRUSSELS MURDER.

Application for the Release from the City Prison of Carl Vogt—Judge Pratt, of the Supreme Court, Hears the Argument and Reserves His Decision.

Carl Vogt, charged with the murder of the Belgian nobleman De Bianco, and after the murder stealing some fifty thousand dollars' worth of securities which had belonged to the murdered man, and then setting fire to the latter's villa in the suburbs of Brussels to conceal the murder and robbery, was yesterday brought, on writ of habeas corpus, before Judge Pratt, holding Supreme Court Chambers, and application made for his release from the City Prison on account of undue delay in bringing him to trial. It will be remembered that, owing to there being no extradition treaty between Belgium and the United States, Governor Hoffman ordered that he be delivered to the custody of the Belgian authorities under the State laws. The legality of this step by the Governor was questioned, and the matter brought before Judge Curtis, of the Superior Court, who decided that the action of the Governor was unconstitutional, and remanded Vogt for trial under an indictment found against him for theft of the securities.

Mr. Anthon, on behalf of Vogt, urged his discharge under the statute directing the discharge of a prisoner if he be not tried at the term following his indictment, when he has not made the application himself for the delay and the District Attorney shows that there was no unusual delay in bringing the case to trial.

Mr. Sullivan, Assistant District Attorney, recited the facts of the case from the arrest of Vogt in this country to the recent hearing before Judge Curtis. He added that he had just received a letter from Attorney General Barlow requesting, pursuant to the wishes of Governor Hoffman, the papers in the case, with a view to bring the same before the Supreme Court to settle the question of the legality or otherwise of his late warrant. He said further that the indictment had been properly found, and should be tried, and insisted that there had been no unwarrantable delay in bringing Vogt to trial. He further said that one witness had come from Belgium, but was not able to prove the larceny, and he was now in communication with the Belgian Consul, with the view of getting witnesses from Belgium who could prove the larceny.

Mr. Anthon argued that there had been quite time enough to procure witnesses if they were forthcoming, and said that the reason that there was no treaty between this country and Belgium was because the latter found it convenient to send her criminals over here.

Mr. Sullivan—And we find it convenient to punish them when we catch them.

After further remarks Judge Pratt ordered that the prisoner be remanded to the City Prison pending his decision, which he said he would give on Saturday.

THE COMING PRIZE FIGHTS.

Training for the Heavy and Light Weight Championships.

Three weeks from this date Jem Mace and Ned O'Baldwin, the giants of the prize ring, will meet face to face in the fistic arena, somewhere on the soil of Virginia, to decide their muscular superiority, the incentives being the sum of $2,000 and the heavy weight championship of America. Mace for some time past has been actively at work preparing for the great job he has on hand, and many of his friends and scores of the curious have visited his headquarters at the Belmont Hotel, on Central avenue, Fordham, to ascertain his condition and wish him success in the coming encounter. From present appearances it is thought the betting will be greatly against Mace—offers of two to one having already been made—as he is getting quite along in years for the severe work of training, and his numerous battles must have weakened to some degree his physical qualities. However, Mace feels confident and cheerful, and is doing the work required by his mentor in the kindliest spirit possible. In a few days he will leave his present quarters for some quiet place near the seaside, this change being made because of the necessity for sea bathing. O'Baldwin remains at Atlantic City, N. J., where his exercises are gone through with regularly and earnestly. With the same feeling in the minds of the principals on the day of the fight as now exists the battle of the gladiators will be marked with terrible determination.

Billy Edwards, who is matched to fight Batt Mullin (supposed to be the "Unknown") for $2,000 and the light weight championship, is also at the Belmont Hotel, and undergoing his training with Mace. The relative claims of these men are already discussed in sporting circles, and it is apparent the match has created an unusual amount of interest among the fraternity. One half the amount of the stakes is now in the hands of the temporary stakeholder, the final deposit of $500 from each falling due on Saturday, August 24, when a final stakeholder must be agreed upon and the fighting ground tossed for, the winner to give his antagonist notice of the place selected ten days before the 4th of September. Batt is taking daily walks near Newark.

THE STABBING OF COMMISSIONER CORR.

The Expected Recovery of the Stabbed Commissioner — Assemblyman Roche and His Surrender.

The condition of Commissioner Henry Corr, of Brooklyn, was last night more favorable to his recovery, and the surgeons in attendance are of an opinion that the wound will not prove fatal. The unpleasant ending, on Monday evening, to this pleasure excursion will long be remembered by those who were on their way home from Albany on the steamboat Daniel Drew. Dominick Roche, who inflicted the wound with the knife that he accidentally had in his hand at the moment Corr struck him, surrendered himself on Wednesday at Police Headquarters to Chief Campbell. Mr. Roche was taken before Justice Walsh; but as no complaint had been made against him he was not held, and the Justice had some doubts about the jurisdiction of the Court. Mr. Roche was at once released, but it is understood that he will be forthcoming whenever he is required.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

HETZEL—MEAD.—On Tuesday, July 9, by the Rev. Mr. Burch, FRANK G. HETZEL to EMILIE L. MEAD, both of this city.

LOWE—GOBLE.—On Wednesday, July 24, 1872, by the Rev. Dr. C. F. Deems, Mr. HENRY S. LOWE to Miss ADDIE N. GOBLE, both of this city. No cards.

MCDONALD—KELWAY.—On Sunday, July 21, at the residence of the bride's friends, by the Rev. S. M. Vrine, THOMAS MCDONALD to Mrs. ELIZA KELWAY, both of Jersey City.

SHOOK—KNIGHT.—On Thursday, July 25, by Rev. N. E. Cornwall, D. D., HERMON H. SHOOK to ANNIE E. KNIGHT, all of New York. No cards.

WESTLAKE—ROGERS.—On Monday, July 15, by Rev. Hiram Hutchins, ISAAC R. WESTLAKE to ADA S. ROGERS, both of Brooklyn.

Died.

ANDREWS.—On Thursday, July 25, DERBY, son of G. L. and Mary Andrews, aged 3 months and 15 days. Washington papers please copy.

BAKER.—On Thursday, July 25, 1872, KATE, wife of Albert W. Baker and youngest daughter of Catharine Jacob, aged 31 years, 11 months and 6 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 186 Eighteenth street, South Brooklyn, on Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M.

BARRETT.—At Jamestown, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 23, 1872, Hon. SAMUEL BARRETT, aged 80 years; father of Mrs. John H. White and Mrs. Elial F. Hall, of this city.

BARMSTON.—On Wednesday, July 24, after a short illness, SARAA BARMSTON, in the 96th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. S. Brownell, No. 73 Morton st., on Friday afternoon, July 26, at two o'clock.

BLANCHARD.—On Thursday, July 25, FRANCIS G. BLANCHARD, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, July 27, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 21 Bond street, Brooklyn.

BONNER.—On Thursday, July 25, 1872, JOHN BONNER, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 255 West Twenty-ninth street, on Saturday afternoon, the 27th inst., at half-past one o'clock.

BROCKHURST.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, July 25, 1872, after a short illness, BODLEY BROCKHURST, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 49 Gregory street, Jersey City, on Saturday, July 27, at two o'clock P. M.

BROWN.—On Thursday morning, July 25, CLARISSA BROWN, relic of Isaac Brown, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 770 Park avenue, near Throop avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

BUTLER.—On Thurday, July 25, JOHN BUTLER, stepson of James McCullough, 21 Mott street, corner of Park, aged 10 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, the 27th instant, at two o'clock.

FOLSOM.—On Wednesday, July 24, 1872, near Lake Mohegan, WALTER FAIRFIELD, youngest son of Mancella and Marion Folsom.

GAUTIER.—On Tuesday, July 23, at White Plains, at the residence of his son-in-law, James B. Kayser, SAMUEL TEN EYCK GAUTIER, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 26th inst., at half-past three o'clock P. M., from Trinity church, New York.

GERVAIS.—On Wednesday, July 24, the Rev. JAMES M. GERVAIS, Pastor of St. James' Church, Newark, N. J.

The reverend clergy and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place from St. James' Church, Newark, on Friday morning, July 26, at ten o'clock.

GLASER.—On Wednesday, July 24, EMMA GLASER, wife of E. Franklin Glaser, in her 32d year.

The family and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 232 Washington street, Hoboken, on Saturday, at eleven A. M.

JENKINS.—On Wednesday, July 24, CRISTINA, wife of Albert Jenkins, in the 48th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 746 Third avenue, on Friday, at two o'clock P. M.

JONES.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, July 24, EDDY, infant son of Edward W. and Isabella B. Jones, aged 3 months and 13 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 232 West Forty-fifth street, on Saturday, the 27th inst., at one o'clock P. M.

KENNEY.—On Wednesday, July 24, JAMES, the beloved son of Nicholas and Catharine Kenney, natives of Birr, Parsonstown, Kings county, Ireland, aged 11 years, 1 month and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 5 West Thirtieth street, on this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

KING.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 24, 1872, after a lingering illness, Miss LUCRETIA KING, aged 84 years, 4 months and 17 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. L. D. Tice, No. 21 Fourth street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

LOWERRE.—On Thursday, July 25, ARTHUR H. LOWERRE, infant son of Charles H. and Martha T. Lowerre, of cholera infantum.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

MACLEOD.—At Highland Falls, near West Point, on Thursday morning, July 25, ELIZABETH MACLEOD.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MARCIAL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, July 24, EDITH, daughter of the late John Marcial.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 218 Dean street, on Sunday, July 28, at three o'clock P. M.

MARX.—On Thursday, July 25, at five P. M., FANNY MARX, relict of Isaac Marx, aged 59 years and 1 day.

Funeral from her late residence, 58½ Rush street, Williamsburg, this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

MAY.—On Monday, July 22, 1872, JOHN MAY, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from 941 Third avenue.

MORRIS.—On Wednesday, July 24, 1872, THOMAS MORRIS, in the 40th year of his age.

The friends of the family and the members of Hohenlinden Lodge No. 56 F. and A.M., Nassau Chapter No. 109 and Clinton Commandery No. 14 K. T., are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, July 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 120 Bridge, corner of Prospect street, Brooklyn.

London (England) papers please copy.

MCCARTHY.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, July 24, JAMES W. MCCARTHY, aged 35 years, 8 months and 16 days.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

MCDONOLD.—On Thursday, July 25, MARK MCDONOLD, son of John and Celie McDonold, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 534 East Eleventh street, on Saturday, the 27th inst., at one o'clock.

MCNAMARA.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, July 24, ANNA MARIA T., wife of M. H. McNamara, aged 39 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 215 First street, Jersey City, this day (Friday), at half-past twelve P. M.

OGDEN.—On Tuesday, July 23, at the residence of her brother, William H. K. Bibby, Paterson, N. J., Mrs. MATILDA M. OGDEN, widow of Isaac Ogden, and daughter of Captain Thomas Bibby, deceased, aged 80 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mark's church, New York, on Friday, July 26, at one o'clock P. M.

O'BRIEN.—On Wednesday, July 24, Mrs. A. O'BRIEN, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son, John O'Brien, 342 East Eleventh street, on Friday afternoon, July 26, at one o'clock.

RAE.—On Wednesday, July 24, 1872, JOSEPH BANKS, son of Joseph Rae, aged 9 months.

REYNOLDS.—On Thursday, July 25, EDSIE CHARLOTTE, second daughter of Zilzie and Edward McDonald Reynolds, aged 4 years, 5 months and 7 days.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 28th inst., at two o'clock P. M., from 247 Halsey street, Brooklyn.

REILLEY.—BRIDGET REILLEY, a native of Luna, parish of Drum, county Mayo, Ireland, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, July 27, 1872, at ten o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Pendergast, Hudson avenue, between Franklin and Liberty streets, Jersey City Heights, N. J.

County Mayo papers please copy.

RUNK.—At Walton, Delaware county, on Tuesday, July 23, ANN REBECCA H. SEYMOUR, widow of William Runk, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, July 27, at two o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, William N. Seymour, 158 South Oxford street, Brooklyn.

SHARP.—On Thursday, July 25, FANNY AGNES, only daughter of John S. and Maria Sharp, aged 5 years, 2 months and 24 days.

SHEDDEN.—At Glenwood, on the Hudson, on Thursday, July 25, AMY, infant daughter of John W. and Eliza A. Shedden.

Funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past three o'clock.

SHEPPARD.—At Neshanic, N. J., on Wednesday, July 24, 1872, ADA GENEVIEVE, only and beloved child of Dennis V. L. and Matie E. Sheppard, aged 10 months and 24 days.

The funeral will take place at Neshanic, N. J., this (Friday) morning, at ten o'clock. The remains will be interred at Cypress Hill Cemetery, Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, July 26, 1872.

VAN WINKLE.—On Tuesday, July 23, 1872, JOSIE, only daughter of Edward and Mary Jane Van Winkle, aged 6 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends are respectively invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Jasper Wandle, Palisade avenue, Jersey City, on Friday, July 26.

PUNISHMENT OF PRISONERS.

A Visit to Blackwell's Island and What a Reporter Saw and Heard.

THE WORKHOUSE MANAGEMENT EXPOSED.

The Dark Cell a Vile Den that is Insufferable—"Boot Leg" Soup and "Nigger Molasses"—How Refractory Prisoners are Tamed—Driving the Prisoners to Protestant and Catholic Services.

TALLY-HO! THE GRINDER.

A Returned Prisoner on the Judges and Commissioners—How Convicts with Political Influence Get Out—Some Spicy Revelations.

A New Use for Patent Clothes Pins—Applying Them to the Ears of Refractory Prisoners.

The reformation of the criminal classes confined in our prisons should always be the great incentive of those having authority over them, and where a word of kindness or a friendly act can accomplish anything to make the criminal better, to awaken in his calloused heart a longing to change his mode of life, to rise out of the mire of sin and above the stain that attaches to the convict's garb, it should be uttered or cheerfully tendered, instead of

HARSHNESS AND CRUELTY.

How often have incidents been quoted to show that even the most hardened criminal is capable of receiving advice and acting upon it when it is tendered by one whose manner shows that he or she feels for the misfortunes of this class of persons. The most thoroughly informed, who have made prison discipline a study, concede that gentle attentions and kindness can do more with most offenders than brusqueness and cruelty, but rarely in this city is this theory carried into everyday practice. On the contrary, we too often hear of brutalities at Sing Sing, on the school ship Mercury and Randall's Island, that indicate a laxity of discipline and an utter disregard of

WHAT IS DUE FROM A KEEPER

to the helpless victims in his custody.

The revelations made in the case of young Dunn, who killed a keeper in the House of Refuge for long continued cruelties, and the religious

INTOLERANCE OF POPE JONES,

have called the attention of the public to our reformatory institutions, which many believe degrade and harden the inmates in vice rather than inducing them to reform.

Rumors of irregularities, of oppressions and of insults to the defenceless criminals in other institutions have been rife at times, and many believe that a careful inspection of them would show that great reforms are needed; that the same brutalities would be shown to prevail more or less in the

PENITENTIARY AND WORKHOUSE

on Blackwell's Island.

With a view of ascertaining any facts on the subject a reporter of the HERALD was deputed to go to the Island, and, without divulging his motive, learn the actual condition of the prisoners, their treatment, &c., from them. This is a task of great difficulty, owing to the damaging revelations made in the trial of Dunn, which has put the keepers of the prisons on their good behavior, and the fact that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction are

AFRAID TO ALLOW VISITORS TO CONVERSE

with inmates, and carefully prevent all intercourse. Nevertheless the reporter paid several visits to the Island *incognito*, and made an inspection of the Workhouse, but was cautiously shadowed by the keepers, so that there was but little opportunity to ascertain from the inmates their treatment. He, however, was informed by one woman who has been there for some weeks of some

OPPRESSIONS IN THE FEMALE DEPARTMENT

that should be remedied.

"Are you treated well here?" asked the reporter.

"Pretty well, considering the hard lives many of us have led before we got into the embraces of 'Black Maria.'"

"Do you get enough to eat?"

"Whist! there is the head man, Mr. Kean, watching us; wait till he passes," said the woman, as she disappeared in a cell.

After the warden had passed, casting suspicious glances at the reporter, and being reassured by the circumstance that a gentleman dressed in style, with hands encased in tight-fitting kids, and without any note book or pencil, could not be a reporter, the woman came out and said to a lady who was taken by the reporter specially to throw off suspicion and gain an entrance to the woman's ward:—

"There is usually enough to eat, sich as it is; but arrah musha! fat stuff it is. It isn't fit for a pig, except the bread."

"What is the usual fare—breakfast for instance?"

"Bread, which is good and cooked on the island, and coffee. The coffee is horrible," and putting her hand to her stomach, "whin I attempt to swallow it

IT COMES RIGHT UP AGAIN!

Sometimes they give us 'nigger molasses,' to render the meal eatable."

"What do you have for dinner?"

"A chunk of bread and soup."

"What is the soup made of?"

"The devil and the cooks only knows. It looks like corn meal, water and onions boiled together into a hodge-podge."

"Do you get any meat with it?"

"Sometimes a little rump beef boiled into scraps. It's what they flavor the soup wid."

"What do you receive for supper?"

"Bread and the black coffee, we calls

'TAR DROPS.'

Sometimes they gives us some mush besides, just for a change, ye see, eh!"

"What do you do with the sick?"

"They're taken out and sent to the hospital. They are all fetched down from the wards to the doctor's room to be examined, and many of them can scarcely walk that far."

"But if a woman is so sick she can't get up to go to the doctor's room, what then?"

"Begorrah, there is no hilp for her; she must get up. Them's the rules, and must be obeyed.

THEY'LL FIX HER IF SHE DON'T."

"How fix her?"

"Force her out of bed or punish her."

"Who are those women locked in the cells?"

"Thim's women sint from here to work as servants at Billvue and other institutions who don't like it, and refuse to work. They lock 'em up as punishment, all in one cill."

"And if they still refuse?"

"Then they go to

THE DARK CILL,

and are put on bread and water till they do."

"Show us the dark cell."

The woman led the way to a whitewashed cell, into which the reporter entered; but the atmosphere, even with the door open, was so oppressive that he could remain but an instant. Ten hours' confinement, with the light and air excluded, would kill or cure the most refractory. The only air obtained is by a six inch flue, running up through the walls.

"How long do they keep them in that vile den?"

"The time is forty-eight hours, but Mr. Costello, who has charge of this department, is humane, and racintly don't keep 'em in it at night."

Here the keeper was seen approaching, and the woman dodged into her cell again.

Proceeding to the chapel, a number of female prisoners were found sewing. One of them confirmed the statements of the bad fare, and said that no knives nor forks were given to them, that the only eating utensils provided is a tin pan. Regarding

THE RELIGIOUS CARE OF THE PRISONERS,

she said that there were Protestant and Catholic services every Sunday, and that the Catholics were compelled to attend Protestant services, and *vice versa.*"

"What if they object?" the reporter asked.

"They dare not object, sir. It would not do; for they'd get a dark cell and bread and water, with one meal short."

Eight or ten other females were interviewed, and all complained of the filthy character of the food, but none of the duties required of them. They go to work about seven A. M., have half an hour for dinner, and knock off work at a quarter before six.

Determined, if possible, to witness

A MEAL IN THE INSTITUTION,

the reporter waited till the bell rung, when Keeper Greene commenced marshalling the males to the dining room. While doing so he detected a female prisoner conversing with the HERALD representative, and instantly called her away in a grossly insulting manner. After descending to the place where he stood,

AN IMPERIAL MONARCH, AS IT WERE,

he gave her a severe reprimand, and pushed her violently in the direction of her quarters. His treatment of the prisoners as he marshalled them to dinner was very uncivil and overbearing, if not insulting, to the men under him. Mr. Greene rules rather by bullying than by firmness and kindness, and if his manner and looks do not belie him he is only restrained from open violence by fear of exposure. A careful examination of the dinner was made, and the reports made of it were in the main confirmed. Each prisoner as he passed in was handed a quarter of a loaf of wholesome bread, which he broke up into a pan of very thin soup. Besides this, some scraps of very inferior meat constituted the dinner, which lasted about half an hour. It is worthy of note that but little was left in the pans after they had retired from the benches on which the dinner was served.

One of the female turnkeys, who was dressed in prisoner's garb, on being sounded as to Mr. Greene's habits, was loud in her praise of him; but probably he is kind to those in her sphere of duty, while brusque and uncivil to some of the unfortunate men that fate has put under him. With this single exception no complaints were made of the uncivility of the keepers by the female occupants.

None of the males at work on the island could be seen, owing to

THE CLOSE WATCH KEPT UPON THEM

by the keepers, and to gain some knowledge of their treatment the reporter was forced to the strategy of riding on the boats and intercepting discharged men.

On the down trip of the Minnahanonck on Monday the reporter discovered an intelligent and well dressed young man, with a plaster on his left eye. Selecting him as the only one in the party who looked as though he might be an emigrant from the workhouse, he was prompted to approach him and enter into conversation, but a close inspection of the

WOUND BENEATH THE PLASTER

showed it to be of very recent origin, and the searcher after information turned away, satisfied that he had mistaken the standing of the young man, as he could scarcely have received that wound in the workhouse. He dismissed the stranger from his mind, until he discovered in the pilot house the corpulent form of Commissioner Owen Brennan, and knowing that in times past Sachem Frear and others of the Commissioners were in the habit of making trips to the institutions specially, at the request of political friends, to release their chums, the situation was at once comprehended. The reporter, reasoning that Mr. B. might have discharged him before his term expired, at the request of a political friend, approached the plastered face, and in a bland manner asked—

"Excuse me; I suppose you have just been

DISCHARGED FROM THE ISLAND.

Am I right in my conjecture?"

The interrogated, with a blush, measured his interrogator from head to foot, and, reassured by a friendly smile, replied:—

"Yes, I have been there; but I quit. Why do you ask?"

"Well," said the reporter, smiling, "I am a newspaper man, in search of information as to the treatment inmates of the institutions receive, and I can only hope to get it from such as you."

"Well, I have no cause to complain for myself. I was sent up three days ago for three months, but

HERE I AM GOING HOME."

He hesitated a moment, and the reporter asked:—

"But how are the others treated?"

The young man smiled knowingly, and casting a furtive glance around responded:—

"We can't talk here; come aside. There are too many about."

Both retired to the rear of the boat, when he continued:—

"As I have already said, I was sent up for three months; but

MR. BRENNAN DISCHARGED ME

to-day. I can't complain, you see."

"What were you sent up for?"

"One night I was out with some friends on a little jubilee, you see, and we got into a fight, in which I received this

FRESCOING ON MY CENTRE PIECE

(pointing to his wound) you see here. The "cops" came down upon us on the jump. The others ran away; but having done nothing, I stood my ground, and was arrested and sent up for three months. I have been there three days, but I can't complain. Mr. Brennan has done me a favor, and hereafter I won't "bum" around with snoozers."

"But tell me how the others are treated on the island?"

"Some of them can do about as they like if they are known in the right quarter."

"What do you mean by the right quarter?" asked the reporter.

"O, you're not a reporter or you'd know. Have you ever been a reporter at a police court?"

The reporter answered "no."

"Then let me tell you how it's done. You're arrested and locked up at a station house with niggers and bummers. You'll send out by the doorman, if you have a dollar to pay for it, a letter to your alderman or some good friend of influence. If it reaches him, when you go to court next morning you'll find the judge 'absent by sickness,' and the alderman on the bench. The 'cop' will take you

BEFORE THE 'DUMMY JUSTICE'

and make his charge. The alderman will give you hail Columbia; tell you you are an infernal scoundrel who ought to be in Sing Sing, but as you are a man of family he'll only send you to the island for a week. You'll look blue and protest, but you will be sent down stairs to the cells.

AFTER THEM REPORTERS LEAVE

the turnkey will take you up and you'll be fetched face to face with the magistrate ——"

Here the discharged man detected the reporter laughing, and, coming to a sudden stop, exclaimed with a profane preface:—

"You've never been in a police court and don't know this, eh?"

"Never!" again protested the reporter; "but go on. I am just getting interested."

"Well," said the man, "when you get before the Alderman he'll discharge you, and sometimes expect you to

WAIT AROUND THE CORNER

and treat him and his crowd. Sometimes your letter don't reach, and if you are known to the Judge he goes through the same operation and you are discharged after the Court closes. (You must be a cursed fool of a reporter if you haven't learned this, the released threw in as a parenthesis.) But that's not here or there. Perhaps you haven't got into the way of it. Often a fellow gets sent up as I was because I had no money to pay the Court doorman, who sometimes divides with the Judge, to carry my message; all you've got to do is to

PUT ON A STIFF UPPER LIP,

tell the keepers you are acquainted with Alderman ——, or ——, and you want to send a letter. They will give you paper and send it. A Justice—perhaps the one who cursed you when before him—will fix the matter up in a letter to a Commissioner, and you will find yourself out in a few days. Then you are expected to send a present to the prison, because you know (the speaker leered knowingly) them poor fellows on the island don't get big salaries, and they can't afford to give every one paper and postage stamps at their own expense."

"Is that the way you got out?" The man laughed and said nothing.

"Well, how are the prisoners fed and treated?"

"Some of them do but little work, and others are worked hard. If a man is fool enough to talk back when they work him too hard they'll put him in a dark cell and give him nothing but bread and water—that is, if he's no friends to ask for gentle treatment; if he has, he can do about as he likes."

"How is the food? What is the bill of fare?"

"Very bad. In the morning we are assembled in the hall, marched to the dining rooms, where there are eating benches. As you enter the room an old woman pulls from her basket a "hunk" of bread, which she hands to each man. We go in and find a pan of rye coffee on the bench and some molasses for our bread. That is all we have for breakfast."

"What for dinner? Any meat?"

"We get soup; I don't know what it is made of, but it appears to be meal with some kind of greens shaken into it. It is so thin that

YOU COULD LOOK THROUGH IT

from here and count the cobblestones in the streets of Greenpoint. Then they give us a small piece of bread and a little slice of the meat with which the soup was boiled. That is all."

"What do you get for supper?"

"Bread and coffee. The coffee is as black and filthy as I ever saw. The old stagers up there call it

"BOOT LEG,"

and it is about as black as that. It's infernal stuff, I tell you. They give us no knives nor forks. They treat some of the prisoners disgracefully—inhumanly. Last Sunday I saw an old fellow who is kept at work in the stone yard, who has

NO SHOES NOR SOCKS,

and they won't give him anything to protect his feet from the sharp edges of the broken stone. His feet are in consequence all torn and lacerated, and he is unable to buy shoes or get put to work somewhere else."

"What is his name?"

"I don't know, but I'll tell you how you can find out. His wife keeps a stand corner of Pearl and Chatham street, and he asked me when coming away to see her and get her to send him some shoes and socks."

Here the young man saw a friend on the boat and he withdrew, the conversation ending.

The reporter turned to a man who had come up and listened to a portion of the interview, and suspecting that he might be another released prisoner, he was asked if that was his experience? The man replied, "I was in the hospital, but to-day I took dinner in the Workhouse, and I neither got any meat nor saw any given to the prisoners; I know nothing more of the management of the prison; in the hospital they use us pretty well; some of the fellers in the Workhouse told me they are abused like dogs. Mister, can't you give me a ten cent bit to ride home when I get over?"

Another rough looking fellow was found on the boat and interviewed. He denied that he had been a prisoner, said he was a member of the old Sixty-ninth regiment, and had gone up to see a friend; that the institution work the men from five in the morning until five in the evening, giving them only about

TEN OR FIFTEEN MINUTES FOR DINNER,

which is very mean fare; that the coffee is dumped into the same pans from which the prisoners take their soup, and that

NO KNIVES NOR FORKS ARE GIVEN

the prisoners lest they will use them on their keepers. This man was also an impecunious fellow, who would not be shook off until he had borrowed twenty cents to ride home to Morrisania.

On the Minnahanonck were a number of women prisoners, who are employed in cleaning the vessel. One of them reported that the females who live on that ferryboat are well treated, and have privileges not accorded to others, among which is

THE BOON OF GOING ASHORE

when they lay up at night on the New York side of the river. She confirmed the statements of other prisoners as to the character of the food given them in the Workhouse, remarking, in her quaint way, "Its a crumb of bread, frightened with molasses, and soup made of cabbage strained through water and grease."

"TALLY-HO" THE GRINDER'S OPINION.

It is not at all unlikely that some of the returned "drunks and disorderlies," as the police term them, may exaggerate in their descriptions of life on the island, and knowing that if they were aware that they were conversing with the representative of a great newspaper like the HERALD, they would be prompted to misrepresent the actual condition there, the reporter thought it advisable to win their confidence by kindness and small contributions of money to supply their immediate wants, rather than to uncover his real object. This was the course pursued with all, with the exception of the young politician who was so grateful to Commissioner Brennan. The same policy was carried out in conversing with some of

THE OLD HABITUES OF THE ISLAND,

that the reporter's long attendance at the public courts of the city enable him to recognize daily on the streets of the city. One of these is a tall Irishman, whose appearance shows him to have been a man of fine physique before rum sowed in his constitution the deadly seeds of disease. This man is a well known east side character, who is only known by the name of "Tally-ho, the Grinder," from the fact that when on one of his periodical sprees he roams about the streets yelling "Tally-ho!" He stands over six feet in his shoes, and can swallow more fusil oil than any four east side topers. Tally-ho is not always drunk, however. After a chronic spree of some weeks, that usually ends by a visit to the island, he comes out and tramps to the country, where he will work industriously for a short period and then return to the city for

ANOTHER "BOUT AT THE BARS."

Sometimes when he finds himself in need of a bath, and anxious to sober up, he will repair to a saloon and request the barkeeper to turn on the water and give him a baptism from the hose. This is usually the turning point in Tally-ho's spree, and, sobered by a drenching from head to foot, he will make a bee-line for Westchester county for work.

A gentleman familiar with the antecedents of this celebrity says he was an expert poacher on the domain of Lord Parlarington, in Ireland, and four years ago he was sent out to this country at the expense of the Irish Lord, who felt that his game would be safer by putting the Atlantic between it and Patrick Delany, alias "Tally-ho, the Grinder."

On Wednesday morning, about six o'clock, in the Seventeenth ward, the reporter observed this fellow in front of a saloon receiving his usual Croton dose of pure water. Waiting until

THE CHRISTENING HAD BEEN PERFORMED

to his complete satisfaction, the chronic drunkard started up First avenue and was overhauled by the reporter, who spoke to him kindly, and invited him to take some soda at a street fountain.

"Well, Tally-ho, drunk again? When are you going to quit?"

"That's hard to tell. I've finished this spree and am going to Morrisania now. If I stay here I'll get pulled up before Scott and sent to the Island, ye know, and that's not the thing, my honey."

"No, I suppose you do not like the Island. How often have you been there?"

"Dunno exactly; perhaps twenty times."

"How did they treat you?"

"Bully, old fellow; they gave me a bath, new clothes and physicked the gin out of me every time. I tell ye it does an old blister like me good to go up there once in a while."

"But are there no acts of cruelty practised there? Do they not punish the prisoners too severely sometimes?"

"Oh, yes; but, ye see, I always do just as they want me to, and when them keepers commence growling and cursing at me I just laugh at 'em, and sing 'Tally-ho, the Grinder.' That puts 'em in a good humor, and they let up on me, as long as I 'bey the rules. The other fellers don't get treated that way always. Some of them, ye see,

DON'T KNOW THE ROPES,

and, bein's they're men of ederecation and proud, when the turnkey damns 'em they'll turn and give him chin music back. That's bad, and their goose is boiled at once. That makes the turnkey mad, and he'll pick and pick at that feller till he gets him so mad he does something to violate the rules, when they'll hustle him into a dark cell, that when I were last up Tom Howell named

'THE PORTICO OF HELL.'

Them dark cells 'll take the wind out of a feller. Then they'll put him on bread and water and place in his cell an oyster can or slop bucket. One time when I was there, over a year ago, a feller they put in the cell tried to knock the door down and made such a racket it brought the keeper. They tied his hands and feet together, so that he could stand up, but couldn't use 'em agin the door. But his dander was up, and with his back he pounded on the door harder 'an ever, and shook the whole corridor. After threatening and cursing him they found it no use, so they went away, got some of these leather cards, with small teeth in them, which they use to card wool out in the country, and, taking off that feller's breeches, they plumped it on his hips and tied it fast there. Then they left, when the feller, not knowing but it was

A STRENGTHENING PLASTER THEY'D PUT ON HIM,

turned around and give the door a hell of a clip with his hips that made it shake on its hinges; but you better believe he yelled and cussed, for the teeth of the stuff went deep into his flesh. You can bet the drinks he didn't punch that door any more. But they kept him in all night. Next morning, when they opened the door, he was insensible, and the doctor sent him to the hospital, where I heered he died; but that mayn't be so, you know, as them fellers up there do some tall lying. I'll tell you what I did see one day myself, as true as I'm a bummer. A youngster from the Sixth ward gave one of the turnkeys some sass for

BEING SWEET ON HIS GIRL,

that used to come down to the edge of the men's workshop and chat with him on the landing. She was a pretty girl from Wooster street, and the turnkey was jealous of Jimmy and used to abuse him. Well, Jimmy talked back to him, when away he goes, and comes back with a pair of bracelets and two of them patent clothespins. He put the bracelets on Jimmy, and I watched to see what the rooster was goin' to do with the clothespins. Pretty soon he got behind Jimmy, and doublin' up his ears, put one of them clothespins on each ear. Them clothespins held his ears as tight as a turtle's grip, and Jimmy gave up the girl after four hours' agony. I've seen the turnkey kiss that girl often after that."

THE HERALD DETECTIVE BADLY SOLD.

Coming over on the Minnahanonck on Tuesday the reporter's notice was attracted to a man sitting in the stern of the steamer, who, he was satisfied, must be a discharged prisoner. He wore shocking bad clothes, a dirty and slouched hat that looked as if it had been in a pig trough for a month; his skin appeared tanned by long exposure to the sun, and on his forehead he wore two sticking plasters. Edging up to him the reporter dropped fifty cents into his hand, with the remark:—

"There, old fellow, you doubtless will want some money when you get across to refresh the inner man. You've been on the Island, I see." The man looked up with a peculiar leer and with a Hoosier accent responded:—

"Wal, stranger, I've had a leetle experience over there. Thank ye for the stamps. I've not had a drink for a month, and I'll smile over in First avenue."

He was drawn into conversation as to the treatment of the prisoners, and recited in his quaint way a harrowing tale of outrages and oppression, of whipping and bucking and gagging of prisoners, giving names and dates in some cases, and when the reporter left him at the dock he felt that he had made a good investment of the fifty cents, and would embody the information here had not a subsequent encounter with his strange acquaintance blasted his hopes badly. The following day, while standing at the Charity Hospital pier, a fashionably dressed gentleman, with cream-colored kids, a gold headed cane and a fashionable and glossy silk hat and diagonal coat, stepped up to him, and, reaching out his hand to the reporter, remarked:—

"Much obliged for the loan, sir."

As he uttered the words he withdrew his hand and left fifty cents in the reporter's hand.

"What does this mean? I never saw you before."

"Yes you did. You gave it to me yesterday going down upon the boat. It was bread cast upon the water. I suppose," continued he, speaking in an undertone, "you are on the same lay as myself—after counterfeiters, eh? Here's my card."

He dropped his card into the hands of the bewildered reporter and disappeared over the gangway. The card read:—

J. ———,
Special United States Detective,
Washington, D. C.

It is hardly necessary to say that the astonished scribe resolved that it would be useless to copy out his notes of the interview with the man with plasters on his brow; but it is possible that the detective has actually spent some time in the Workhouse and may have seen or heard of the outrages he so graphically portrayed in the interview.

While making the rounds of the Island much was ascertained regarding the management of the Penitentiary, presided over by Warden Fitch, and the reporter made earnest effort to gain admission without making himself known. Through the politeness of an old and courteous gentleman named Whitman

AN INSPECTION OF THE PENITENTIARY

was made at an hour when the inmates were out at work, and it was impossible to glean any information. Armed with a circular from the Commissioners instructing the officers to afford the bearer all information and all facilities to inspect the prison, the office was visited, when a

MR. ABELL WAS FOUND IN CHARGE.

After waiting half an hour, until after eleven, for the dinner hour, and learning that the convicts could not come in until noon, the reporter left for the lawn without the building, when Mr. Abell, who evidently feared that all was not right, ordered him into the office, remarking that visitors were compelled, under the rules, to remain there. The order was not obeyed, the visitor preferring to leave the grounds and return at some later date, when the orders of the Commissioners to their imperious officials would be more carefully respected.

Waiting at the dock by the Charity Hospital for the boat, a number of friends of prisoners collected in the building, and complaints of the conduct of the officials were freely uttered by them, as well as visitors.

One gentleman remarked, after hearing the vehement indignation of the visitors, that they did not know how to do the thing; that it was as easy for a person to go through the Penitentiary with or without a pass as for a cat to swallow Orange county butter. "All you've got to do, ladies, is to

PUT UP SOME STAMPS

in a little piece of paper for them convict pets of the clerks and turnkeys."

A few minutes later the scout of the HERALD and the above authority on prison perquisites were in spirited converse.

"How often have you been here?" asked the former. "Are you familiar with the management of the Penitentiary and Workhouse?"

The man laughed and answered:—"Well, often enough to enable me to travel anywhere on the Island without a pass and see anybody I have a mind to."

"That's strange; I came armed with the special pass of the Commissioners, that reads as follows:—

> The Commissioners desire that the officers of the Department should afford every facility to Mr. —— and friends for the examination and visiting of the several institutions under their charge. The wardens are especially requested to afford all the information and facilities possible for their visit.
>
> JOSHUA PHILLIPS, for Commissioners.

And, although I had shown it to Mr. Abell, when I left the office, to look about the grounds, he refused permission for me to leave the office."

The man smiled and remarked, "All you had to do was to put fifty cents or a dollar in the hands of one of the prisoners they keep about the office to receive donations. I tell you them fellows are a set of politicians put in there to make money. I've given them money often and I have no trouble. If you pay for it you can send

WHISKEY OR ANYTHING ELSE TO A PRISONER.

It is the same as Sing Sing. About two years ago an old man who had a son at Sing Sing wanted to send him some delicacies. He gave them to me, with $40. I went up, asked the keeper to allow me to take in some oranges, lemons, tobacco and money. He was very indignant. I slipped a dollar in his hand and got in. For a year I used to carry nearly every week all I wanted to the prisoner, and nearly every time I took in a quart demijohn of whiskey in the valise. Twice I paid the keeper as high as

TEN DOLLARS AS A BRIBE,

and he would pat me on the back after I had delivered it and say, 'You're a gentleman.' It's just so here in the Penitentiary, where I've done the same thing. You go up to-morrow and plank down a dollar bill and you can do as you like. Try it and see if it's not successful."

"Is the same plan pursued in the Workhouse?"

"Yes, but on a smaller scale. Bad as they treat them in the Workhouse, the prisoners in the Penitentiary get it heavier. Once I went into the dining room (it was about two months ago) and saw the men take dinner. The fare was bad. One poor, sickly-looking fellow got a tough piece of grizzly meat fast in his throat and strangled. When he threw it off he tried to catch it, but it fell upon the floor. The keeper saw it, and, rushing upon him several times,

CUT HIM WITH A RATTAN.

Had he treated me so I would have killed him if I could."

The above are a few merely of the developments made by the HERALD reporter. Later and equally as spicy details will be forthcoming, both as to the Penitentiary and Workhouse.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.	
Sun rises..........	4 51	Gov. Island.....eve	1 08
Sun sets...........	7 21	Sandy Hook....eve	12 23
Moon rises.....eve	11 12	Hell Gate.......eve	2 53

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JULY AND AUGUST.

Steamers.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
City of Brussels...	July 27..	Liverpool..	15 Broadway.
Oceanic...........	July 27..	Liverpool..	19 Broadway.
St. Laurent.......	July 27..	Havre......	58 Broadway.
Weser.............	July 27..	Bremen.....	2 Bowling Green
Minnesota.........	July 31..	Liverpool..	29 Broadway.
Republic..........	Aug. 3..	Liverpool..	19 Broadway.
Idaho.............	Aug. 7..	Liverpool..	29 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, JULY 25, 1872.

CLEARED.

Steamship Selica (Bel), Minne, London—Funch, Edye & Co.
Steamship Westphalia (NG), Schwensen, Hamburg—Kunhardt & Co.
Steamship Columbia, Curtis, Havana and Nassau—Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.
Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland—J F Ames.
Steamship Hatteras, Lawrence, Boston—H F Dimock.
Bark Templar (Br), Crosby, Bristol—E E Morgan's Sons.
Bark Argosy (Br), Parker, Cork or Falmouth—S L Merchant & Co.
Bark Weymouth (Br), Cosman, Rotterdam—H J DeWolf & Co.
Bark Meganticook, Hemingway, Buenos Ayres—W H T Hughes.
Bark R Murray, Jr, Purington, Port au Prince—R Murray, Jr.
Bark Clara Eaton, Merryman, Galveston—C H Mallory & Co.
Bark J T Smith (Br), Howard, Philadelphia—Crandall, Berteaux & Co.
Brig Edward (Br), Lange, Antwerp—G Wessers.
Brig Mary E Thayer, Peacock, Malaga—Hand & Swan.
Brig Keystone, Barter, Galveston—Theo Nicholson & Co.
Brig Adaline Richardson, Crowley, Fernandina—Snow & Richardson.
Schr Tickler (Br), De Bouner, Paspiac—J C McArthur.
Schr Etowan, Prince, Charleston—Evans, Ball & Co.
Schr Agile, Roberts, Newbern—Madison Halmes & Co.
Schr Anthony Kelley, Nelson, Baltimore—W Chalmers.
Schr O M Marritt, Reed, Elizabethport—B J Wenberg.
Schr Fannie Pike, Robbins, Calais—John Boynton's Son & Co.
Schr Ontario, Sprague, Boston—Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr Abbie Ingalls, Ingalls, Boston—Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr Maria L Davis, Davis, Providence—Rackett & Bro.
Steamer Annie, Steen, Wilmington, Del—A Abbott.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia.
Steamer D Utley, Brown, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Harald Haarfager (Nor), Lund, Bergen (Norway), July 10, with mdse and 400 passengers, to Funch, Edye & Co. Had strong westerly winds, with much fog, most of the passage.

Steamship City of Austin, Eldridge, Galveston July 17 via Havana and Key West 21st, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co.

Steamship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, NC, with naval stores to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Steamship Old Dominion, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Nile (Br), Newcomb, Liverpool June 6, with mdse to Snow & Burgess. Had light, variable winds in the Channel; was 28 days to the Banks, with strong westerly winds; from thence calms, light winds and foggy weather; June 11, lat 50 30, lon 71 30, passed a wreck with the name John Miller, of Glasgow, on her stern, and her masts hanging alongside.

Bark Heurich Bjorn (Nor), Einertsen, Liverpool 40 days, with salt to order; vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Had strong westerly winds to the Banks; from thence 20 days, with light, variable winds and calms.

Bark Larkspur (Br), Morgan, Marseilles 60 days, with mdse to Hand & Swan; vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Came the northern passage and had light winds, calms and much fog; passed Gibraltar June 3; been 21 days west of the Banks.

Bark John Boulton, Lindsay, Laguayra 14 days, with coffee, &c, and 5 passengers to Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Bark Snowdon, Wood, Salt Cay, TI, 13 days, with salt to Woodruff & Robinson; vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had light winds and calms; was 5 days north of Hatteras.

Bark Lothair (Br), Brown, Cow Bay, CB, 10 days, with coal to C B Swain & Son. Had moderate weather.

Brig Clara & Agnes (Br), Ganion, Granton 53 days, with coal, to the Metropolitan Gas Company; vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co. Had heavy westerly winds up to the Banks; from thence 20 days, with light winds and calms.

Brig Lophema (Br), Card, Cow Bay, CB 15 days, with coal to C B Swain & Son; vessel to J F Whitney & Co. Had light winds and thick fog.

Brig Eva N Johnson, Johnson, Pensacola 21 days, with lumber to W A Parks; vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Had fine weather; was 5 days north of Hatteras.

Brig C F Eaton (Br), Elwood, Baltimore 6 days, in ballast, to master.

Schr Wonder (Br), Foley, Port Talbot 44 days, with railway iron to order.

Schr Annie (Br), Pender, Savanilla 23 days, with coffee, &c, to order. Had light variable winds; been 3 days north of Hatteras. July 13, in Crooked Island Passage, spoke bark Meteor, from Kingston, Ja, for Glasgow; same time, saw sternwheel steamer Columbia at anchor off the lighthouse.

Schr Sarah Cullen, Davis, Cedar Keys, Fla, 22 days, with cedar to Battey & Son; vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Had light winds and calms.

Schr Gen Corbet, Shepard, Pantigo, NC, 6 days, with shingles to De Mill & Co.

Schr P M Wheaton, Barrett, Alexandria for New Haven.
Schr A G Ireland, Ireland, Virginia.
Schr Ellie Bodine, Rutter, Virginia.
Schr Harry Landell, Taylor, Virginia.
Schr H Nichols, Depew, Virginia.
Schr A C Moore, Phillips, Virginia.
Schr M S Tibbitts, Roberts, Virginia.
Schr B F Woolsey, Vaughan, Virginia.
Schr H W Godfrey, Beers, Virginia.
Schr S E Jayne, Hankin, Virginia.
Schr A H Hurlburt, Griffin, Georgetown, DC, for New Haven.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Schr Wesley Abbott, Small, Bangor for Jersey City, with lumber to Dodge & Co.
Schr Mary, Gilbert, Portland for New York, with lumber to master.
Schr Sarah Maria, Curry, Newport for New York, with stone to order.
Schr Maria L Hall, Lawrence, Portland for New York, with stone to order.
Schr H B Burlingame, Burlingame, Boston for New York.
Schr Reading RR No 42, Hayes, New Haven for New York.
Schr Lucy Ames, Smith, Boston for New York.
Schr Lucy A Blossom, Davis, Boston for New York.
Schr Ada S Parker, Lytle, Glen Cove for New York.
Schr Iris, Griffin, New London for New York.
Schr J H Barrett, Dickerson, Boston for New York.
Schr Asher S Parker, Ingraham, Glen Cove for New York.
Schr Emily, Morrell, Greenwich for New York.
Steamer Thetis, Gale, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, New York for Portland.
Steamship Hatteras, Lawrence, New York for Boston.
Bark Emma (Br), Forbes, New York for Cow Bay, CB.
Brig Belle of the Bay, Noyes, New York for Providence.
Brig D R Stockwell, Harden, New York for Calais.
Brig Anna M Knight, Davis, Rondout for Boston.
Schr Franklin, Brown, Port Johnson for Bucksport.
Schr W A De Witt, Parker, New York for Providence.
Schr L Standish, Wilder, Poughkeepsie for Pembroke.
Schr Sarah, Burton, Whitestone for Fresh Pond.
Schr Walter C Hall, Coleman, New York for Salem.
Schr Rhode Island, Gawley, Hoboken for Sag Harbor.
Schr James M Bayles, Arnold, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Annie T Morse, Phillips, Richmond for Stamford.
Schr Eagle, Chase, Elizabethport for Hyannis.
Schr P C Collyer, Crawford, New York for Fall River.
Schr Falcon, Williams, Rondout for Providence.
Schr Wm Young, Hunter, New York for Port Jefferson.
Schr J W Baldwin, Morton, New York for Boston.
Schr J C Pearsall, Merritt, New York for Portchester.
Schr R H Daly, Hart, Rondout for Providence.
Schr J Rogers, Rogers, New York for Oyster Bay.
Schr Mary Potter, Potter, New York for Noank.
Schr Hannah D. Chase, New York for Wareham.
Schr David Coyle, Ayres, Haverstraw for Roslyn.
Schr North Star, Partridge, New York for New London.
Schr Empire State, Hayes, New York for New London.
Schr Martha F, Crockett, Baltimore for Providence.
Schr Herman S Fuller, Averill, New York for Providence.
Schr Annie J Russell, Miller, Rondout for Providence.
Schr Surprise, Seaman, Trenton for Providence.
Schr Isabella, Baker, New York for Noank.
Schr Alknomook, Baker, New York for Noank.
Schr Flash, Fish, New York for Noank.
Schr E H Nash, Barker, New Jersey for Fall River.
Schr Mindora, Hadley, Port Johnson for Salem.
Schr Edward Wooten, Young, Elizabethport for Fall River.
Schr S Washburn, Phillips, Port Johnson for Taunton.
Schr T B Smith, Bowman, Rondout for New Bedford.
Schr Lizzie Taylor, New Brunswick for New Haven.
Schr Rainbow, Anderson, Newburg for Fall River.
Schr Sarah Laverne, Averill, Newburg for Fall River.
Schr L A Tolles, Day, Rondout for Hartford.
Schr Francis Smith, Allen, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr Geo A Pierce, Kelly, Elizabethport for Salem.
Schr Connecticut, De Hart, Port Johnson for Hartford.
Schr A Daniels, Smith, New York for Hartford.
Schr Sinbad, Perry, Clinton Point for Salem.
Schr Boston, Rich, Hoboken for Newburyport.
Schr Louisa, Baker, Rondout for Providence.
Schr Georgietta, Lodge, Newburg for Boston.
Schr Agile, Newburg for Portsmouth.
Schr Eastern Belle, Parker, Hoboken for Portsmouth.
Schr J Earl, Fawcett, Rondout for New Haven.
Schr Horatio Nichols, Powell, Richmond, Va. for Stamford.
Schr Eva, Sherman, Elizabethport for Norwich.
Schr D Curry, Morgan, Rondout for New Bedford.
Schr Haze, McNamee, New York for Greenwich.
Steamer Delaware, Smith, New York for Norwich.

SAILED.

Steamships City of Bristol, Liverpool; Westphalia, Hamburg; Columbia, Havana; Isaac Bell, Richmond, &c; barks Annie Augusta, St Marys, Ga; Maggie M (Br), Cork; Veloce (Ital), Glaucester, E; Ulrika (Rus), Hamburg; Armonia, Cork; Rebecca (Aus), Bristol, E; Theodore Voss (NG), Rostock; brigs Goffreda, Gloucester, E; Excelsior (Br), Hamilton (Bermuda); Keystone, Galveston; Apollo (Br), St Johns, PR; Laura Gertrude, Bilboa; schr Minnie, Charleston.

Wind at sunset S.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMSHIP FRANCE (Br), which was recently ashore at Montreal, arrived at Quebec July 15, and was being placed on the gridiron 21st, where she will be repaired.

SHIP GARDEN REACH, from Calcutta for Boston (before reported put back), had been damaged in a typhoon. The vessel was badly strained, and had lost topgallantmasts, sails, &c. She was discharging for repairs July 10.

SHIP STRAITHBLANE (Br), Poe, from Calcutta for New York, put back previous to July 6, for some cause not stated.

SHIP DR BARTH (NG), Bockwold, from New York July 11 for Hamburg, put into Halifax July 23, leaky, and will discharge for repairs.

BARK ELLIOT RITCHIE, at Boston 24th from Philadelphia, was in contact with an unknown schooner, bound out, off Cape Cod; lost topsail yards and part of the bowsprit. The schooner left her anchor and 7 fathoms of chain hanging to the bark's bow, which was torn off during the collision.

BARK MINERVA (Nor), Johansen, which sailed from Hamburg May 16 for New York, and put back May 30 leaky, sailed again July 6, having repaired.

BARK MARY & EDITH (Br), from Puget Sound for Noumea, with lumber (before reported), went ashore at New Caledonia. The vessel and cargo were sold for 49,000f, after which she was got off and brought to her destination.

SLOOP FRANK DUNN, Golden, from New York for City Island, with a cargo of stone, struck a reef in Hell Gate yesterday, and started a plank near her keelson. The captain was obliged to have her cargo thrown overboard in order to keep the vessel afloat. By a continuous effort at the pumps they were enabled to make Whitestone dock, where the necessary repairs will be undergone.

The Frying Pan Shoals lightboat ARCTIC, which has been on Cassidey's ways, at Wilmington, NC, for some weeks past, for repairs to her hull, by some means slipped off on Sunday night, and sunk at the wharf just below the ways. She has careened over, and her masts rest on the cap of the wharf at an angle of about 45 degrees. The work of raising her has begun.

LIVERPOOL, July 22—Bark Arequipa (Br), Sharp, from New York June 20 for Great Yarmouth, with 69,583 gallons petroleum, was abandoned at sea on fire July 5.

Miscellaneous.

SHIP RATTLER, 900 tons, built at Rockland in 1852, has been sold at Hong Kong for $34,500.

BARK SAID BIN SULTAN, of Salem, 235 tons, which has been sold to Boston parties, to be employed in the merchant service. She is being refitted at New Bedford. This is the last whaler belonging to Salem.

LAUNCHED.—The fine schr Jennie Rogers was launched from the yard of Mr George S Greenman, at Westerly, RI, Thursday. She was built of the best materials in the short period of four months, is of 185 tons burthen, and is intended for the general freighting business. She is owned by the builder, Capt A B Rogers, who will command her, and by parties in Westerly.

At Penobscot 19th inst, schr Ida Blanche, a fine schr of 85 tons, owned by parties in Penobscot and Castine, and designed to run as a packet between Boston, Penobscot and Castine; to be commanded by Frank Sellers, of Penobscot.

The new bark built at Mr McPherson's shipyard, Richmond, NS, for Captain Hopkins, of Baltimore, was launched on Monday morning, 22d. Her dimension are:—Length of keel, 150 feet; depth of hold, 14 feet 9 inches; breadth of beam, 28 feet; tonnage about 350 tons. She will be registered in the English Lloyd's and classed A1 for 7 years

Notice to Mariners.

The Lighthouse Board give notice that the new screw pile lighthouse erected off Love Point, at the mouth of Chester River, Md, will be exhibited for the first time on or about the 15th of August, and every night thereafter, between sunset and sunrise. This lighthouse is 1¼ miles northeasterly of Love Point, on a shoal, and in 10 feet of water at low water. Vessels drawing more than 9 feet of water should not pass between the point and the lighthouse.

SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN—BRAZIL.

1. Buoy in the harbor of Para:—

On April 2 an iron conical buoy, painted red, has been placed off the harbor of Para, to mark the rocky patch opposite the brick kiln of Val-Caes. It lies in 3¼ fathoms water at low tide (4½ fathoms ordinary high tide and 5¼ fathoms spring tide), ¼ of a mile from the shore, under the following compass bearings:—Fort de Barra N 13½ degrees E; south point of Nova Island N 20 degrees W; south point of Fortim Island N 60 degrees W, and Fort de Castello S 10 degrees W.

Two fathoms farther seaward the depth is 7½ fathoms (muddy bottom) at ordinary high tide.

2. New light at the harbor of Paranagua:—

A white fixed light is shown since March 31 on a tower lately built on the summit of the Morro das Conchas, at the northeast point of the eastern tongue of Mel Island. Being elevated 262 feet above the level of the sea, it is visible 20 miles. (The commander of the British bark Astrion reports to have seen it 30 miles).

The tower is of iron, 72 feet high, at the base 14 feet in diameter, and at the gallery of the third story 10 feet. Position, lat 25 32 38 S, lon 48 19 W.

A light of smaller power has been shown previously from the same point.

CENTRAL AMERICA—WEST COAST—SAN SALVADOR—HARBOR LIGHT AT SAN JOSE DE ABAJULTA.

The commander of the French ship Vaudreuil gives notice that a fixed white light, visible from 7 to 8 miles, is exhibited from an iron mole at San Jose de Acajulta. Bring this light to bear NNE ¼ E, and steer for it on that bearing, which course will clear Point Remedios and lead directly to the anchorage in the roads. There is a white building, a steam crane and a railway that leads to the custom house on the mole; and about 160 feet from each side of the end of the mole is a buoy with a taut hawser leading ashore to facilitate communication.

Approximate position, lat 13 37 N, lon 89 45 W of Greenwich.

HARBOR LIGHT AT LA LIBERTAD.

Also that a fixed white light, visible 6 or 7 miles, is exhibited from the west angle of the custom house balcony at La Libertad, but this light is obscured between the bearings of NW by N and NNW ½ W by the shed of the landing place.

Approximate position, lat 13 30 N, lon 89 17 W of Greenwich.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—DETERMINATION OF LONGITUDE OF ADELAIDE.

Masters of vessels and others are hereby informed that the Hydrographer to the Admiralty has caused the whole of the positions, as determined by the coast survey of this province, to be shifted 1¾ miles to the westward, thus placing Snapper Point, Port Adelaide, in longitude 138 31 E, instead of 138 32 42 E.

All admiralty charts of the province hitherto disseminated will be affected thereby.

By order of the Bureau of Navigation.

R H WYMAN, Captain U S N, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Washington, DC, July 8, 1872.

Whalemen.

Sailed from New Bedford July 24, bark Andrew Hicks, for Atlantic Ocean.

Spoken—Off Bermuda, about the middle of June, schr Petrel, Reed, of NB, with 50 bbls sp and 130 do wh oil.

Spoken.

Ship Royal Charlie (Br), from Ardrossan for Philadelphia, July 23, lat 40 30, lon 68 30 (by pilot boat Widgeon, No 10).

Foreign Ports.

CALCUTTA, July 10—In port ship Garden Reach, Gilmore, for Boston, having put back in distress (see Disasters).

CIENFUEGOS, July 18—Sailed, brig Paquete de Venezuela (Sp), Palmer, New York; schr Chas H Kelly, Haskell, Pensacola.

DOVER, E, July 13—In port bark Gipsey (Br), Creamer, from Antwerp for Fall River, refitting, having been damaged by collision, as before reported.

HAMBURG, July 6—Sailed, bark Minerva (Nor), Johansen, New York (after putting back).

HONOLULU, July 1—Sailed, bark Delaware, Rollins, Victoria.

HAVANA, July 22—Arrived, steamship City of Merida, Timmerman, Vera Cruz (and sailed for New York 24th).

HALIFAX, July 23—Put in, ship Dr Borth (NG), Bockwold, from New York for Hamburg, leaky.

LIVERPOOL, July 22—Arrived, steamship Ganges (Br), Urquhart, Philadelphia, to sail August 5 on her return.

Arrived at do 21st, steamship Italy, Thompson, New York.

Sailed 20th, steamship Tagus (Br), Glover, Philadelphia.

MOVILLE, July 24—Arrived, steamship Australia, Hadderwick, New York for Glasgow.

MATANZAS, July 20—Sailed, barks Karnak (Br), Allen, north of Hatteras; Linda Stewart, Kilman, Philadelphia; brig Hattie E Wheeler, Bacon, New York.

NEWCASTLE, NSW, June 1—Sailed, ship Prima Donna, Lund, San Francisco.

In port June 3, ship Helios, Burton, for San Francisco (not Hong Kong); Semiramis, Gerrish, for do; and others as before.

PICTOU, NS, July 17—Arrived, bark Elizabeth (Br), Currie, Baltimore.

QUEBEC, July 20—Arrived, steamship Chesapeake, Fisher, Liverpool; ship La Gloire, Wood, Boston.

ST JOHNS, PR, July 14—Arrived, brigs Geo Latimer, Wilson, Baltimore; Sarah Crowell, Morris, New York; schr D F Keeling, Robinson, Baltimore.

In port 14th, schr Bertha, for Boston, ldg.

ST JAGO, July 19—In port schr Granao (Br), Donnell, for north of Hatteras, ldg.

SALT CAY, TI, July 11—In port barks Hattie M, and Lord Palmerston, for New York in 4 days.

ST GEORGE, NB, July 23—Arrived, bark Norma (Br), Coalfleet, New York.

ST JOHN, NB, July 23—Arrived, ship Bennington, Peterson, Boston; brig C M Reynolds (Br), Young, New York; schrs Nettie (Br), Andrews, do; Adelia (Br), do.

Cleared 22d, schrs Cuba, New York; 23d, Paul Seavey, Powell, Philadelphia.

American Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, July 24—Arrived, brig F H Todd, Boston; schr David Faust, Portsmouth, NH (and sailed on her return).

Sailed—Schrs A L Butler, Allyn's Point; John J Ward, Jersey City.

BOSTON, July 24—Arrived, schrs H D May, May; E H Shannen, Dilks; Calvin S Edwards, Lee; Eliza B Emery, Weeks; A D Huddell, Long; Chas E Paige, Mills, and E B Everman, Corson, Philadelphia.

Cleared—Steamship Saxon, Crowell, Philadelphia; ship Marcia Greenleaf, Poole, do; barks Lorton Vale (Br), Anderson, Cape Town, CGH; Annie D Torrey, Libbey, Richmond, Me; schr Jos Baxter, Howes, Georgetown, DC.

Sailed—Steamship Saxon; barks Dorchester, and Annie D Torrey; brig Ida

25th—Arrived, steamship Glaucus, Walden, New York; bark Sarah E Kingsbury, Rondout; brigs St Pietro (Ital), Lauro, Palermo; J B Brown, Baltimore; Haze, do; Tally Ho, do; Robin, Weehawken.

Also arrived 25th, ship Crescent City, Delano, Bath. Below, bark L T Stocker, from Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, July 24—Arrived, bark Daring, McDonald, Portland; brigs Kalervo (Rus), Olin, Waterford, I; Goodwin, Craig, Boston; John Sanderson (Br), Staples, Mayaguez; E M Helsen, Jones, Boston; schrs Star, Rayness, Saco; Ophir, Murphy, Calais; Jas A Potter, Ogler, Fall River. Below, bark Harrisburg, from Boston.

Cleared—Barks Claniman (Br), Marr, Dublin, I; Garden, Greenleaf, Boston; schrs R C Thomas, Crockett, do; Ralph Carleton, Patten, do; Leona, Wiley, Plymouth, Mass; Oliver Jameson, Jameson, Portsmouth, NH.

Sailed—Schrs Maggie E Gray, Havana; Arctic, St Johns, PR.

BANGOR, July 23—Arrived, schr Chas R Hellier, Hopkins, New York.

Cleared—Schrs Croton, Wall, Port Norfolk; Wilcox, Danforth, New York.

BATH, July 21—Sailed, schrs Jonas S French, Sturges, Richmond, Va; Fred Walton, Rich, Washington.

22d—Arrived, schr Mail, Linse, New York.

23d—Arrived, schr Daylight, McFadden, New York.

24th—Sailed, schrs Geo Howard, Johnson, New York; Jennie Middleton, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, July 25—Arrived, brig Julia Lingley, New York.

CALAIS, July 18—Cleared, schrs Nellie, Mason, and Onward, Leland, New York; Maud Mallock, Norwood, Philadelphia.

EAST MACHIAS, July 20—Arrived, schr Ella Robinson, New York.

EDGARTOWN, July 22—Arrived, schrs Harvest, Colcord, New York for Lynn; Susan Bishop, Rondout for Portland.

In port—Yachts Fleetwing, Osgood, from New York for Portland and St John, NB; Eva, from do for Boston.

In lower harbor, at anchor, 25 sail of coal laden coasters.

FERNANDINA, July 24—Arrived, steamship Ashland, Moore, New York.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 25—Passed out, bark O M Hume, for River Plate; brig Navarivo, for Boston.

FALL RIVER, July 22—Arrived, schrs Decatur Oaks, Berry, Philadelphia; Thomas Borden, Allen, do; Orion, Smith, Newburg; J P Ross, Paul, Rondout; Phil Sheridan, Murphy, New York.

Sailed—Schrs M M Merriman, Rabbitt, Philadelphia; Mary Mershon, Brightman, New York.

23d—Arrived, schr Thomas Ellis, Kelly, New York (and sailed 24th for do).

Sailed—Schr H P Ely, Stokes, New York.

24th—Arrived, bark Mary Anna (NG), Munster, London.

GALVESTON, July 24—Arrived, steamship Ariadne, Doane, New York.

GEORGETOWN, DC, July 23—Arrived, schr Mary Standish, Boston.

Cleared—Schrs Carrie, Holmes, New York; N G Collins, Fall River.

LUBEC, July 21—Arrived, schr Caroline Knight, Fanning, New York.

Sailed—Schr Pinta, Clark, Pembroke for New York.

MACHIAS, July 17—Sailed, schr J W Coffin, Brown, New York.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20—Cleared, steamship Jurist (Br), Hanney, Liverpool.

24th—Arrived, steamship City of Galveston, Jones, New York.

SOUTHWEST PASS, July 20—Sailed, ships Europa, Success, and Chas Davenport; bark Australia; brigs L L Squires, and Aurora.

NEWBERN, NC, July 21—Sailed, schr Lizzie, Evans, New York.

NEW BEDFORD, July 24—Arrived, schrs W W Brainard, Rathburn, and Excelsior, Bradley, Elizabethport; W D Mangum, Chase, and Matthew Vassar, Jr, Kelly, New York.

Sailed—Schrs Ada Herbert, Allen, and Palladium, Ryder, New York; J H Perry, Kelly, Philadelphia.

NEWPORT, July 23, PM—Arrived, schr M Munson, Dayton, York River, Va; sloop Pearl, Cobleigh, Haverstraw.

Also arrived, schrs Gov J Y Smith, Crowell, Boston for Philadelphia; Irene E Messervey, Wall, Providence for do; Edwin Collyer, Sampson, do for Northport; Sarah Elizabeth, Lockwood, do for Oyster Bay; Helen, Searle, Apponaug for New York.

Sailed—Schrs Louler Newton, Gray, New York; Racer, Howard, Fall River for Cold Spring; H P Ely, Stokes, do for New York.

24th, AM—Arrived, schrs Gov Coney, Adams, Gardiner for New York; Ann T Sipple, Baker, Rondout for New Bedford.

PM—Arrived, schrs Expedite, Racket, Newburg; Little David, Jones, Somerset for Philadelphia; Geo B Markle, Bishop, Dighton for New Brunswick, NJ; Thomas Ellis, Kelly, and Alice Scranton, Stewart, Fall River for New York; Roanoke, Cook, Taunton for do.

NORWICH, July 24—Arrived, schr Adelaide, from Hoboken.

Sailed—Schrs Charles, New York; Wind, Maria Fleming, and Caroline Kienzle, do.

NEW LONDON, July 24—Arrived, schrs Joseph Hall, Hoboken; Geo Gillum, do; Hudson, Elizabethport; Texas, do.

NEW HAVEN, July 24—Arrived, schrs W S Thompson, Larder, Port Johnson; C F Hazzard, Smith, South Amboy; Casper Lawson, Farnham, New York; sloops Report, Daley, do; Cornelia, Ball, Elizabethport.

Sailed—Schr Charlie Miller, Jones, New York.

PENSACOLA, July 19—Arrived, brig Sullivan, Perry, Boston; schr Thos P Ball, Ryder, Indianola.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24—Arrived, barks Canada (Br), Holmes, Windsor, NS; Ann Elizabeth, Phelan, Matanzas; brigs Graf Von Arnim (NG), Kruse, Rotterdam; Sagua, Munday, Sagua; Ellen P Stewart, Holland, do; Mary E Thomson, Bunker, Boston; schrs Montezuma, Zulger, Calais; Hattie Ellen, Ashford, New Bedford; Julia E Pratt, Nickerson, Boston; Lottie, Taylor, do; J P Cake, Smith, Somerset; Condover, Steadman, Bristol; Ann S Cannon, Chitten, Charlestown; Access, Garrison, Salisbury; Northern Light, Shropshire, Boston; Eugenia Hall, Potomac River; J Ponder, Jr, Brown, Newport; J B Austin, Davis, Boston; E Sinnickson, Winsmore, do; Franconia, Kirkpatrick, do; Jos Maxfield, Davis, do; Vanneman, Brower, do; John W Hall, Brower, do; Fannie W Johnson, Marts, do; J T Weaver, Newton, do; Jacob Thompson, Vanzant, do.

Cleared—Steamships Aries, Whelden, Boston; Leopard, Hughes, do; brigs Mary E Thompson, Bunker; R W Messer, Smith, Portsmouth, NH; schrs Caroline Young, Young, Boston; Ella Matthews, McElwee, do; Ann S Cannon, Chitten, Cambridge; J T Weaver, Newton, Newburyport; Trade Wind, Doyle, Boston; Ramon de Ajuria, McBride Portsmouth; R & S Corson, Corson, Weymouth; W Wiler, May, Boston; E J Heraty, Meredith, Newmarket; Chas McCarthy, Cobb, Boston; S L Russel, Smith, Lynn; J Truman, Gibbs, New Bedford; Susan McDevitt, McDevitt, Norwich; Jas S Shindler, Lee, Marblehead; H B McCauley, Cain, Salem; C E Jackson, Tomlin, Boston; Ocean Wave, Bryant, Fall River.

PORTLAND, July 23—Arrived, brigs Geo Ames, Johnson, and Rio Grande, McLellan, Philadelphia; schrs West Dennis, Crowell, do; Bowdoin, Randall, Yarmouth, to load for Washington, DC.

Cleared—Schrs Sea Breeze, Freethy, and Emeline G Sawyer, Hall, New York.

24th—Arrived, schrs Olive Elizabeth, Soule, Elizabethport; Challenge, Thompson, Bangor for New York.

Cleared—Schr Eliza Perkins, Nichols, New York.

PORTSMOUTH, July 21—Arrived, schr J P Robinson, Harking, Philadelphia.

PROVIDENCE, July 24—Arrived, schrs Freddie L Porter, Small, Georgetown, DC; Margaret Jane, Kennedy, Haverstraw; A G Lawson, Fitzpatrick, Croton; W P Phillips, Hawkins, Rondout; A M Aldridge, Fisher, Hoboken.

Sailed—Schrs Westmoreland, Rice, Philadelphia; Blast, Parker, Trenton; Oregon, Wilson, New York; Bonny Ives, Whitaker, do; Pell S C Vought, Hallock, do; Bella Peck, Avery, do; Saratoga, Weeks, do; E H Brazos, Smith, do; Sarah Purvis, Lisle, do; Nathaniel Holmes, Northrup, do; I N Seymour, Hawkins, do; Zoe, Tinker, do; D C Foster, Pedrick, do; Thomas E Cahill, Hallock, do; Urbanna, Allen, do; T B Abel, Fowler, do; North Pacific, Eaton, do; James Tilden, Jordan, do; Elm City, Kelley, do; Susan and Mary, Kenyon, do; Yankee, Higgins, do or Bangor; Mary E Bales, Hawkins, New York.

PAWTUCKET, July 24—Arrived, schr Joseph Rogers, Dickens, Amboy.

RICHMOND, July 23—Cleared, schr Frances French, Throckmorton, New York via Warwick River. Below, brig Frances Jane, from Baltimore; schrs Wake, and Katie Ranger, from New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17—Arrived, bark D C Murray, Shepherd, Honolulu.

Sailed—Ship Evelyn (Br), Boag, Liverpool.

SOMERSET, July 23—Arrived, schr Wild Pigeon, Endicott, Georgetown, DC.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 24—Arrived, brig Fannie Butler, Bangor for Philadelphia; schrs Dolphin, Elizabethport for Boston; Entire, Rondout; Georgia, and Ambassador, Bangor for New York; Mary Howes, Camden for do; Gem, Elizabethport for Portland.

Passed by—Schr James Ford.

Sailed—All except schrs Gem, Lizzie K, Ann B Hayes, E S Gildersleeve, Mary Howes, and Dolphin.

25th—Arrived, schrs Ira Bliss, Norton, Coxsackie for Boston; S J Lindsey, New York for Lynn; American Eagle, Philadelphia for Salem; Julia A Rich, Bangor for New York.

Sailed—Schr Julia A Rich.

WILMINGTON, NC, July 23—Arrived, steamship Regulator, Freeman, New York; bark George S Hunt, Gray, Havana; brigs Condor (NG), Brorson, New York; Ambrose Light, Higgins, do.

Cleared—Schr Tarry Not, Timmons, Boston.

25th—Arrived, schr Luola Murchison, Jones, New York.

WAREHAM, July 21—Arrived, schr John H Chaffee, Fox, Port Ewen.

22d—Arrived, schrs S S Snow, New York; Kate Scranton, Palmer, Hudson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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CAMPAIGN CURIOSITIES.

How Falsehood is Sometimes Nailed to the Mast.

Is A. T. Stewart for Grant or Greeley?

What the Merchant Prince Has to Say to Slanderers—Grant's Organ Playing False Tunes.

The Eight Who Bought the Long Branch Cottage.

The present political campaign promises to be one of the bitterest and most vindictive, in point of the means resorted to to carry it on, that has been witnessed for many years, and already the party journals have plunged into the depths of reckless personal abuse and falsification, concerning not merely the candidates but also the prominent supporters of the candidates. Ordinarily these onslaughts are confined to men who are identified with politics as a profession, and they, as a class, invariably expect to be roughly handled, from the nature of the exposed positions they occupy. Indeed, some of them glory in a first class political melée, and invite it, because they can usually command as much mud to hurl back upon their assailants as they find themselves bespattered with.

But the contest of 1872 for the Presidency has developed a comparatively new field of action by dragging into its arena the names and reputations of men who have systematically stood aloof from politics, and have devoted their lives and energies to other and less disreputable or less disagreeable callings. It is openly assumed now that if a man does not come out and proclaim himself for one candidate or the other he is a butt for falsehood and calumny as an opponent of this or that candidate.

IN THIS CATEGORY

stands Mr. Alexander T. Stewart, the "merchant prince" of New York, to-day. He once stepped from the domain of commerce and acted as president of the first Grant mass meeting ever held in New York, and now it seems to be assumed by most of the administration journals that he has no right to exercise his views in favor of any other candidate, should he desire to do so. It has been rumored abroad for some weeks and has hundreds of times found its way into print, in that period, that Mr. Stewart has contributed a large sum of money toward the support of Mr. Greeley for the Presidency, and on Tuesday morning the following very impertinent inquiry was addressed to one of the morning dailies, instead of to Mr. Stewart, who would be most likely to know all about it:—

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB,
NEW YORK, Friday, July 19, 1872.

Will you please inform the readers of the —— if it is the truth that Mr. A. T. Stewart has contributed $30,000 for Mr. Greeley's support?

GRANT MAN.

In reply to "Grant Man" the paper to which he addressed his letter vouchsafed the following information, which he did not request and perhaps did not care about learning:—

We know nothing about this. We do know, however, that Mr. Greeley has very recently attacked General Grant for nominating A. T. Stewart to the post of Secretary of the Treasury. We further know that Mr. A. T. Stewart is very much disgusted because he could not get Henry Hilton appointed Collector of New York. And we also know that Mr. A. T. Stewart threw all the weight of his influence last year into the scale with the Tammany thieves, for the purpose of saving a few thousand dollars a year in his assessments. It would, therefore, not be at all surprising to find Mr. Stewart once more on the side of Tammany and supporting Mr. Greeley.

The assertions being made so point blank in reference to the great merchant, a HERALD reporter called at his office in search of some

INFORMATION FROM HIMSELF

upon the subject. One of Mr. Stewart's confidential agents was first encountered, and, upon asking the object of the reporter's visit, was, of course, informed thereof. At the same time a copy of the above communication, with the comments appended to it, was handed to him. The gentleman then politely and firmly informed the reporter that Mr. Stewart had repeatedly and peremptorily declined to hold communication with any representative of the press upon political affairs, as the subject was distasteful to him and he desired to avoid all manner of controversy.

Asking to be excused, however, the gentleman left the reporter, but in a few moments returned and conducted the reporter to Mr. Stewart's private office.

The merchant was seated alone, and, after saluting the reporter, Mr. Stewart proceeded to say that he had determined not to accord any interviews to members of the press upon political affairs, and that he did not wish to have this considered as an "interview" in the same sense in which that word is lately understood.

He held in his hand a copy of the Grant organ, and looking at the article above in reference to himself, said that his attention had but just been called to it.

The reporter said, "Mr. Stewart, I have called in reference to that article generally, and would like to know—if you have no objections in stating the fact—whether you have or have not subscribed a large sum of money for"——

Mr. Stewart instantly and firmly said, "I shall not answer any questions on that subject, but so far as the remarks appended to that letter are concerned I have no objection to speak to you."

The reporter of course acquiesced, and

MR. STEWART PROCEEDED

to read the allegations, and continued to say that he considered it utterly untrue that "Mr. Greeley has very recently attacked General Grant for nominating A. T. Stewart to the post of Secretary of the Treasury." He knew nothing of such an attack, had not seen it nor heard of it.

He continued to read and comment as follows:—"'We further know that Mr. A. T. Stewart is very much disgusted because he could not get Henry Hilton appointed Collector of New York.' That is equally and unqualifiedly untrue. I never endeavored to secure the appointment of Mr. Hilton as Collector, and have never felt displeased or disgusted because he was not appointed. But now that the subject is suggested, I will say that Mr. Hilton, from his general attainments and business qualifications, would make, perhaps, as good a Collector of the Port as most other men. 'And we also know that Mr. A. T. Stewart threw all the weight of his influence last year into the scale with the Tammany thieves for the purpose of saving a few thousand dollars a year in his assessments.' And that," he said, "is as false as the other statements preceding it. What have I to do with the 'Tammany thieves' or any other class of thieves? I only know that my property is assessed regularly, and that I pay the assessments as they are made. Why, last year my assessments, as you can readily ascertain, were largely in excess, I think, of the assessments of some of my neighbors, and the idea of my connivance with any man or class of men to secure any diminution of a tax, if there has been no error in the assessment of that tax, is absurd. I have no doubt that you can obtain the facts from Senator Andrews, who is a member of the Board of Taxes, in reference to my assessments. This statement, however, in reference to my assessments has been made before and was as untrue then as it is now. I can form no idea as to the cause that prompts it and my dislike to running into print or taking part in any controversy has prevented my making any reply to it. Some men like to come before the public in the press, but I do not. The present campaign promises, from the appearance at present, to be very bitter and I regret it very much."

This terminated the conversation on the subjects above referred to, but allusion being made to Collector Tom Murphy's letter, denying that he (Murphy) had anything to do with the purchase and presentation to President Grant of that Long Branch

"COTTAGE BY THE SEA,"

Mr. Stewart remarked that he had noticed Mr. Murphy's letter on the subject in the HERALD, and that it was strange what agitation and discussion such things gave rise to. There were eight subscribers in all for the purchase of that property for General Grant, and he (Mr. Stewart) knew of one gentleman who was invited to become a subscriber to the fund. In fact, he thought that some of the city journals, or, at least, one of them, had now the full list of the eight subscribers in its possession.

This closed all that Mr. Stewart desired to say publicly at present, and the reporter took his leave, the millionnaire courteously and smilingly escorting him to the door.

To find Mr. Hilton was the reporter's next object, but it was ascertained that Mr. Hilton is at present in Europe.

ON ANOTHER TRAIL.

Failing to obtain Mr. Hilton's views on that question, however, the reporter visited the Tax Commissioners' office to ascertain whether the "few thousands" (why wasn't it put at a million or two?) had actually been curtailed by the "Tammany thieves" to offset Mr. Stewart's influence cast in their favor.

The chairman of the Board of Commissioners is Mr. George H. Andrews, a very polite and pronounced supporter of President Grant: Senator Thomas J. Creamer, Mr. W. H. King and Mr. Nathaniel Sands, formerly secretary of the Citizens' Association, complete the board.

The reporter inquired for Senator Andrews, but as it was late in the afternoon was informed that the gentleman would in all probability be found at his private residence, to which place the reporter next proceeded.

Mr. Andrews had just arrived home, and upon being made aware of the nature of the visit made by the reporter, he said that he had noticed the letter in making this reference to Mr. Stewart, and regretted it. He was not disposed to enter into any newspaper discussion on political affairs generally, but in this case he deemed the reflection upon Mr. Stewart on the subject of assessments as applying to a certain extent to himself and his fellow-members of the Board. As a member of the Board he was opposed to making public any of its data or figures save such as the public had the right to know of. The amount of assessment levied upon any individual would enable the whole public to estimate approximately the wealth of that individual, which would be very undesirable in the case of any member of the community.

Mr. Andrews continued:—This charge made by that journal is not a new one, but was repeatedly made last year, and pressed with a pertinacity which induced the Commissioners to submit statements to the responsible publisher of the paper, now absent in Europe, which elicited from him the expression that he was "satisfied that Mr. Stewart's property was fairly assessed." The fact is that Mr. Stewart's property was never assessed so high as by the present Board.

This was all that Mr. Andrews deemed it necessary to say in vindication alike of Mr. Stewart and of the Board of Commissioners of Assessments, to which, however, he added the remark that Mr. Stewart was one of the fairest and least complaining of the wealthy citizens in his transactions with the Board. If he fancied sometimes that the assessment on any particular piece of his property was out of proportion, he invariably expressed himself as satisfied upon an explanation and comparison with the tables of assessments upon other property adjacent to his own.

CLINCHING THE PROOF.

Subsequently the reporter made further investigations in other quarters—it not being necessary or prudent to name the sources of the information gleaned—and learned that the valuation of Mr. Stewart's property has been increased by the Board of Assessors at the last assessment more than one million of dollars above the amount for which the same property was assessed by the predecessors of the present Board. The present Commissioners were created in 1869 and have made the assessments since 1870. None of Mr. Stewart's property is situated above Thirty-ninth street, and most of it is in sections of the city which have not felt those impulses which have tended to appreciate the value of real estate upon the island—such districts for example as the Third, Sixth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth wards. Thus it will be seen that the assessments upon it have largely augmented, while it is very doubtful whether the actual increase in value of the property has been at all commensurate with it.

WHAT PEOPLE THINK OF IT.

At least a dozen persons, including several officials, with whom the reporter came in contact yesterday while prosecuting his inquiries—some of them well-known and expressed adherents of the fortunes of President Grant in the present contest—frankly stated their opinions that the publication of such slanders and wilful falsehoods as those which are refuted in this article, are doing more injury to the prospects of the administration ticket than can at present be estimated.

THE GREELEY HEADQUARTERS.

Movements of the Philosopher—Visitors at the Glenham—The Prospects in West New York.

Philosopher Greeley remained in Brooklyn all day yesterday, taking his rest. He will positively be at the Lincoln Club to-day, no postponement on account of the weather.

VISITORS.

The following is a list of visitors at the Glenham headquarters yesterday:—D. N. Speer, R. D. Spalding, R. S. Spalding, all of Georgia; N. J. Bray, of Alabama; Charles A. Clark, New York City; Seth Adams, D. H. Willard, Jacksonville, Fla.; A. P. Cheed, Vermont; A. Hammack, Mississippi; C. M. Horton, Buffalo; James B. Stanley, Alabama; John Walls, Buffalo, N. Y.; Colonel Billy Wilson, New York; John A. Neill, New Jersey Assembly; John McDermot, New Jersey; Judge J. M. Peters, New York; General James Longstreet, Louisiana; Joseph H. Berret, J. H. Prentis, of New York; Chauncey Schaffer, of Yonkers; Theo. C. Cone, New York; A. D. Banks, Mississippi; George N. Sanders, of New York; Durante Da Ponta, of Louisana; George A. Sheridan, of Louisana; Dr. Hofman, of New York, and F. S. Stockdale, of Texas.

THE SITUATION IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

Mr. C. M. Horton, who was a member of the Cincinnati Convention, says that in Erie county, where he is actively engaged in the campaign, the organization is complete and the prospects for Greeley are the brightest. In Genesee and Niagara counties the same cheering news holds good. At a recent meeting of liberal republicans in Batavia a small hall, holding some four hundred spectators, was filled to overflowing, while at a regular republican meeting held at the same time there were not over a hundred and fifty people. Mr. Horton says that Erie county will give Greeley 2,000 majority.

THE DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS.

Inauguration of the Rooms at the Spingler House—The Notables Present—Schell and Allen "Clasping Hands."

The Spingler House headquarters were informally inaugurated at noon yesterday as the headquarters of the National Democratic Committee, by the entrance of Augustus Schell, the chairman of the committee and Grand Sachem of Tammany; Frederick A. Prince, of Boston, the thoroughbred, high stepping secretary of the committee, and ex-Governor Theodore F. Randolph, the member of the Convention for New Jersey. These three gentlemen entered the rooms which have been assigned to the committee, comprising the suit of four parlors on the first floor, running from the Union square front back to the rear of the building, and formally established headquarters there by ceremoniously seating themselves in the chintz-covered armchairs, cocking their feet on other chairs, lighting their fragrant Havanas and remarking one to another, "Well, these rooms 'll do pretty well." A flag was raised over the building, but no set speeches were made on the occasion.

AN INFLUX OF NOTABLES.

In a few moments afterwards the rooms were filled with democratic notables. Among them were Senator Blair, of Missouri; Senator Casserly, of California; General Slocum, of Long Island; Gideon J. Tucker, General Wm. B. Burnett, of Cincinnati; George N. Sanders, General Frank Spinola, Dr. Van Every, Hiram Calkins, J. W. Bouck, William W. McIntyre, Anthony R. Gallagher, and Colonel Banks, of Mississippi. These gentlemen mingled together and discussed the best method of organization and the prospects of the campaign.

THE LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

by Mr. Greeley, and his reply to Carl Schurz on the subject of civil service reform, were warmly commended by Surrogate Tucker and Mr. Prince.

"Simply as literary productions," said Tucker, "they are marvels."

"Such messages as he will write!" responded Prince. "It will be worth while to elect him, if only to read his state documents."

THE HARMONIZING PROCESS.

Early in the afternoon Colonel Ethan Allen, Chairman of the Liberal Committee, entered the rooms, accompanied by T. C. Everts, the member of the liberals from Montana, and greeting Mr. Schell, congratulated him on the occupancy of such handsome rooms, and tendered him the hearty co-operation and sympathy of the liberal republicans. Mr. Schell responded very warmly, and the coalition of the two branches of the Greeley and Brown party was complete.

NO BUSINESS

whatever was transacted during the day, the clerical department not being organized. Colonel A. D. Banks, of Mississippi, was appointed private secretary of the chairman and resident secretary of the committee, and will probably get fully into working order to-day. Mr. Prince, the regular secretary, will be about the rooms most of the time.

THE REGULAR REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

There was no stir whatever at the Fifth Avenue Headquarters yesterday. Mr. Chandler is still out of town, and Mr. Dudley performs the duties of secretary. There were a few visitors to brighten the prospect yesterday, but an air of respectable dulness prevailed in general.

REMARKABLE CAR ACCIDENT.

An accident occurred yesterday morning to a Fourth avenue car so remarkable in its character as to awaken new anxieties as to railroad travelling. A car on its way to City Hall, about half-past seven o'clock yesterday morning, was checked in its progress by one of the rails jumping from its place on the track, forcing its way through the flooring of the car and pushing itself up to the roof making for itself a pillar in the centre. In doing this one of the passengers, an invalid gentleman, staying at the Astor House, was struck on the leg, and was very seriously injured. Fortunately for himself he had changed his seat only a few minutes before, or the iron would unquestionably have given him a fatal blow. The conductor said that the loosening of the rail was caused by the running of the freight cars at night, and that accidents of a similar character had occurred recently on this line in the same neighborhood.

LONGSTREET AND SWORDS.

What They Think of Greeley's Chances in the South.

The Ex-Confederate General On the Situation.

He is Bitter Against Grant and Predicts His Defeat—The Colored Vote Lost to Grant—Pinchback and Warmoth Acting in Concert—The South as a Unit for "The Old White Hat."

Since the Baltimore Convention the corridors and halls of our leading hotels have been crowded with politicians from all parts of the country, whom business and pleasure has brought to the city. The Presidential election is the all-absorbing topic of conversation, and the names of Greeley and Grant, Wilson and Brown, are heard on every side. The majority of these incline to the side of Greeley, and are loud in praise of his virtues and in prophecies of his coming triumph. It was at first supposed that the wealth and capital of the country were arrayed against the Philosopher, but recent events have proved this to be erroneous, as merchants, capitalists, and business men from every section are daily pronouncing in his favor. The politicians from the South are almost unanimously for Horace, every name of prominence being found on his side. Below will be found conversations with General Longstreet, the ex-Confederate general, who has deserted Grant, and State Senator Swords, of Louisiana, in which may be found the views entertained by the leading men of the South upon the political prospect.

General Longstreet.

One of the most serious defections that has yet taken place from the Grant party is that of the celebrated Confederate officer, General Longstreet. General Longstreet was one of the bravest officers on the Southern side during the war, and Gettysburg and many another hard fought field bear testimony to his ability and gallantry. He was one of the first after the close of the war to accept the new *régime* and acknowledge the altered state of affairs. In 1867 he was appointed to office in New Orleans by General Grant, and till within a few weeks has continued in the service of the government. On the 28th of May a letter appeared with his signature, announcing his resignation of the position of Surveyor of Customs in New Orleans. He detailed at length his reasons for taking the step, but said no word of breaking with General Grant. Since then, however, to the astonishment of many of his friends, and to the consternation of the administration party, he has come out strongly for Greeley, and renounced all allegiance to Grant.

On Monday evening he arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and engaged apartments. A HERALD reporter waited upon the General, and asked for an interview, which was courteously granted. The General is a tall, dignified old man, with the peculiar aristocratic air of a Southern gentleman. His face is covered with gray, bushy whiskers and mustache, and his head is slightly bald. He shows the signs of approaching age, but his eye is as fiery and determined as it was when leading his troops on the bloody field of Gettysburg. He speaks with great deliberation, and carefully measures every word he utters. The following is the substance of the conversation:—

"I understand, General, that you have broken with General Grant and declared for Greeley. This action on your part has taken many of your friends by surprise."

"It is true that I have given up Grant; but those who knew me in New Orleans will not be surprised at this step, as it is some months since I have been able to act harmoniously with the party, and I thought it better to withdraw in time."

"What was the reason you could not act with the party?"

"When Collector Casey and the Custom House faction in New Orleans reorganized into an illegal and armed mob for the overthrow of the State government and liberties of the people, I could not go against my conscience and my oath in longer co-operating with such a faction. I remonstrated with the leading Grant men, but without effect, and in March I drew up my resignation, stating my reasons for giving up my position, and intended to present it to General Grant. In the meantime some reforms were promised, and things began to look a little better. In consequence I withheld my resignation for a time, and determined to wait and see how things resulted. The removal of Casey was threatened by Grant, and this would have had the concurrence of every honest citizen; but, as you know, the idea of removal was soon abandoned, and, to make matters worse, one of the most notorious of the men who had inaugurated the disgraceful riots—in fact, one of the ringleaders—was selected by the President for an office of great trust, and appointed to it in spite of entreaties and remonstrancies. I could no longer stand this. I had already made public my opinion of the state of affairs, and I could no longer in honor withold my resignation. On the 28th of May I stated my position in a letter to the New Orleans *Republican*, detailing at length the motives that prompted me, which I have already given to you. I then withdrew from the office of Surveyor of Customs."

"You did not at this time go into opposition to General Grant?"

"No. I was approached by two prominent supporters of Grant's, and my opinion was asked relative to his re-election. I expressed myself favorable to it, and my name was used as a supporter of the administration; but I did not give any very cordial adhesion to it, as I was anxiously awaiting the result of the Cincinnati Convention, which I cordially favored. The result entirely satisfied me, and I had no hesitation in declaring for Mr. Greeley, because I believed it to be my duty and my right."

"Did he meet your views as a candidate?"

"He did, and he was the only man brought before the Cincinnati Convention whom I would be willing to support. If another candidate had been put up I would have remained silent, but Mr. Greeley possesses all the qualities which are necessary to ensure success. He is amiable and forgiving, and his popularity with the Southern people is very great. The entire South, with the exception of one or, perhaps, two States, will go for him, and give him stronger majorities than any other candidate for President has received for years."

"Do you think he will carry your own State?"

"Think! I am sure he will carry it. I know Louisiana thoroughly and the disposition of its people, and I am confident there is a spirit aroused that it will be impossible to contend with. The Greeley movement is strong and is increasing in strength every day, while Grant is more certainly losing, and by the time November comes there will be no chance for the latter. The spirit of the South is completely aroused, and the liberal movement has taken a strong hold upon the hearts of the people. It is the result of honesty and independence against nepotism, corruption and military despotism, and it cannot fail to be successful."

"But the negro vote will be against you."

"There you are mistaken. Pinchbeck is on our side; and let me tell you that he possesses the coolest brains and the shrewdest faculties of any public man in the State. I consider him one of the ablest politicians I have ever met, and I know that the men of his own color will flock to the standard he raises. Warmoth and he are acting in thorough accord, and their united influence it will be impossible to overthrow. If I know anything of public affairs I can say that Louisiana is certainly lost to Grant, and all the other States, except South Carolina, and probably Arkansas."

Here a gentleman present in the room broke in and said, "Oh, Arkansas is all right, General. I have been over every foot of it within the past few weeks, and I find the power of Clayton and his creatures utterly broken. The people are enraged at his conduct, and at the earliest opportunity will hoist the carpet-bagger and the administration that has supported him."

General Longstreet says that if his health permits him he will take an active part in the campaign; but he has been poorly lately, and is afraid to expose himself too much. He will remain in New York until the early part of next week, and will then return to New Orleans.

Colonel H. L. Swords.

Colonel H. L. Swords, a State Senator of Louisiana, a member of the Liberal Republican State Committee, and a man of considerable local influence, was recently stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he was met by a HERALD reporter. In response to the inquiries addressed him he very clearly stated the position of affairs in Louisiana and the chances Greeley has of carrying the State in November. The following is the conversation:—

"How does your State stand for Mr. Greeley?"

"Better than any one expected, and every day the liberal party is gaining strength. There is a large and growing class in Louisania, who have become disgusted with the corruption and nepotism of the government, which has been so strikingly manifested in the Custom House of New Orleans. They believe Greeley to be an honest man, and one who will remedy the gross abuses that have so long existed. I am a republican myself, have always voted the republican ticket and I represent a republican district; but I am heart and soul with the liberal movement, because I believe it will be the salvation of the country."

"Is the republican party much split up in the State?"

"That remains to be seen. The regular Grant Convention has already been held, and the liberals do not hold their convention to select candidates until the 5th of August; but I am confident, speaking for myself, that a majority of those who have hitherto supported the regular republican ticket will vote for Greeley in the fall. Governor Warmouth is for him heartily, and, if report speaks true, so also is Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, and the influence of the two will be amply sufficient to give the State to the party of progress. The democrats are for Greeley to a man, and though it is supposed they will nominate a straight democratic State ticket it will have no bearing upon the main issue, as they have heartily endorsed the Cincinnati platform and the Cincinnati candidates."

"How will the German vote go?"

"We have a very strong German vote, and it will be cast solid for Greeley. They are enthusiastic in his favor, and are organizing clubs and holding meetings daily. The influence of Carl Schurz is great with all the Southern Germans, and he has assured me he will stump the South thoroughly, and, among other places, Louisiana, before the November elections."

"What about the negro vote? Will it be given to General Grant?"

"It will by no means be cast as a unit for him. There are a large number of intelligent colored men in Louisiana, probably a larger number than in any other State, men who can reason as clearly and lucidly as any white man can, and many of them have shaken of their allegiance to the present administration. If Pinchback pronounces strongly in Greeley's favor and takes an active part in the campaign his influence with his own race will be be incalculable, and thousands of them will follow where he leads. His action is impatiently waited by them, and they will do nothing until he speaks, which he is certain to do before very long."

"Then you think the State is safe for Greeley?"

"I am confident it is. The chances are all on our side, and no stone will be left unturned to make our cause stronger. If Pinchback, Warmoth and the other leading republicans candidly unite—and it is generally believed they will unite—farewell to Grant's chance of carrying the State. I have travelled pretty extensively through the South within the past few months, and my judgment is that every State in the South is safe for Greeley, with the exception, perhaps, of South Carolina."

Colonel Swords has left town for Boston, but will return to New Orleans in a few days to take an active part in the campaign.

GOVERNOR M'COOK, OF COLORADO.

What He Thinks of Grant's Chances in the Western States.

He Believes That Grant Will Carry Ohio, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, California and Oregon.

Governor McCook, of Colorado, along with many other prominent politicians, has been stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for the past few days. The Governor is one of the most prominent statesmen on the Pacific slopes, and has been identified with the frontier from his earliest years. Three years ago he was made Governor of the Territory of Colorado by General Grant, and in that capacity has discharged his duty to the satisfaction of the administration and the people of the Territory. Denver, the chief town of the region, which, a few years ago, was a straggling village, has grown into a flourishing city, and is already regarded as one of the great business centres of the West.

A HERALD reporter, sent to see the Governor yesterday, was most courteously received and all his questions readily answered. McCook is a stout, determined man, with a piercing eye and a heavy black mustache. His countenance is bronzed with long exposure to the Western climate, and his whole appearance is resolute and soldierly looking. The following is the conversation:—

"What are the chances for Mr. Greeley in your region, Governor?"

"Well, none at all. You are aware we have no Presidential vote, but I believe if we had there are not two republicans in the entire Territory who would cast their votes for him. We are strongly republican and have every confidence in the administration of General Grant. His policy has been successful and the measures inaugurated by him satisfactory to the masses of the people."

"Is this the feeling in other States and Territories on the Pacific coast?"

"The unanimous feeling. I have not been in California lately and cannot say much of the State from personal experience; but I am daily in the receipt of letters from prominent gentlemen, who know what they are talking about, and on whose authority I can rely, and they assure me that California will give a large republican majority for General Grant in the fall. As you know, we Western men are determined free traders, and that is one of the principal reasons why the opposition to Greeley is so strong in the West. Having been a life-long protectionist, people cannot be persuaded that he will change the fixed ideas of a life on the impulse of the moment. In Nevada, too, General Grant is safe: the State will give him a rousing majority. I can say this with confidence, as I have a personal knowledge of the facts that warrant me in making the assertion. In Nebraska the influence of Tipton will not be able to control 200 votes, notwithstanding the vigorous stumping he has made of the State. Utah and Montana are also sure for the present administration, and I cannot see any quarter in which Greeley can look for success."

"You think, then, that Greeley has no strength?"

"There you mistake; he has considerable strength in other parts of the country, particularly in the South. Western people look upon his nomination as a good joke, but I do not regard it in that way. The liberal republicans and democrats have been in the habit of overrating the strength of Greeley, and the Grant men have, I think, greatly underrated it. Greeley has many elements of popularity, particularly with the young men in the republican party, many of whom have been detached from its ranks. The charm of novelty and the influence of newspapers have attracted them; but the old men and the solid men of the country remain firm for Grant. I have been in Ohio within the past ten days, to the place where I was raised, and which I have not visited for twenty years, and I find this strikingly exemplified. The young men whom I spoke to said, 'You can hear nothing but Greeley, Greeley; the press teems with his praises, and his name is on every tongue, and we must go with the current.' The old men are different and rather apathetic about the issue. They have no very strong feeling about either side. You will hear nothing of Greeley and very little of Grant from them, though they all say they will vote for the latter. In the great cities, where the newspapers mould public opinion, and where almost every man is in the habit of reading two or three leading organs daily, the excitement about the election is, of course, great, and its issues are the all-absorbing topic of conversation; but in the rural districts, where newspapers rarely penetrate, and where knowledge is sparsely diffused, there is little or no interest taken in the great question. I am sorry to confess this, but from personal experience I know it to be true."

"What Western States would you pronounce sure for Grant?"

"I would say Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Kansas, Nevada, California and Oregon. Bets are freely offered in the West that this calculation is correct. In addition I believe Grant will carry the entire New England States. I have just come from Massachusetts, and, notwithstanding the great influence of Senator Sumner and the respect his name commands, Massachusetts will give Grant a large majority. In Ohio there can be no doubt of the issue; the republicans have a large preponderance of votes, the divisions that exist among them are few and slight; the Greeley men are the disappointed politicians, but the rank and file of the party—the great body—are sound to the core. In Illinois and Iowa every one concedes, even the Greeley men themselves, that they will support the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention and overthrow any opposition that may be brought to bear against them."

"What States do you consider doubtful?"

"Well, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Missouri and the Southern States. The Indiana republicans have every confidence that they will carry the State; but the influence of Senator Hendricks is great and his personal character stands high with all parties, and this will doubtless have its effect. I look upon Hendricks as a perfect gentleman, and if I make any speeches in Indiana, which I probably will in a few weeks, I would be the last to speak a disrespectful word of him. Pennsylvania is one of these queer States that no one at the present time can understand. The democrats are working in it very skilfully; and here let me say that I think the democrats are more skilful politicians than we are; they manage everything better. They commenced the struggle with a game of brag, and spouted long and loudly about the strength their party possessed. This policy, however reprehensible, has had its effect. Weak minded persons, unaccustomed to reason, think there is something in all this talk, and have begun to weaken. Their schemes are, however, beginning to be seen through, and in the end they will defeat themselves."

"What about the German vote of the West?"

"Well, in Colorado there is a very large German population. They are the most thrifty and prosperous citizens we have, and they are republicans to a man. The influence of Schurz with them is inconsiderable."

"By the way, what do you think of the story Schurz tells of having been approched by creatures of Grant, and patronage promised to him if he would support the St. Domingo job?"

"I think it rather bosh and nonsence. From my personal knowledge of General Grant I am convinced that if any one was to make such proposals on his part he would indignatly spurn them from him. I do not think Schurz had any authority for the statements he has made. I may tell you an amusing thing I heard about Schurz from a prominent German recently, a Greeley man, too, but an opponent of the Missouri Senator.

"I will not vouch for the authenticity of the narrative, and will give it as it was told to me. My German friend states that the reasons why Schurz kept silence for seven weeks after the Cincinnati Convention was, that he was awaiting instructions from Bismarck as to how he was to act. The instructions finally came, and he was directed to throw in his influence with Greeley and oppose Grant. Grant has incurred the displeasure of the German government by his action in the French arms affair, and this was an attempt to get square upon him by the German Minister. In the event of Schurz being successful in his endeavors he is to be pardoned by his country for all past offences (he is now politically ostracised), to be restored to favor and rewarded for his efforts. The past will be forgotten; a patent of nobility will be conferred upon him, and he is to be made a Knight of the Order of the Iron Cross. My German friend assures me he speaks upon good authority, but I cannot vouch for the truth of the story. However, it is one of the most curious and amusing I have heard since the campaign commenced."

The Governor returns to Colorado for the Territorial election, after which he will go on a campaign tour through the Western States for Grant.

THE INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

The Closing Day's Proceedings of the Delegates.

Female Prisoners—The Irish or Crofton System—Prison Discipline System of India—Penitentiary Prisons in the United States—Commemoration Banquet in the Middle Temple.

LONDON, July 13, 1872.

This Congress met again on Thursday. It was divided into three sections, which met simultaneously. Dr. Mouatt presided over the section which met at the rooms of the Society of Arts, John street, Adelphi; and among those present were Archbishop Manning, Sir W. Crofton, Sir C. Tawle, Colonel Ratcliffe, Baron von Holtzendorf, General Macfarlane, and Miss Carpenter. The first subject for discussion was the reformatory systems adopted in the county and borough prisons. Mr. Armitage gave an account of the management of the prisoners at the Wakefield County Jail, which appeared to be very successful. Some discussion arose on the subject, in the course of which Archbishop Manning said that the material part of their discipline, the treatment of their criminals in respect of labor, the care of training them through their imprisonment, and, if possible, of finding them employment when they get out, was, in England, carried to as high a point as it could be. But he was afraid the report which the delegates would carry away with them would be, that whereas the material state of their prisons was in high perfection their moral system was not as high as it might be expected to be. He believed that to go to the root of crime, and to prevent it rather than punish it, was the true wisdom of a legislature; and he must say was the only way of dealing with the people, and that the reformatory and industrial schools under the present statute were the very best part of their criminal jurisprudence. He believed the success of the reformatories to be due to the fact that they were founded upon the simple, equal and just treatment of every class of Her Majesty's subjects. Discussions also took place on the American county prison systems, on the Irish county prison systems and on the Scotch prison systems. There was a remarkable concurrence of opinion among the Congress that nearly all crime was traceable to drink. The Congress adjourned at four o'clock.

FEMALE PRISONERS.

A section of the Congress assembled at the Law Institute, Chancery lane. Lady Bowring presided. The attendance was very limited, and consisted principally of ladies, among whom were Miss Emily Faithfull and Miss Carpenter. Miss Carpenter delivered an address advocating female agency in the work of reforming prisoners. She held that there should be lady visitors in all prisons, for the purpose of bringing female influence to bear upon prisoners, of their own sex and young persons. Female prisoners, as a class, were far worse than male prisoners, and in a far lower state of degradation, and it was necessary that lady visitors, holding an official position as members of the Prison Board, without which they would be wanting in the requisite influence, should visit regularly females undergoing sentence in the jails, and bring to bear upon them not only Christian sympathy and instruction, but the powers of an elevated mind. It was also of great importance that the reformatory schools for girls should be conducted and managed by ladies. As instancing the happy effects of female influence, she mentioned that in Ireland the ladies of the Golden Bridge Convent took female prisoners, who were allowed to go to them from the prisons, for the purpose of industrial and moral instruction, on leave under certain conditions; and out of the thousands who had so passed through that institution there had been very few lapses. She pointed out also the advantages conferred by the Queen's Square Institution, in London, which Miss Faithfull, who followed, confirmed from personal observation. The good effects of Mrs. Meredith's Discharged Female Prisoners' Aid Institution, in Wandsworth road, were also adverted to. Mrs. Howe, who gave some account of a female reformatory in Massachusetts, and the wonderful power of female influence in the work of reform there; Mrs. Lewis, Mr. Bremner (of Manchester), Mr. Harper and other speakers joined in the discussion of the topic—the special work of females in reforming female prisoners—all of them dwelling upon the immense value of ladies visiting female prisons systematically. It was further urged that the present system of prison discipline tended to harden female prisoners, instead of reforming them, and in many cases to drive them to despair, and the general principle was laid down that woman only could reform woman.

THE IRISH OR CROFTON SYSTEM.

The French section, over which M. Loyson (of Paris), presided, met at the rooms of the Society of Arts, John street, Adelphi. The President opened the sitting in a speech, wherein he explained that the two main principles upon which the Congress would be called upon to express its opinion were, first, the Irish or Crofton system, as established in Ireland; and second, the cellular system, as prevailing in Belgium. The question was not to be regarded in that over-philanthropic spirit which exaggerates the importance of amelioration, and theorizes on too high an idea of human perfection, but in accordance with the practical views of such men as have lived among prisons and prisoners. Sir Walter Crofton then gave a condensed, lucid and exhaustive *exposé* of the system which he had succeeded in establishing in Ireland, that is to say, one in which the old system of associate imprisonment was blended with the new principle of strictly separate confinement. He gave a history of the acts regulating convict prisons in Ireland and England, and an explanation of the three stages of convict life—penal, modified, and lastly, semi-liberated—through which prisoners passed by his system. He proved by statistics the success of that system, and its ulterior good effects upon discharged prisoners, insisting particularly on the principle of progressive labor, which was the distinctive and special element in it. He then answered a variety of questions addressed to him by the Russian, Dutch, Austrian, Italian and American delegates, specially referring to the statistics of relapsed convicts, hoping that the system would in time be extended to all county and borough prisons, and insisting on the habits of self-control and voluntary good behavior which the system instils.

Closing Day's Proceedings.

Two sections of this Congress met yesterday in the rooms of the Society of Arts, Adelphi. The reformatory and woman's work section met in the Library, Mr. F. Hill in the chair. After a few words from the Chairman Miss Carpenter proceeded to give an account of her experience with reference to reformatory education. In America there was a general system of education by which every child was capable of obtaining a free education if he desired it. Nevertheless, from statistics which she had seen in the United States, it was clearly indicated that there was, even in that country, where there was free national education, a stratum in society which did not come under the ordinary action of national education, and that these children required special care and special action. She urged the necessity of having day industrial schools, recognized by and coexistent with School Board schools which would not reach a certain class of children. In the St. James' Back Ragged School, Bristol, which was now called the Day Industrial School, children were enabled to obtain clothing by winning a certain number of marks and by paying a small nominal sum. This system worked well with children; they soon got a little more decent. And she hoped these sort of schools would be certified as fit and proper by the School Boards. She did not think it was wise to send children to reformatory schools until every effort was made to reclaim them in free day industrial schools. Mr. Marshall supported Miss Carpenter's views. The Chairman then gave a *résumé* of a paper by Mr. Sheriff Watson on the reformatory systems employed in Scotland, which seemed to work exceedingly well. Mr. Van Meter, of the Howard Mission, New York, gave a vivid description of his labors in that city, and said that since 1861 no less than 1,107 children had been received into the Howard Home, and that the Home had been for more than eighteen years successfully receiving neglected and homeless children. The proceedings then terminated.

PRISON DISCIPLINE SYSTEM OF INDIA.

In the upper room business was commenced with the reading by Dr. MOUAT of an exhaustive paper on "The Prison Discipline System of India, and More Especially of the Bengal Province," of which Dr. Mouat was for several years Inspector General. The average number of prisoners was about fifteen thousand and the average cost about five pounds per head. Remunerative labor was the basis of the system, and in the province of Bengal forty per cent of the cost of maintenance was paid for out of the prisoners' labor. The classification of prisoners was adopted as far as possible, and while in prison some useful handicraft was taught them. One of the peculiarities of the Indian system was that prisoners were employed in the maintenance of prison discipline, so that in India they had resolved the question—*Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?* As far as he could ascertain the industrial training system had worked admirably in India. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. THORNTON, Secretary to the Punjaub government, described the system of prison discipline carried on in that province. It was an individual and a labor one. They tried to introduce the cellular system, but the government opposed it on account of the expense. It was carried on successfully in the neighboring territory of Bawulpore. The speaker gave several interesting details of the system as carried out in the Punjaub.

Dr. GRAY, Inspector General of Prisons in the Punjaub, followed. He said that the system was industrial. There were no treadmills. To a great extent crime in India was professional and hereditary. Some prisoners had killed as many as fifty or sixty persons, and when he spoke to them of their crimes and asked them if they were not ashamed, they replied, "Are you ashamed of killing fifty or sixty quails?"

PENITENTIARY PRISONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the afternoon sitting General Pilsbury, Governor of the Penitentiary Prison in Albany, N. Y., gave an account of the prison which he superintended. The Albany Prison was intended for the reception of prisoners who committed minor offences. There were 1,093 yearly committals. The prisoners were treated partly on the separate and partly on the congregated systems. He admitted, with the majority of the Congress, that the moral welfare of the prisoner should be the main object of prison discipline, but the financial part of the question was not to be neglected. His plan was to spend the surplus derived from prison labor for the benefit of the prisoners. There were three State prisons in the State of New York, but he was not able to speak highly of them, because they were managed politically. Dr. Wines said the general government of the United States had no State prisons. They made use of the prisons of the individual States, which amounted to about forty. There were three State prisons in New York—Sing Sing, Auburn and Clinton. The great difficulty they had to contend with was that the appointments were all political; but that was about to be remedied by an act which would invest the management in a board of five wardens, and give power of appointing officers for ten years. There were institutions of an intermediate character which were not called prisons at all, but which received prisoners from county prisons around.

J. R. Chandler (Pennsylvania) said that in the Penitentiary Prison, with which he was connected, the principle of labor discipline was carried to such an extent that the prisoners actually looked upon its deprivation as a punishment. There were nine hundred prisoners in that prison, and their health was excellent. It was conducted on the strictly separate principle, and there were now landholders and proprietors of the soil in the West who had been jailbirds in the prison of which he was speaking.

The Rev. Mr. SULLIVAN (Indiana) and the Rev. Mr. MELLIGAN (Pennsylvania) also addressed the section. The latter differed from Mr. Chandler as to the value of the separate system.

The proceedings were brought to a conclusion by an address, from Captain DU CANE, on the system of convict discipline in England.

Commemoration Banquet in the Hall of the Middle Temple.

Last night there was a grand banquet in the Hall of the Middle Temple, in commemoration of the proceedings of the International Prison Congress, which have now been carried on for several days, and will probably close to-day. There were present:—Sir J. Pakington, who presided; the Greek Minister, Baron von Holzendorff, Count de Foresta, Baron Mackay, Hon. D. Haines, General Pilsbury, Dr. and Mrs. Wines, Mrs. Howe, Miss Carpenter, Miss Faithfull, Mr. R. N. Fowler, M. P.; Mr. Baines, M. P.; Sir T. Chambers, M. P.; Sir W. Crofton, Mr. Dickinson, M. P.; Sir H. Verney, M. P.; Mr. Morrison, M. P.; Count Sollohub, General Annenkoff, Hon. Judge Leavitt, the Hon. J. R. and Mrs. Chandler, M. Musurus Bey, Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; Dr. Moffat, Mr. G. W. Hastings, Dr. Waddilove, Captain Du Cane, Mr. Baker, Mr. Teulon, Signor Bethani, Professor Marquardsen, M. Stevens, Dr. Guillaume, &c.

On the cloth being removed the Chairman proposed the toast of "The Queen," and remarked that he did so under rather peculiar circumstances. That toast was usually drunk by and in the presence of Her Majesty's subjects, but on that occasion there were present not only the subjects of Her Majesty, but the representatives of almost every monarchy in Europe, and of the republics of Switzerland and the United States of America—that great and rising empire beyond the Atlantic, of which he was glad to say there were not less than sixty representatives at the Congress. He had no doubt, however, that one and all—representatives of monarchies and republics—would cordially drink the toast of Her Majesty. The toast was drunk most cordially.

In giving the toast of "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Other Members of the Royal Family," the Chairman alluded to the reception on the Thanksgiving Day as a proof of the loyalty of the English people, and to the recent visit of the Prince in that hall as a proof of his desire to cultivate friendly relations with foreign nations, and to aid in promoting such measures as were calculated to restore the fallen. This toast was also cordially drunk.

The CHAIRMAN next gave "The Foreigners Present," coupling with it the name of the Greek Minister, who replied with an excellent speech in French.

The toast of the evening, that of "The Progress and Prosperity of the Congress," followed. Having bid the foreigners who had assembled in London from so many distant parts of the world welcome, he hoped the results of their deliberations might be satisfactory. There was a desire to come to some formal resolutions with respect to these deliberations, but there would be a practical difficulty, in that whatever resolution the Congress might come to at any given hour of the day, it might be reversed half an hour later. One thing he thought was clear, that whatever was the position of England as compared with other nations in regard to the management of prisoners she yet stood in need of great reforms. In five years, ending 1859, there were 3,000 sentences passed for the graver kind of offences, while in 1871 that number of crimes had been reduced to 1,800, a reduction of forty per cent. With respect to crimes of a less grievous kind there had been a diminution of from 12,800 to 10,000. The weakest and the worst part of the English system was that of repeated short sentences. They must not trust to punishment alone; they must teach religion, they must have industrial labor, and above all they must strike at the root of the evil. He hoped that the foreign members enjoyed their residence in London, and that they would have a happy return home.

Mr. HASTINGS, the chairman of the Executive Committee, acknowledged the toast in an admirable speech.

The "Ladies Who Attended Congress" was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Chandler, and responded to by Miss Carpenter. The other toasts were—"Sir Thomas Chambers," the Treasurer of the Middle Temple; "The Chairman," proposed by Baron Mackay, and the "Secretary, Mr. Pears." In the course of the evening a selection of music was performed, under the direction of Mr. W. H. Monk, by Miss Dalmaine, Mr. W. Rees, Miss Randall and Miss Hubbard.

TAMMANY.

The Ratification Meeting—A Committee of Conference.

The Committee on Mass Meeting to ratify the nominations of the Baltimore and Cincinnati Conventions, appointed at the last meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee, met yesterday afternoon, at five o'clock, at Tammany Hall. The committee consists of one member from each Assembly district, and a permanent organization was effected by the election of ex-Sheriff John Kelly Chairman, Messrs. Jerome Buck and James Gibbons Secretaries, and Timothy Brennan Treasurer.

Various suggestions were made by Assistant District Attorney Algernon S. Sullivan, Coroner Nelson W. Young, Assemblyman Timothy J. Campbell, the Chairman and other members of the committee, concerning the time and place of holding the proposed ratification meeting. Nearly all were of the opinion that it would be a greater demonstration and of far more effect if it were held after the meetings of the Democratic and Liberal Republican State Conventions. It was also the general sense of the committee that the liberal republicans and others favorable to the nominations of Greeley and Brown should be invited to co-operate with the committee and to take part in the demonstration.

A motion offered by Mr. Timothy J. Campbell was adopted, to the effect that the officers of the committee confer with other organizations and associations favorable to the nominations of Greeley and Brown, with a view of organizing a joint ratification meeting in this city, and report at the next meeting of the committee.

On motion of Mr. Thomas Dunlap, a finance committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, Mr. Thomas Dunlap and Mr. Edmund Burke. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

After the adjournment it was arranged between the officers that Mr. Jerome Buck, one of the Secretaries, should notify the Chairman of the Liberal Republican Committee, Apollo Hall Democratic General Committee, the German Democratic Union, the National Democracy (Ben Wood's) and other political organizations of the action of the Committee and the spirit of the resolution it adopted, soliciting a conference to agree upon definite date and place for holding the meeting, and also to arrange the details.

PUNISHMENT OF PRISONERS.

A Visit to Blackwell's Island and What a Reporter Saw and Heard.

THE WORKHOUSE MANAGEMENT EXPOSED.

The Dark Cell a Vile Den that is Insufferable—"Boot Leg" Soup and "Nigger Molasses"—How Refractory Prisoners are Tamed—Driving the Prisoners to Protestant and Catholic Services.

TALLY-HO! THE GRINDER.

A Returned Prisoner on the Judges and Commissioners—How Convicts with Political Influence Get Out—Some Spicy Revelations.

A New Use for Patent Clothes Pins—Applying Them to the Ears of Refractory Prisoners.

The reformation of the criminal classes confined in our prisons should always be the great incentive of those having authority over them, and where a word of kindness or a friendly act can accomplish anything to make the criminal better, to awaken in his calloused heart a longing to change his mode of life, to rise out of the mire of sin and above the stain that attaches to the convict's garb, it should be uttered or cheerfully tendered, instead of

HARSHNESS AND CRUELTY.

How often have incidents been quoted to show that even the most hardened criminal is capable of receiving advice and acting upon it when it is tendered by one whose manner shows that he or she feels for the misfortunes of this class of persons. The most thoroughly informed, who have made prison discipline a study, concede that gentle attentions and kindness can do more with most offenders than brusqueness and cruelty, but rarely in this city is this theory carried into everyday practice. On the contrary, we too often hear of brutalities at Sing Sing, on the school ship Mercury and Randall's Island, that indicate a laxity of discipline and an utter disregard of

WHAT IS DUE FROM A KEEPER

to the helpless victims in his custody.

The revelations made in the case of young Dunn, who killed a keeper in the House of Refuge for long continued cruelties, and the religious

INTOLERANCE OF POPE JONES,

have called the attention of the public to our reformatory institutions, which many believe degrade and harden the inmates in vice rather than inducing them to reform.

Rumors of irregularities, of oppressions and of insults to the defenceless criminals in other institutions have been rife at times, and many believe that a careful inspection of them would show that great reforms are needed: that the same brutalities would be shown to prevail more or less in the

PENITENTIARY AND WORKHOUSE

on Blackwell's Island.

With a view of ascertaining any facts on the subject a reporter of the HERALD was deputed to go to the Island, and, without divulging his motive, learn the actual condition of the prisoners, their treatment, &c., from them. This is a task of great difficulty, owing to the damaging revelations made in the trial of Dunn, which has put the keepers of the prisons on their good behavior, and the fact that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction are

AFRAID TO ALLOW VISITORS TO CONVERSE

with inmates, and carefully prevent all intercourse. Nevertheless the reporter paid several visits to the Island *incognito*, and made an inspection of the Workhouse, but was cautiously shadowed by the keepers, so that there was but little opportunity to ascertain from the inmates their treatment. He, however, was informed by one woman who has been there for some weeks of some

OPPRESSIONS IN THE FEMALE DEPARTMENT

that should be remedied.

"Are you treated well here?" asked the reporter.

"Pretty well, considering the hard lives many of us have led before we got into the embraces of 'Black Maria.'"

"Do you get enough to eat?"

"Whist! there is the head man, Mr. Kean, watching us; wait till he passes," said the woman, as she disappeared in a cell.

After the warden had passed, casting suspicious glances at the reporter, and being reassured by the circumstance that a gentleman dressed in style, with hands encased in tight-fitting kids, and without any note book or pencil, could not be a reporter, the woman came out and said to a lady who was taken by the reporter specially to throw off suspicion and gain an entrance to the woman's ward:—

"There is usually enough to eat, sich as it is; but arrah musha! fat stuff it is. It isn't fit for a pig, except the bread."

"What is the usual fare—breakfast for instance?"

"Bread, which is good and cooked on the Island, and coffee. The coffee is horrible," and putting her hand to her stomach, "whin I attempt to swallow it

IT COMES RIGHT UP AGAIN!

Sometimes they give us 'nigger molasses,' to render the meal eatable."

"What do you have for dinner?"

"A chunk of bread and soup."

"What is the soup made of?"

"The devil and the cooks only knows. It looks like corn meal, water and onions boiled together into a hodge-podge."

"Do you get any meat with it?"

"Sometimes a little rump beef boiled into scraps. It's what they flavor the soup wid."

"What do you receive for supper?"

"Bread and the black coffee, we calls

'TAR DROPS.'

Sometimes they gives us some mush besides, just for a change, ye see, eh!"

"What do you do with the sick?"

"They're taken out and sent to the hospital. They are all fetched down from the wards to the doctor's room to be examined, and many of them can scarcely walk that far."

"But if a woman is so sick she can't get up to go to the doctor's room, what then?"

"Begorrah, there is no hilp for her; she must get up. Them's the rules, and must be obeyed.

THEY'LL FIX HER IF SHE DON'T."

"How fix her?"

"Force her out of bed or punish her."

"Who are those women locked in the cells?"

"Thim's women sint from here to work as servants at Billvue and other institutions who don't like it, and refuse to work. They lock 'em up as punishment, all in one cill."

"And if they still refuse?"

"Then they go to

THE DARK CILL,

and are put on bread and water till they do."

"Show us the dark cell."

The woman led the way to a whitewashed cell, into which the reporter entered; but the atmosphere, even with the door open, was so oppressive that he could remain but an instant. Ten hours' confinement, with the light and air excluded, would kill or cure the most refractory. The only air obtained is by a six inch flue, running up through the walls.

"How long do they keep them in that vile den?"

"The time is forty-eight hours, but Mr. Costello, who has charge of this department, is humane, and racintly don't keep 'em in it at night."

Here the keeper was seen approaching, and the woman dodged into her cell again.

Proceeding to the chapel, a number of female prisoners were found sewing. One of them confirmed the statements of the bad fare, and said that no knives nor forks were given to them, that the only eating utensils provided is a tin pan. Regarding

THE RELIGIOUS CARE OF THE PRISONERS,

she said that there were Protestant and Catholic services every Sunday, and that the Catholics were compelled to attend Protestant services, and *vice versa*."

"What if they object?" the reporter asked.

"They dare not object, sir. It would not do; for they'd get a dark cell and bread and water, with one meal short."

Eight or ten other females were interviewed, and all complained of the filthy character of the food, but none of the duties required of them. They go to work about seven A. M., have half an hour for dinner, and knock off work at a quarter before six.

Determined, if possible, to witness

A MEAL IN THE INSTITUTION,

the reporter waited till the bell rung, when Keeper Greene commenced marshalling the males to the dining room. While doing so he detected a female prisoner conversing with the HERALD representative, and instantly called her away in a grossly insulting manner. After descending to the place where he stood,

AN IMPERIAL MONARCH, AS IT WERE,

he gave her a severe reprimand, and pushed her violently in the direction of her quarters. His treatment of the prisoners as he marshalled them to dinner was very uncivil and overbearing, if not insulting, to the men under him. Mr. Greene rules rather by bullying than by firmness and kindness, and if his manner and looks do not belie him he is only restrained from open violence by fear of exposure. A careful examination of the dinner was made, and the reports made of it were in the main confirmed. Each prisoner as he passed in was handed a quarter of a loaf of wholesome bread, which he broke up into a pan of very thin soup. Besides this, some scraps of very inferior meat constituted the dinner, which lasted about half an hour. It is worthy of note that but little was left in the pans after they had retired from the benches on which the dinner was served.

One of the female turnkeys, who was dressed in prisoner's garb, on being sounded as to Mr. Greene's habits, was loud in her praise of him; but probably he is kind to those in her sphere of duty, while brusque and uncivil to some of the unfortunate men that fate has put under him. With this single exception no complaints were made of the uncivility of the keepers by the female occupants.

None of the males at work on the island could be seen, owing to

THE CLOSE WATCH KEPT UPON THEM

by the keepers, and to gain some knowledge of their treatment the reporter was forced to the strategy of riding on the boats and intercepting discharged men.

On the down trip of the Minnahanonck on Monday the reporter discovered an intelligent and well dressed young man, with a plaster on his left eye. Selecting him as the only one in the party who looked as though he might be an emigrant from the workhouse, he was prompted to approach him and enter into conversation, but a close inspection of the

WOUND BENEATH THE PLASTER

showed it to be of very recent origin, and the searcher after information turned away, satisfied that he had mistaken the standing of the young man, as he could scarcely have received that wound in the workhouse. He dismissed the stranger from his mind, until he discovered in the pilot house the corpulent form of Commissioner Owen Brennan, and knowing that in times past Sachem Frear and others of the Commissioners were in the habit of making trips to the institutions specially, at the request of political friends, to release their chums, the situation was at once comprehended. The reporter, reasoning that Mr. B. might have discharged him before his term expired, at the request of a political friend, approached the plastered face, and in a bland manner asked—

"Excuse me; I suppose you have just been

DISCHARGED FROM THE ISLAND.

Am I right in my conjecture?"

The interrogated, with a blush, measured his interrogator from head to foot, and, reassured by a friendly smile, replied:—

"Yes, I have been there; but I quit. Why do you ask?"

"Well," said the reporter, smiling, "I am a newspaper man, in search of information as to the treatment inmates of the institutions receive, and I can only hope to get it from such as you."

"Well, I have no cause to complain for myself. I was sent up three days ago for three months, but

HERE I AM GOING HOME."

He hesitated a moment, and the reporter asked:—

"But how are the others treated?"

The young man smiled knowingly, and casting a furtive glance around responded:—

"We can't talk here; come aside. There are too many about."

Both retired to the rear of the boat, when he continued:—

"As I have already said, I was sent up for three months; but

MR. BRENNAN DISCHARGED ME

to-day. I can't complain, you see."

"What were you sent up for?"

"One night I was out with some friends on a little jubilee, you see, and we got into a fight, in which I received this

FRESCOING ON MY CENTRE PIECE

(pointing to his wound) you see here. The "cops" came down upon us on the jump. The others ran away; but having done nothing, I stood my ground, and was arrested and sent up for three months. I have been there three days, but I can't complain. Mr. Brennan has done me a favor, and hereafter I won't "bum" around with snoozers."

"But tell me how the others are treated on the island?"

"Some of them can do about as they like if they are known in the right quarter."

"What do you mean by the right quarter?" asked the reporter.

"O, you're not a reporter or you'd know. Have you ever been a reporter at a police court?"

The reporter answered "no."

"Then let me tell you how it's done. You're arrested and locked up at a station house with niggers and bummers. You'll send out by the doorman, if you have a dollar to pay for it, a letter to your alderman or some good friend of influence. If it reaches him, when you go to court next morning you'll find the judge 'absent by sickness,' and the alderman on the bench. The 'cop' will take you

BEFORE THE 'DUMMY JUSTICE'

and make his charge. The alderman will give you hail Columbia; tell you you are an infernal scoundrel who ought to be in Sing Sing, but as you are a man of family he'll only send you to the island for a week. You'll look blue and protest, but you will be sent down stairs to the cells.

AFTER THEM REPORTERS LEAVE

the turnkey will take you up and you'll be fetched face to face with the magistrate ——"

Here the discharged man detected the reporter laughing, and, coming to a sudden stop, exclaimed with a profane preface:—

"You've never been in a police court and don't know this, eh?"

"Never!" again protested the reporter; "but go on. I am just getting interested."

"Well," said the man, "when you get before the Alderman he'll discharge you, and sometimes expect you to

WAIT AROUND THE CORNER

and treat him and his crowd. Sometimes your letter don't reach, and if you are known to the Judge he goes through the same operation and you are discharged after the Court closes. (You must be a cursed fool of a reporter if you haven't learned this, the released threw in as a parenthesis.) But that's not here or there. Perhaps you haven't got into the way of it. Often a fellow gets sent up as I was because I had no money to pay the Court doorman, who sometimes divides with the Judge, to carry my message; all you've got to do is to

PUT ON A STIFF UPPER LIP,

tell the keepers you are acquainted with Alderman ——, or ——, and you want to send a letter. They will give you paper and send it. A Justice—perhaps the one who cursed you when before him—will fix the matter up in a letter to a Commissioner, and you will find yourself out in a few days. Then you are expected to send a present to the prison, because you know (the speaker leered knowingly) them poor fellows on the island don't get big salaries, and they can't afford to give every one paper and postage stamps at their own expense."

"Is that the way you got out?" The man laughed and said nothing.

"Well, how are the prisoners fed and treated?"

"Some of them do but little work, and others are worked hard. If a man is fool enough to talk back when they work him too hard they'll put him in a dark cell and give him nothing but bread and water—that is, if he's no friends to ask for gentle treatment; if he has, he can do about as he likes."

"How is the food? What is the bill of fare?"

"Very bad. In the morning we are assembled in the hall, marched to the dining rooms, where there are eating benches. As you enter the room an old woman pulls from her basket a "hunk" of bread, which she hands to each man. We go in and find a pan of rye coffee on the bench and some molasses for our bread. That is all we have for breakfast."

"What for dinner? Any meat?"

"We get soup; I don't know what it is made of, but it appears to be meal with some kind of greens shaken into it. It is so thin that

YOU COULD LOOK THROUGH IT

from here and count the cobblestones in the streets of Greenpoint. Then they give us a small piece of bread and a little slice of the meat with which the soup was boiled. That is all."

"What do you get for supper?"

"Bread and coffee. The coffee is as black and filthy as I ever saw. The old stagers up there call it

"BOOT LEG,"

and it is about as black as that. It's infernal stuff, I tell you. They give us no knives nor forks. They treat some of the prisoners disgracefully—inhumanly. Last Sunday I saw an old fellow who is kept at work in the stone yard, who has

NO SHOES NOR SOCKS,

and they won't give him anything to protect his feet from the sharp edges of the broken stone. His feet are in consequence all torn and lacerated, and he is unable to buy shoes or get put to work somewhere else."

"What is his name?"

"I don't know, but I'll tell you how you can find out. His wife keeps a stand corner of Pearl and Chatham street, and he asked me when coming away to see her and get her to send him some shoes and socks."

Here the young man saw a friend on the boat and he withdrew, the conversation ending.

The reporter turned to a man who had come up and listened to a portion of the interview, and suspecting that he might be another released prisoner, he was asked if that was his experience? The man replied, "I was in the hospital, but to-day I took dinner in the Workhouse, and I neither got any meat nor saw any given to the prisoners; I know nothing more of the management of the prison; in the hospital they use us pretty well; some of the fellers in the Workhouse told me they are abused like dogs. Mister, can't you give me a ten cent bit to ride home when I get over?"

Another rough looking fellow was found on the boat and interviewed. He denied that he had been a prisoner, said he was a member of the old Sixty-ninth regiment, and had gone up to see a friend; that the institution work the men from five in the morning until five in the evening, giving them only about

TEN OR FIFTEEN MINUTES FOR DINNER,

which is very mean fare; that the coffee is dumped into the same pans from which the prisoners take their soup, and that

NO KNIVES NOR FORKS ARE GIVEN

the prisoners lest they will use them on their keepers. This man was also an impecunious fellow, who would not be shook off until he had borrowed twenty cents to ride home to Morrisania.

On the Minnahanonck were a number of women prisoners, who are employed in cleaning the vessel. One of them reported that the females who live on that ferryboat are well treated, and have privileges not accorded to others, among which is

THE BOON OF GOING ASHORE

when they lay up at night on the New York side of the river. She confirmed the statements of other prisoners as to the character of the food given them in the Workhouse, remarking, in her quaint way, "Its a crumb of bread, frightened with molasses, and soup made of cabbage strained through water and grease."

"TALLY-HO" THE GRINDER'S OPINION.

It is not at all unlikely that some of the returned "drunks and disorderlies," as the police term them, may exaggerate in their descriptions of life on the island, and knowing that if they were aware that they were conversing with the representative of a great newspaper like the HERALD, they would be prompted to misrepresent the actual condition there, the reporter thought it advisable to win their confidence by kindness and small contributions of money to supply their immediate wants, rather than to uncover his real object. This was the course pursued with all, with the exception of the young politician who was so grateful to Commissioner Brennan. The same policy was carried out in conversing with some of

THE OLD HABITUES OF THE ISLAND,

that the reporter's long attendance at the public courts of the city enable him to recognize daily on the streets of the city. One of these is a tall Irishman, whose appearance shows him to have been a man of fine physique before rum sowed in his constitution the deadly seeds of disease. This man is a well known east side character, who is only known by the name of "Tally-ho, the Grinder," from the fact that when on one of his periodical sprees he roams about the streets yelling "Tally-ho!" He stands over six feet in his shoes, and can swallow more fusil oil than any four east side topers. Tally-ho is not always drunk, however. After a chronic spree of some weeks, that usually ends by a visit to the island, he comes out and tramps to the country, where he will work industriously for a short period and then return to the city for

ANOTHER "BOUT AT THE BARS."

Sometimes when he finds himself in need of a bath, and anxious to sober up, he will repair to a saloon and request the barkeeper to turn on the water and give him a baptism from the hose. This is usually the turning point in Tally-ho's spree, and, sobered by a drenching from head to foot, he will make a bee-line for Westchester county for work.

A gentleman familiar with the antecedents of this celebrity says he was an expert poacher on the domain of Lord Parlarington, in Ireland, and four years ago he was sent out to this country at the expense of the Irish Lord, who felt that his game would be safer by putting the Atlantic between it and Patrick Delany, alias "Tally-ho, the Grinder."

On Wednesday morning, about six o'clock, in the Seventeenth ward, the reporter observed this fellow in front of a saloon receiving his usual Croton dose of pure water. Waiting until

THE CHRISTENING HAD BEEN PERFORMED

to his complete satisfaction, the chronic drunkard started up First avenue and was overhauled by the reporter, who spoke to him kindly, and invited him to take some soda at a street fountain.

"Well, Tally-ho, drunk again? When are you going to quit?"

"That's hard to tell. I've finished this spree and am going to Morrisania now. If I stay here I'll get pulled up before Scott and sent to the Island, ye know, and that's not the thing, my honey."

"No. I suppose you do not like the Island. How often have you been there?"

"Dunno exactly; perhaps twenty times."

"How did they treat you?"

"Bully, old fellow; they gave me a bath, new clothes and physicked the gin out of me every time. I tell ye it does an old blister like me good to go up there once in a while."

"But are there no acts of cruelty practised there? Do they not punish the prisoners too severely sometimes?"

"Oh, yes; but, ye see, I always do just as they want me to, and when them keepers commence growling and cursing at me I just laugh at 'em, and sing 'Tally-ho, the Grinder.' That puts 'em in a good humor, and they let up on me, as long as I 'bey the rules. The other fellers don't get treated that way always. Some of them, ye see,

DON'T KNOW THE ROPES,

and, bein's they're men of ederecation and proud, when the turnkey damns 'em they'll turn and give him chin music back. That's bad, and their goose is boiled at once. That makes the turnkey mad, and he'll pick and pick at that feller till he gets him so mad he does something to violate the rules, when they'll hustle him into a dark cell, that when I were last up Tom Howell named

'THE PORTICO OF HELL.'

Them dark cells 'll take the wind out of a feller. Then they'll put him on bread and water and place in his cell in an oyster can or slop bucket. One time when I was there, over a year ago, a feller they put in the cell tried to knock the door down and made such a racket it brought the keeper. They tied his hands and feet together, so that he could stand up, but couldn't use 'em agin the door. But his dander was up, and with his back he pounded on the door harder 'an ever, and shook the whole corridor. After threatening and cursing him they found it no use, so they went away, got some of these leather cards, with small teeth in them, which they use to card wool out in the country, and, taking off that feller's breeches, they plumped it on his hips and tied it fast there. Then they left, when the feller, not knowing but it was

A STRENGTHENING PLASTER THEY'D PUT ON HIM,

turned around and give the door a hell of a clip with his hips that made it shake on its hinges; but you better believe he yelled and cussed, for the teeth of the stuff went deep into his flesh. You can bet the drinks he didn't punch that door any more. But they kept him in all night. Next morning, when they opened the door, he was insensible, and the doctor sent him to the hospital, where I heered he died; but that mayn't be so, you know, as them fellers up there do some tall lying. I'll tell you what I did see one day myself, as true as I'm a bummer. A youngster from the Sixth ward gave one of the turnkeys some sass for

BEING SWEET ON HIS GIRL,

that used to come down to the edge of the men's workshop and chat with him on the landing. She was a pretty girl from Wooster street, and the turnkey was jealous of Jimmy and used to abuse him. Well, Jimmy talked back to him, when away he goes, and comes back with a pair of bracelets and two of them patent clothespins. He put the bracelets on Jimmy, and I watched to see what the rooster was goin' to do with the clothespins. Pretty soon he got behind Jimmy, and doublin' up his ears, put one of them clothespins on each ear. Them clothespins held his ears as tight as a turtle's grip, and Jimmy gave up the girl after four hours' agony. I've seen the turnkey kiss that girl often after that."

THE HERALD DETECTIVE BADLY SOLD.

Coming over on the Minnahanonck on Tuesday the reporter's notice was attracted to a man sitting in the stern of the steamer, who, he was satisfied, must be a discharged prisoner. He wore shocking bad clothes, a dirty and slouched hat that looked as if it had been in a pig trough for a month; his skin appeared tanned by long exposure to the sun, and on his forehead he wore two sticking plasters. Edging up to him the reporter dropped fifty cents into his hand, with the remark:—

"There, old fellow, you doubtless will want some money when you get across to refresh the inner man. You've been on the Island, I see." The man looked up with a peculiar leer and with a Hoosier accent responded;—

"Wal, stranger, I've had a leetle experience over there. Thank ye for the stamps. I've not had a drink for a month, and I'll smile over in First avenue."

He was drawn into conversation as to the treatment of the prisoners, and recited in his quaint way a harrowing tale of outrages and oppression, of whipping and bucking and gagging of prisoners, giving names and dates in some cases, and when the reporter left him at the dock he felt that he had made a good investment of the fifty cents, and would embody the information here had not a subsequent encounter with his strange acquaintance blasted his hopes badly. The following day, while standing at the Charity Hospital pier, a fashionably dressed gentleman, with cream-colored kids, a gold headed cane and a fashionable and glossy silk hat and diagonal coat, stepped up to him, and, reaching out his hand to the reporter, remarked:—

"Much obliged for the loan, sir."

As he uttered the words he withdrew his hand and left fifty cents in the reporter's hand.

"What does this mean? I never saw you before."

"Yes you did. You gave it to me yesterday going down upon the boat. It was bread cast upon the water. I suppose," continued he, speaking in an undertone, "you are on the same lay as myself—after counterfeiters, eh? Here's my card."

He dropped his card into the hands of the bewildered reporter and disappeared over the gangway. The card read:—

J. ————,
Special United States Detective,
Washington, D. C.

It is hardly necessary to say that the astonished scribe resolved that it would be useless to copy out his notes of the interview with the man with plasters on his brow; but it is possible that the detective has actually spent some time in the Workhouse and may have seen or heard of the outrages he so graphically portrayed in the interview.

While making the rounds of the Island much was ascertained regarding the management of the Penitentiary, presided over by Warden Fitch, and the reporter made earnest effort to gain admission without making himself known. Through the politeness of an old and courteous gentleman named Whitman

AN INSPECTION OF THE PENITENTIARY

was made at an hour when the inmates were out at work, and it was impossible to glean any information. Armed with a circular from the Commissioners instructing the officers to afford the bearer all information and all facilities to inspect the prison, the office was visited, when a

MR. ABELL WAS FOUND IN CHARGE.

After waiting half an hour, until after eleven, for the dinner hour, and learning that the convicts could not come in until noon, the reporter left for the lawn without the building, when Mr. Abell, who evidently feared that all was not right, ordered him into the office, remarking that visitors were compelled, under the rules, to remain there. The order was not obeyed, the visitor preferring to leave the grounds and return at some later date, when the orders of the Commissioners to their imperious officials would be more carefully respected.

Waiting at the dock by the Charity Hospital for the boat, a number of friends of prisoners collected in the building, and complaints of the conduct of the officials were freely uttered by them, as well as visitors.

One gentleman remarked, after hearing the vehement indignation of the visitors, that they did not know how to do the thing; that it was as easy for a person to go through the Penitentiary with or without a pass as for a cat to swallow Orange county butter. "All you've got to do, ladies, is to

PUT UP SOME STAMPS

in a little piece of paper for them convict pets of the clerks and turnkeys."

A few minutes later the scout of the HERALD and the above authority on prison perquisites were in spirited converse.

"How often have you been here?" asked the former. "Are you familiar with the management of the Penitentiary and Workhouse?"

The man laughed and answered:—"Well, often enough to enable me to travel anywhere on the Island without a pass and see anybody I have a mind to."

"That's strange; I came armed with the special pass of the Commissioners, that reads as follows:—

> The Commissioners desire that the officers of the Department should afford every facility to Mr. ——— and friends for the examination and visiting of the several institutions under their charge. The wardens are especially requested to afford all the information and facilities possible for their visit.
>
> JOSHUA PHILLIPS, for Commissioners.

And, although I had shown it to Mr. Abell, when I left the office, to look about the grounds, he refused permission for me to leave the office."

The man smiled and remarked, "All you had to do was to put fifty cents or a dollar in the hands of one of the prisoners they keep about the office to receive donations. I tell you them fellows are a set of politicians put in there to make money. I've given them money often and I have no trouble. If you pay for it you can send

WHISKEY OR ANYTHING ELSE TO A PRISONER.

It is the same as Sing Sing. About two years ago an old man who had a son at Sing Sing wanted to send him some delicacies. He gave them to me, with $40. I went up, asked the keeper to allow me to take in some oranges, lemons, tobacco and money. He was very indignant. I slipped a dollar in his hand and got in. For a year I used to carry nearly every week all I wanted to the prisoner, and nearly every time I took in a quart demijohn of whiskey in the valise. Twice I paid the keeper as high as

TEN DOLLARS AS A BRIBE,

and he would pat me on the back after I had delivered it and say, 'You're a gentleman.' It's just so here in the Penitentiary, where I've done the same thing. You go up to-morrow and plank down a dollar bill and you can do as you like. Try it and see if it's not successful."

"Is the same plan pursued in the Workhouse?"

"Yes, but on a smaller scale. Bad as they treat them in the Workhouse, the prisoners in the Penitentiary get it heavier. Once I went into the dining room (it was about two months ago) and saw the men take dinner. The fare was bad. One poor, sickly-looking fellow got a tough piece of grizzly meat fast in his throat and strangled. When he threw it off he tried to catch it, but it fell upon the floor. The keeper saw it, and, rushing upon him several times,

CUT HIM WITH A RATTAN.

Had he treated me so I would have killed him if I could."

The above are a few merely of the developments made by the HERALD reporter. Later and equally as spicy details will be forthcoming, both as to the Penitentiary and Workhouse.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.	
Sun rises	4 51	Gov. Island.....eve	1 08
Sun sets	7 21	Sandy Hook.....eve	12 23
Moon rises.....eve	11 12	Hell Gate.......eve	2 53

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JULY AND AUGUST.

Steamers.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
City of Brussels	July 27	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Oceanic	July 27	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
St. Laurent	July 27	Havre	58 Broadway.
Weser	July 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Minnesota	July 31	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Republic	Aug. 3	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Idaho	Aug. 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, JULY 25, 1872.

CLEARED.

Steamship Selica (Bel), Minne, London—Funch, Edye & Co.
Steamship Westphalia (NG), Schwensen, Hamburg—Kunhardt & Co.
Steamship Columbia, Curtis, Havana and Nassau—Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.
Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland—J F Ames.
Steamship Hatteras, Lawrence, Boston—H F Dimock.
Bark Templar (Br), Crosby, Bristol—E E Morgan's Sons.
Bark Argosy (Br), Parker, Cork or Falmouth—S L Merchant & Co.
Bark Weymouth (Br), Cosman, Rotterdam—H J DeWolf & Co.
Bark Meguntlcook, Hemingway, Buenos Ayres—W H T Hughes.
Bark R Murray, Jr, Purington, Port au Prince—R Murray, Jr.
Bark Clara Eaton, Merryman, Galveston—C H Mallory & Co.
Bark J T Smith (Br), Howard, Philadelphia—Crandall, Berteaux & Co.
Brig Edward (Br), Lange, Antwerp—G Wessers.
Brig Mary E Thayer, Peacock, Malaga—Hand & Swan.
Brig Keystone, Barter, Galveston—Theo Nicholson & Co.
Brig Adaline Richardson, Crowley, Fernandina—Snow & Richardson.
Schr Tickler (Br), De Bouner, Paspiac—J C McArthur.
Schr Etowan, Prince, Charleston—Evans, Ball & Co.
Schr Agile, Roberts, Newbern—Madison Holmes & Co.
Schr Anthony Kelley, Nelson, Baltimore—W Chalmers.
Schr O M Marritt, Reed, Elizabethport—B J Wenberg.
Schr Fannie Pike, Robbins, Calais—John Boynton's Son & Co.
Schr Ontario, Sprague, Boston—Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr Abbie Ingalls, Ingalls, Boston—Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr Maria L Davis, Davis, Providence—Rackett & Bro.
Steamer Annie, Steen, Wilmington, Del—A Abbott.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia.
Steamer D Utley, Brown, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Harald Haarfager (Nor), Lund, Bergen (Norway), July 10, with mdse and 400 passengers, to Funch, Edye & Co. Had strong westerly winds, with much fog, most of the passage.

Steamship City of Austin, Eldridge, Galveston July 17 via Havana and Key West 21st, with mdse and passengers, to C H Mallory & Co.

Steamship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, NC, with naval stores to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Steamship Old Dominion, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Nile (Br), Newcomb, Liverpool June 6, with mdse to Snow & Burgess. Had light, variable winds in the Channel; was 28 days to the Banks, with strong westerly winds; from thence calms, light winds and foggy weather; June 11, lat 50 30, lon 71 30, passed a wreck with the name John Miller, of Glasgow, on her stern, and her masts hanging alongside.

Bark Heurich Bjorn (Nor), Einertsen, Liverpool 40 days, with salt to order; vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Had strong westerly winds to the Banks; from thence 20 days, with light, variable winds and calms.

Bark Larkspur (Br), Morgan, Marseilles 60 days, with mdse to Hand & Swan; vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Came the northern passage and had light winds, calms and much fog; passed Gibraltar June 3; been 21 days west of the Banks.

Bark John Boulton, Lindsay, Laguayra 14 days, with coffee, &c, and 5 passengers to Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Bark Snowdon, Wood, Salt Cay, TI, 13 days, with salt to Woodruff & Robinson; vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had light winds and calms; was 5 days north of Hatteras.

Bark Lothair (Br), Brown, Cow Bay, CB, 10 days, with coal to C B Swain & Son. Had moderate weather.

Brig Clara & Agnes (Br), Ganion, Granton 53 days, with coal, to the Metropolitan Gas Company; vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co. Had heavy westerly winds up to the Banks; from thence 20 days, with light winds and calms.

Brig Lophema (Br), Card, Cow Bay, CB 15 days, with coal to C B Swain & Son; vessel to J F Whitney & Co. Had light winds and thick fog.

Brig Eva N Johnson, Johnson, Pensacola 21 days, with lumber to W A Parks; vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Had fine weather; was 5 days north of Hatteras.

Brig C F Eaton (Br), Elwood, Baltimore 6 days, in ballast, to master.

Schr Wonder (Br), Foley, Port Talbot 44 days, with railway iron to order.

Schr Annie (Br), Pender, Savanilla 23 days, with coffee, &c, to order. Had light variable winds; been 3 days north of Hatteras. July 13, in Crooked Island Passage, spoke bark Meteor, from Kingston, Ja, for Glasgow; same time, saw sternwheel steamer Columbia at anchor off the lighthouse.

Schr Sarah Cullen, Davis, Cedar Keys, Fla, 22 days, with cedar to Battey & Son; vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Had light winds and calms.

Schr Gen Corbet, Shepard, Pantigo, NC, 6 days, with shingles to De Mill & Co.

Schr P M Wheaton, Barrett, Alexandria for New Haven.
Schr A G Ireland, Ireland, Virginia.
Schr Ellie Bodine, Rutter, Virginia.
Schr Harry Landell, Taylor, Virginia.
Schr H Nichols, Depew, Virginia.
Schr A C Moore, Phillips, Virginia.
Schr M S Tibbitts, Roberts, Virginia.
Schr B F Woolsey, Vaughan, Virginia.
Schr H W Godfrey, Beers, Virginia.
Schr S E Jayne, Hankin, Virginia.
Schr A H Hurlburt, Griffin, Georgetown, DC, for New Haven.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Schr Wesley Abbott, Small, Bangor for Jersey City, with lumber to Dodge & Co.
Schr Mary, Gilbert, Portland for New York, with lumber to master.
Schr Sarah Maria, Curry, Newport for New York, with stone to order.
Schr Maria L Hall, Lawrence, Portland for New York, with stone to order.
Schr H B Burlingame, Burlingame, Boston for New York.
Schr Reading RR No 42, Hayes, New Haven for New York.
Schr Lucy Ames, Smith, Boston for New York.
Schr Lucy A Blossom, Davis, Boston for New York.
Schr Ada S Parker, Lytle, Glen Cove for New York.
Schr Iris, Griffin, New London for New York.
Schr J H Barrett, Dickerson, Boston for New York.
Schr Asher S Parker, Ingraham, Glen Cove for New York.
Schr Emily, Morrell, Greenwich for New York.
Steamer Thetis, Gale, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, New York for Portland.
Stea[illegible] Hatteras, Lawrence, New York for Boston.
Bark Emma (Br), Forbes, New York for Cow Bay, CB.
Brig Belle of the Bay, Noyes, New York for Providence.
Brig D R Stockwell, Harden, New York for Calais.
Brig Anna M Knight, Davis, Rondout for Boston.
Schr Franklin, Brown, Port Johnson for Bucksport.
Schr W A De Witt, Parker, New York for Providence.
Schr L Standish, Wilder, Poughkeepsie for Pembroke.
Schr Sarah, Burton, Whitestone for Fresh Pond.
Schr Walter C Hall, Coleman, New York for Salem.
Schr Rhode Island, Gawley, Hoboken for Sag Harbor.
Schr James M Bayles, Arnold, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Annie T Morse, Phillips, Richmond for Stamford.
Schr Eagle, Chase, Elizabethport for Hyannis.
Schr P C Collyer, Crawford, New York for Fall River.
Schr Falcon, Williams, Rondout for Providence.
Schr Wm Young, Hunter, New York for Port Jefferson.
Schr J W Baldwin, Morton, New York for Boston.
Schr J C Pearsall, Merritt, New York for Portchester.
Schr R H Daly, Hart, Rondout for Providence.
Schr J Rogers, Rogers, New York for Oyster Bay.
Schr Mary Potter, Potter, New York for Noank.
Schr Hannah D Chase, New York for Wareham.
Schr David Coyle, Ayres, Haverstraw for Roslyn.
Schr North Star, Partridge, New York for New London.
Schr Empire State, Hayes, New York for New London.
Schr Martha F Crockett, Baltimore for Providence.
Schr Herman S Fuller, Averill, New York for Providence.
Schr Annie J Russell, Miller, Rondout for Providence.
Schr Surprise, Seaman, Trenton for Providence.
Schr Isabella, Baker, New York for Noank.
Schr Alknomook, Baker, New York for Noank.
Schr Flash, Fish, New York for Noank.
Schr E H Nash, Barker, New Jersey for Fall River.
Schr Mindora, Hadley, Port Johnson for Salem.
Schr Edward Wooten, Young, Elizabethport for Fall River.
Schr S Washburn, Phillips, Port Johnson for Taunton.
Schr T B Smith, Bowman, Rondout for New Bedford.
Schr Lizzie Taylor, New Brunswick for New Haven.
Schr Rainbow, Anderson, Newburg for Fall River.
Schr Sarah Laverne, Averill, Newburg for Fall River.
Schr L A Tolles, Day, Rondout for Hartford.
Schr Francis Smith, Allen, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr Geo A Pierce, Kelly, Elizabethport for Salem.
Schr Connecticut, De Hart, Port Johnson for Hartford.
Schr A Daniels, Smith, New York for Hartford.
Schr Sinbad, Perry, Clinton Point for Salem.
Schr Boston, Rich, Hoboken for Newburyport.
Schr Louisa, Baker, Rondout for Providence.
Schr Georgietta, Lodge, Newburg for Boston.
Schr Agile, Newburg for Portsmouth.
Schr Eastern Belle, Parker, Hoboken for Portsmouth.
Schr J Earl, Fawcett, Rondout for New Haven.
Schr Horatio Nichols, Powell, Richmond, Va, for Stamford.
Schr Eva, Sherman, Elizabethport for Norwich.
Schr D Curry, Morgan, Rondout for New Bedford.
Schr Haze, McNames, New York for Greenwich.
Steamer Delaware, Smith, New York for Norwich.

SAILED.

Steamships City of Bristol, Liverpool; Westphalia, Hamburg; Columbia, Havana; Isaac Bell, Richmond, &c; barks Annie Augusta, St Marys, Ga; Maggie M (Br), Cork; Veloce (Ital), Gloucester, E; Ulrika (Rus), Hamburg; Armonia, Cork; Rebecca (Aus), Bristol, E; Theodore Voss (NG), Rostock; brigs Goffreda, Gloucester, E; Excelsior (Br), Hamilton (Bermuda); Keystone, Galveston; Apollo (Br), St Johns, PR; Laura Gertrude, Bilboa; schr Minnie, Charleston.

Wind at sunset S.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMSHIP FRANCE (Br), which was recently ashore at Montreal, arrived at Quebec July 15, and was being placed on the gridiron 21st, where she will be repaired.

SHIP GARDEN REACH, from Calcutta for Boston (before reported put back), had been damaged in a typhoon. The vessel was badly strained, and had lost topgallantmasts, sails, &c. She was discharging for repairs July 10.

SHIP STRAITHBLANE (Br), Poe, from Calcutta for New York, put back previous to July 6, for some cause not stated.

SHIP DR BARTH (NG), Bockwold, from New York July 11 for Hamburg, put into Halifax July 23, leaky, and will discharge for repairs.

BARK ELLIOT RITCHIE, at Boston 24th from Philadelphia, was in contact with an unknown schooner, bound out, off Cape Cod; lost fopsail yards and part of the bowsprit. The schooner left her anchor and 7 fathoms of chain hanging to the bark's bow, which was torn off during the collision.

BARK MINERVA (Nor), Johansen, which sailed from Hamburg May 16 for New York, and put back May 30 leaky, sailed again July 6, having repaired.

BARK MARY & EDITH (Br), from Puget Sound for Noumea, with lumber (before reported), went ashore at New Caledonia. The vessel and cargo were sold for 49,000f, after which she was got off and brought to her destination.

SLOOP FRANK DUNN, Golden, from New York for City Island, with a cargo of stone, struck a reef in Hell Gate yesterday, and started a plank near her keelson. The captain was obliged to have her cargo thrown overboard in order to keep the vessel afloat. By a continuous effort at the pumps they were enabled to make Whitestone dock, where the necessary repairs will be undergone.

The Frying Pan Shoals lightboat ARCTIC, which has been on Cassidey's ways, at Wilmington, NC, for some weeks past, for repairs to her hull, by some means slipped off on Sunday night, and sunk at the wharf just below the ways. She has careened over, and her masts rest on the cap of the wharf at an angle of about 45 degrees. The work of raising her has begun.

LIVERPOOL, July 23—Bark Arequina (Br), Sharp, from New York June 20 for Great Yarmouth, with 69,583 gallons petroleum, was abandoned at sea on fire July 5.

Miscellaneous.

SHIP RATTLER, 999 tons, built at Rockland in 1852, has been sold at Hong Kong for $34,500.

BARK SAID BIN SULTAN, of Salem, 235 tons, which has been sold to Boston parties, to be employed in the merchant service. She is being refitted at New Bedford. This is the last whaler belonging to Salem.

LAUNCHED.—The fine schr Jennie Rogers was launched from the yard of Mr George S Greenman, at Westerly, RI, Thursday. She was built of the best materials in the short period of four months, is of 185 tons burthen, and is intended for the general freighting business. She is owned by the builder, Capt A B Rogers, who will command her, and by parties in Westerly.

At Penobscot 19th inst, schr Ida Blanche, a fine schr of 85 tons, owned by parties in Penobscot and Castine, and designed to run as a packet between Boston, Penobscot and Castine; to be commanded by Frank Sellers, of Penobscot.

The new bark built at Mr McPherson's shipyard, Richmond, NS, for Captain Hopkins, of Baltimore, was launched on Monday morning, 22d. Her dimension are:—Length of keel, 150 feet; depth of hold, 14 feet 9 inches; breadth of beam, 28 feet; tonnage about 350 tons. She will be registered in the English Lloyd's and classed A1 for 7 years.

Notice to Mariners.

The Lighthouse Board give notice that the new screw pile lighthouse erected off Love Point, at the mouth of Chester River, Md, will be exhibited for the first time on or about the 15th of August, and every night thereafter, between sunset and sunrise. This lighthouse is 1¼ miles northeasterly of Love Point, on a shoal, and in 10 feet of water at low water. Vessels drawing more than 9 feet of water should not pass between the point and the lighthouse.

SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN—BRAZIL.

1. Buoy in the harbor of Para:—

On April 2 an iron conical buoy, painted red, has been placed off the harbor of Para, to mark the rocky patch opposite the brick kiln of Val-Caes. It lies in 3½ fathoms water at low tide (4½ fathoms ordinary high tide and 5¾ fathoms spring tide), ¾ of a mile from the shore, under the following compass bearings:—Fort de Barra N 13¼ degrees E; south point of Nova Island N 20 degrees W; south point of Fortim Island N 60 dekrees W, and Fort de Castello S 10 degrees W.

Two fathoms farther seaward the depth is 7½ fathoms (muddy bottom) at ordinary high tide.

2. New light at the harbor of Paranagua:—

A white fixed light is shown since March 31 on a tower lately built on the summit of the Morro das Conchas, at the northeast point of the eastern tongue of Mel Island. Being elevated 262 feet above the level of the sea, it is visible 20 miles. (The commander of the British bark Astrion reports to have seen it 30 miles).

The tower is of iron, 72 feet high, at the base 14 feet in diameter, and at the gallery of the third story 10 feet. Position, lat 25 32 38 S, lon 48 19 W.

A light of smaller power has been shown previously from the same point.

CENTRAL AMERICA—WEST COAST—SAN SALVADOR—HARBOR LIGHT AT SAN JOSE DE ARAJULTA.

The commander of the French ship Vaudreuil gives notice that a fixed white light, visible from 7 to 8 miles, is exhibited from an iron mole at San Jose de Acajulta. Bring this light to bear NNE ¼ E, and steer for it on that bearing, which course will clear Point Remedios and lead directly to the anchorage in the roads. There is a white building, a steam crane and a railway that leads to the custom house on the mole; and about 160 feet from each side of the end of the mole is a buoy with a taut hawser leading ashore to facilitate communication.

Approximate position, lat 13 37 N, lon 89 45 W of Greenwich.

HARBOR LIGHT AT LA LIBERTAD.

Also that a fixed white light, visible 6 or 7 miles, is exhibited from the west angle of the custom house balcony at La Libertad, but this light is obscured between the bearings of NW by N and NNW ½ W by the shed of the landing place.

Approximate position, lat 13 30 N, lon 89 17 W of Greenwich.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—DETERMINATION OF LONGITUDE OF ADELAIDE.

Masters of vessels and others are hereby informed that the Hydrographer to the Admiralty has caused the whole of the positions, as determined by the coast survey of this province, to be shifted 1¾ miles to the westward, thus placing Snapper Point, Port Adelaide, in longitude 138 31 E, instead of 138 32 42 E.

All admiralty charts of the province hitherto disseminated will be affected thereby.

By order of the Bureau of Navigation.
R H WYMAN, Captain U S N, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Washington, DC, July 8, 1872.

Whalemen.

Sailed from New Bedford July 24, bark Andrew Hicks, for Atlantic Ocean.

Spoken—Off Bermuda, about the middle of June, schr Petrel, Reed, of NB, with 50 bbls sp and 130 do wh oil.

Spoken.

Ship Royal Charlie (Br), from Ardrossan for Philadelphia, July 23, lat 40 30, lon 68 30 (by pilot boat Widgeon, No 10).

Foreign Ports.

CALCUTTA, July 10—In port ship Garden Reach, Gilmore, for Boston, having put back in distress (see Disasters).

CIENFUEGOS, July 18—Sailed, brig Paquete de Venezuela (Sp), Palmer, New York; schr Chas H Kelly, Haskell, Pensacola.

DOVER, E, July 13—In port bark Gipsey (Br), Creamer, from Antwerp for Fall River, refitting, having been damaged by collision, as before reported.

HAMBURG, July 6—Sailed, bark Minerva (Nor), Johansen, New York (after putting back).

HONOLULU, July 1—Sailed, bark Delaware, Rollins, Victoria.

HAVANA, July 22—Arrived, steamship City of Merida, Timmerman, Vera Cruz (and sailed for New York 24th).

HALIFAX, July 23—Put in, ship Dr Borth (NG), Bockwold, from New York for Hamburg, leaky.

LIVERPOOL, July 22—Arrived, steamship Ganges (Br), Urquhart, Philadelphia, to sail August 5 on her return.

Arrived at do 21st, steamship Italy, Thompson, New York.

Sailed 20th, steamship Tagus (Br), Glover, Philadelphia.

MOVILLE, July 24—Arrived, steamship Australia, Hadderwick, New York for Glasgow.

MATANZAS, July 20—Sailed, barks Karnak (Br), Allen, north of Hatteras; Linda Stewart, Kilman, Philadelphia; brig Hattie E Wheeler, Bacon, New York.

NEWCASTLE, NSW, June 1—Sailed, ship Prima Donna, Lund, San Francisco.

In port June 3, ship Helios, Burton, for San Francisco (not Hong Kong); Semiramis, Gerrish, for do; and others as before.

PICTOU, NS, July 17—Arrived, bark Elizabeth (Br), Currie, Baltimore.

QUEBEC, July 20—Arrived, steamship Chesapeake, Fisher, Liverpool; ship La Gloire, Wood, Boston.

ST JOHNS, PR, July 14—Arrived, brigs Geo Latimer, Wilson, Baltimore; Sarah Crowell, Morris, New York; schr D F Keeling, Robinson, Baltimore.

In port 14th, schr Bertha, for Boston, ldg.

ST JAGO, July 19—In port schr Granao (Br), Donnell, for north of Hatteras, ldg.

SALT CAY, TI, July 11—In port barks Hattie M, and Lord Palmerston, for New York in 4 days.

ST GEORGE, NB, July 23—Arrived, bark Norma (Br), Coalfleet, New York.

ST JOHN, NB, July 23—Arrived, ship Bennington, Peterson, Boston; brig C M Reynolds (Br), Young, New York; schrs Nettie (Br), Andrews, do; Adelia (Br), do.

Cleared 22d, schrs Cuba, New York; 23d, Paul Seavey, Powell, Philadelphia.

American Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, July 24—Arrived, brig F H Todd, Boston; schr David Faust, Portsmouth, NH (and sailed on her return).

Sailed—Schrs A L Butler, Allyn's Point; John J Ward, Jersey City.

BOSTON, July 24—Arrived, schrs H D May, May; E H Shannon, Dilks; Calvin S Edwards, Lee; Eliza B Emery, Weeks; A D Huddell, Long; Chas E Paige, Mills, and E B Everman, Corson, Philadelphia.

Cleared—Steamship Saxon, Crowell, Philadelphia; ship Marcia Greenleaf, Poole, do; barks Lorton Vale (Br), Anderson, Cape Town, CGH; Annie D Torrey, Libbey, Richmond, Me; schr Jos Baxter, Howes, Georgetown, DC.

Sailed—Steamship Saxon; barks Dorchester, and Annie D Torrey; brig Ida.

25th—Arrived, steamship Glaucus, Walden, New York; bark Sarah E Kingsbury, Rondout; brigs St Pietro (Ital), Lauro, Palermo; J B Brown, Baltimore; Haze, do; Tally Ho, do; Robin, Weehawken.

Also arrived 25th, ship Crescent City, Delano, Bath. Below, bark L T Stocker, from Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, July 24—Arrived, bark Daring, McDonald, Portland; brigs Kalervo (Rus), Olin, Waterford, I; Goodwin, Craig, Boston; John Sanderson (Br), Staples, Mayaguez; E M Helsen, Jones, Boston; schrs Star, Raynes, Saco; Ophir, Murphy, Calais; Jas A Potter, Ogler, Fall River. Below, bark Harrisburg, from Boston.

Cleared—Barks Clansman (Br), Marr, Dublin, I; Garden Eden, Greenleaf, Boston; schrs R C Thomas, Crockett, do; Ralph Carleton, Patten, do; Leona, Wiley, Plymouth, Mass; Oliver Jameson, Jameson, Portsmouth, NH.

Sailed—Schrs Maggie E Gray, Havana; Arctic, St Johns, PR.

BANGOR, July 23—Arrived, schr Chas R Hellier, Hopkins, New York.

Cleared—Schrs Croton, Wall, Port Norfolk; Wilcox, Danforth, New York.

BATH, July 21—Sailed, schrs Jonas S French, Sturges, Richmond, Va; Fred Walton, Rich, Washington.

22d—Arrived, schr Mail, Linse, New York.

23d—Arrived, schr Daylight, McFadden, New York.

24th—Sailed, schrs Geo Howard, Johnson, New York; Jennie Middleton, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, July 25—Arrived, brig Julia Lingley, New York.

CALAIS, July 18—Cleared, schrs Nellie, Mason, and Onward, Leland, New York; Maud Mallock, Norwood, Philadelphia.

EAST MACHIAS, July 20—Arrived, schr Ella Robinson, New York.

EDGARTOWN, July 22—Arrived, schrs Harvest, Colcord, New York for Lynn; Susan Bishop, Rondout for Portland.

In port—Yachts Fleetwing, Osgood, from New York for Portland and St John, NB; Eva, from do for Boston.

In lower harbor, at anchor, 25 sail of coal laden coasters.

FERNANDINA, July 24—Arrived, steamship Ashland, Moore, New York.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 25—Passed out, bark O M Hume, for River Plate; brig Navarino, for Boston.

FALL RIVER, July 22—Arrived, schrs Decatur Oakes, Berry, Philadelphia; Thomas Borden, Allen, do; Orion, Smith, Newburg; J P Ross, Paul, Rondout; Phil Sheridan, Murphy, New York.

Sailed—Schrs M M Merriman, Babbitt, Philadelphia; Mary Mershon, Brightman, New York.

23d—Arrived, schr Thomas Ellis, Kelly, New York (and sailed 24th for do).

Sailed—Schr H P Ely, Stokes, New York.

24th—Arrived, bark Mary Anna (NG), Munster, London.

GALVESTON, July 24—Arrived, steamship Ariadne, Doane, New York.

GEORGETOWN, DC, July 23—Arrived, schr Mary Standish, Boston.

Cleared—Schrs Carrie, Holmes, New York; N G Collins, Fall River.

LUBEC, July 21—Arrived, schr Caroline Knight, Fanning, New York.

Sailed—Schr Pinta, Clark, Pembroke for New York.

MACHIAS, July 17—Sailed, schr J W Coffin, Brown, New York.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20—Cleared, steamship Jurist (Br), Hanney, Liverpool.

24th—Arrived, steamship City of Galveston, Jones, New York.

SOUTHWEST PASS, July 20—Sailed, ships Europa, Success, and Chas Davenport; bark Australia; brigs L L Squires, and Aurora.

NEWBERN, NC, July 21—Sailed, schr Lizzie, Evans, New York.

NEW BEDFORD, July 24—Arrived, schrs W W Brainard, Rathburn, and Excelsior, Bradley, Elizabethport; W D Mangum, Chase, and Matthew Vassar, Jr, Kelly, New York.

Sailed—Schrs Ada Herbert, Allen, and Palladium, Ryder, New York; J H Perry, Kelly, Philadelphia.

NEWPORT, July 23, PM—Arrived, schr M Munson, Dayton, York River, Va; sloop Pearl, Cobleigh, Haverstraw.

Also arrived, schrs Gov J Y Smith, Crowell, Boston for Philadelphia; Irene E Messervey, Wall, Providence for do; Edwin Collyer, Sampson, do for Northport; Sarah Elizabeth, Lockwood, do for Oyster Bay; Helen, Searle, Apponaug for New York.

Sailed—Schrs Louler Newton, Gray, New York; Racer, Howard, Fall River for Cold Spring; H P Ely, Stokes, do for New York.

24th, AM—Arrived, schrs Gov Coney, Adams, Gardiner for New York; J T Sipple, Baker, Rondout for New Bedford.

PM—Arrived, schrs Expedite, Racket, Newburg; Little David, Jones, Somerset for Philadelphia; Geo B Markle, Bishop, Dighton for New Brunswick, NJ; Thomas Ellis, Kelly, and Alice Scranton, Stewart, Fall River for New York; Roanoke, Cook, Taunton for do.

NORWICH, July 24—Arrived, schr Adelaide, from Hoboken.

Sailed—Schrs Charles, New York; Wind, Maria Fleming, and Caroline Kienzle, do.

NEW LONDON, July 24—Arrived, schrs Joseph Hall, Hoboken; Geo Gillum, do; Hudson, Elizabethport; Texas, do.

NEW HAVEN, July 24—Arrived, schrs W S Thompson, Larder, Port Johnson; C F Hazzard, Smith, South Amboy; Casper Lawson, Farnham, New York; sloops Report, Daley, do; Cornelia, Ball, Elizabethport.

Sailed—Schr Charlie Miller, Jones, New York.

PENSACOLA, July 19—Arrived, brig Sullivan, Perry, Boston; schr Thos P Ball, Ryder, Indianola.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24—Arrived, barks Canada (Br), Holmes, Windsor, NS; Ann Elizabeth, Phelan, Matanzas; brigs Graf Von Arnim (NG), Kruse, Rotterdam; Sagua, Munday, Sagua; Ellen P Stewart, Holland, do; Mary E Thomson, Bunker, Boston; schrs Montezuma, Zulger, Calais; Hattie Ellen, Ashford, New Bedford; Julia E Pratt, Nickerson, Boston; Lottie, Taylor, do; J P Cake, Smith, Somerset; Condover, Steadman, Bristol; Ann S Cannon, Chitten, Charlestown; Access, Garrison, Salisbury; Northern Light, Shropshire, Boston; Eugenia Hall, Potomac River; J Ponder, Jr, Brown, Newport; J B Austin, Davis, Boston; E Sinnickson, Winsmore, do; Franconia, Kirkpatrick, do; Jos Maxfield, Davis, do; Vanneman, Brower, do; John W Hall, Brower, do; Fannie W Johnson, Marts, do; J T Weaver, Newton, do; Jacob Thompson, Vanzant, do.

Cleared—Steamships Aries, Whelden, Boston; Leopard, Hughes, do; brigs Mary E Thompson, Bunker; R W Messer, Smith, Portsmouth, NH; schrs Caroline Young, Young, Boston; Ella Matthews, McElwee, do; Ann S Cannon, Chitten, Cambridge; J T Weaver, Newton, Newburyport; Trade Wind, Doyle, Boston; Ramon de Aiuria, McBride Portsmouth; R & S Corson, Corson, Weymouth; W Wiler, May, Boston; E J Heraty, Meredith, Newmarket; Chas McCarthy, Cobb, Boston; S L Russel, Smith, Lynn; J Truman, Gibbs, New Bedford; Susan McDevitt, McDevitt, Norwich; Jas S Shindler, Lee, Marblehead; H B McCauley, Cain, Salem; C E Jackson, Tomlin, Boston; Ocean Wave, Bryant, Fall River.

PORTLAND, July 23—Arrived, brigs Geo Ames, Johnson, and Rio Grande, McLellan, Philadelphia; schrs West Dennis, Crowell, do; Bowdoin, Randall, Yarmouth, to load for Washington, DC.

Cleared—Schrs Sea Breeze, Freethy, and Emeline G Sawyer, Hall, New York.

24th—Arrived, schrs Olive Elizabeth, Soule, Elizabethport; Challenge, Thompson, Bangor for New York.

Cleared—Schr Eliza Ferkins, Nichols, New York.

PORTSMOUTH, July 21—Arrived, schr J P Robinson, Harking, Philadelphia.

PROVIDENCE, July 24—Arrived, schrs Freddie L Porter, Small, Georgetown, DC; Margaret Jane, Kennedy, Haverstraw; A G Lawson, Fitzpatrick, Croton; W P Phillips, Hawkins, Rondout; A M Aldridge, Fisher, Hoboken.

Sailed—Schrs Westmoreland, Rice, Philadelphia; Blast, Parker, Trenton; Oregon, Wilson, New York; Bonny Ives, Whitaker, do; Pell S C Vought, Hallock, do; Bella Peck, Avery, do; Saratoga, Weeks, do; E H Brazos, Smith, do; Sarah Purvis, Lisle, do; Nathaniel Holmes, Northrup, do; I N Seymour, Hawkins, do; Zoe, Tinker, do; D C Foster, Pedrick, do; Thomas E Cahill, Hallock, do; Urbanna, Allen, do; T B Abel, Fowler, do; North Pacific, Eaton, do; James Tilden, Jordan, do; Elm City, Kelley, do; Susan and Mary, Kenyon, do; Yankee, Higgins, do or Bangor; Mary E Bales, Hawkins, New York.

PAWTUCKET, July 24—Arrived, schr Joseph Rogers, Dickens, Amboy.

RICHMOND, July 23—Cleared, schr Frances French, Throckmorton, New York via Warwick River. Below, brig Frances Jane, from Baltimore; schrs Wake, and Katie Ranger, from New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17—Arrived, bark D C Murray, Shepherd, Honolulu.

Sailed—Ship Evelyn (Br), Boag, Liverpool.

SOMERSET, July 23—Arrived, schr Wild Pigeon, Endicott, Georgetown, DC.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 24—Arrived, brig Fannie Butler, Bangor for Philadelphia; schrs Dolphin, Elizabethport for Boston; Entire, Rondout; Georgia, and Ambassador, Bangor for New York; Mary Howes, Camden for do; Gem, Elizabethport for Portland.

Passed by—Schr James Ford.

Sailed—All except schrs Gem, Lizzie K, Ann B Hayes, E S Gildersleeve, Mary Howes, and Dolphin.

25th—Arrived, schrs Ira Bliss, Norton, Coxsackie for Boston; S J Lindsey, New York for Lynn; American Eagle, Philadelphia for Salem; Julia A Rich, Bangor for New York.

Sailed—Schr Julia A Rich.

WILMINGTON, NC, July 23—Arrived, steamship Regulator, Freeman, New York; bark George S Hunt, Gray, Havana; brigs Condor (NG), Brorson, New York; Ambrose Light, Higgins, do.

Cleared—Schr Tarry Not, Timmons, Boston.

25th—Arrived, schr Luola Murchison, Jones, New York.

WAREHAM, July 21—Arrived, schr John H Chaffee, Fox, Port Ewen.

22d—Arrived, schrs S S Snow, New York; Kate Scranton, Palmer, Hudson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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CAMPAIGN CURIOSITIES.

How Falsehood is Sometimes Nailed to the Mast.

Is A. T. Stewart for Grant or Greeley?

What the Merchant Prince Has to Say to Slanderers---Grant's Organ Playing False Tunes.

The Eight Who Bought the Long Branch Cottage.

The present political campaign promises to be one of the bitterest and most vindictive, in point of the means resorted to to carry it on, that has been witnessed for many years, and already the party journals have plunged into the depths of reckless personal abuse and falsification, concerning not merely the candidates but also the prominent supporters of the candidates. Ordinarily these onslaughts are confined to men who are identified with politics as a profession, and they, as a class, invariably expect to be roughly handled, from the nature of the exposed positions they occupy. Indeed, some of them glory in a first class political melée, and invite it, because they can usually command as much mud to hurl back upon their assailants as they find themselves bespattered with.

But the contest of 1872 for the Presidency has developed a comparatively new field of action by dragging into its arena the names and reputations of men who have systematically stood aloof from politics, and have devoted their lives and energies to other and less disreputable or less disagreeable callings. It is openly assumed now that if a man does not come out and proclaim himself for one candidate or the other he is a butt for falsehood and calumny as an opponent of this or that candidate.

IN THIS CATEGORY

stands Mr. Alexander T. Stewart, the "merchant prince" of New York, to-day. He once stepped from the domain of commerce and acted as president of the first Grant mass meeting ever held in New York, and now it seems to be assumed by most of the administration journals that he has no right to exercise his views in favor of any other candidate, should he desire to do so. It has been rumored abroad for some weeks and has hundreds of times found its way into print, in that period, that Mr. Stewart has contributed a large sum of money toward the support of Mr. Greeley for the Presidency, and on Tuesday morning the following very impertinent inquiry was addressed to one of the morning dailies, instead of to Mr. Stewart, who would be most likely to know all about it:—

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB,
NEW YORK, Friday, July 19, 1872.

Will you please inform the readers of the —— if it is the truth that Mr. A. T. Stewart has contributed $30,000 for Mr. Greeley's support? GRANT MAN.

In reply to "Grant Man" the paper to which he addressed his letter vouchsafed the following information, which he did not request and perhaps did not care about learning:—

We know nothing about this. We do know, however, that Mr. Greeley has very recently attacked General Grant for nominating A. T. Stewart to the post of Secretary of the Treasury. We further know that Mr. A. T. Stewart is very much disgusted because he could not get Henry Hilton appointed Collector of New York. And we also know that Mr. A. T. Stewart threw all the weight of his influence last year into the scale with the Tammany thieves, for the purpose of saving a few thousand dollars a year in his assessments. It would, therefore, not be at all surprising to find Mr. Stewart once more on the side of Tammany and supporting Mr. Greeley.

The assertions being made so point blank in reference to the great merchant, a HERALD reporter called at his office in search of some

INFORMATION FROM HIMSELF

upon the subject. One of Mr. Stewart's confidential agents was first encountered, and, upon asking the object of the reporter's visit, was, of course, informed thereof. At the same time a copy of the above communication, with the comments appended to it, was handed to him. The gentleman then politely and firmly informed the reporter that Mr. Stewart had repeatedly and peremptorily declined to hold communication with any representative of the press upon political affairs, as the subject was distasteful to him and he desired to avoid all manner of controversy.

Asking to be excused, however, the gentleman left the reporter, but in a few moments returned and conducted the reporter to Mr. Stewart's private office.

The merchant was seated alone, and, after saluting the reporter, Mr. Stewart proceeded to say that he had determined not to accord any interviews to members of the press upon political affairs, and that he did not wish to have this considered as an "interview" in the same sense in which that word is lately understood.

He held in his hand a copy of the Grant organ, and looking at the article above in reference to himself, said that his attention had but just been called to it.

The reporter said, "Mr. Stewart, I have called in reference to that article generally, and would like to know—if you have no objections in stating the fact—whether you have or have not subscribed a large sum of money for"——

Mr. Stewart instantly and firmly said, "I shall not answer any questions on that subject, but so far as the remarks appended to that letter are concerned I have no objection to speak to you."

The reporter of course acquiesced, and

MR. STEWART PROCEEDED

to read the allegations, and continued to say that he considered it utterly untrue that "Mr. Greeley has very recently attacked General Grant for nominating A. T. Stewart to the post of Secretary of the Treasury." He knew nothing of such an attack, had not seen it nor heard of it.

He continued to read and comment as follows:—"'We further know that Mr. A. T. Stewart is very much disgusted because he could not get Henry Hilton appointed Collector of New York.' That is equally and unqualifiedly untrue. I never endeavored to secure the appointment of Mr. Hilton as Collector, and have never felt displeased or disgusted because he was not appointed. But now that the subject is suggested, I will say that Mr. Hilton, from his general attainments and business qualifications, would make, perhaps, as good a Collector of the Port as most other men. 'And we also know that Mr. A. T. Stewart threw all the weight of his influence last year into the scale with the Tammany thieves for the purpose of saving a few thousand dollars a year in his assessments.' And that," he said, "is as false as the other statements preceding it. What have I to do with the 'Tammany thieves' or any other class of thieves? I only know that my property is assessed regularly, and that I pay the assessments as they are made. Why, last year my assessments, as you can readily ascertain, were largely in excess, I think, of the assessments of some of my neighbors, and the idea of my connivance with any man or class of men to secure any diminution of a tax, if there has been no error in the assessment of that tax, is absurd. I have no doubt that you can obtain the facts from Senator Andrews, who is a member of the Board of Taxes, in reference to my assessments. This statement, however, in reference to my assessments has been made before and was as untrue then as it is now. I can form no idea as to the cause that prompts it and my dislike to running into print or taking part in any controversy has prevented my making any reply to it. Some men like to come before the public in the press, but I do not. The present campaign promises, from the appearance at present, to be very bitter and I regret it very much."

This terminated the conversation on the subjects above referred to, but allusion being made to Collector Tom Murphy's letter, denying that he (Murphy) had anything to do with the purchase and presentation to President Grant of that Long Branch

"COTTAGE BY THE SEA,"

Mr. Stewart remarked that he had noticed Mr. Murphy's letter on the subject in the HERALD, and that it was strange what agitation and discussion such things gave rise to. There were eight subscribers in all for the purchase of that property for General Grant, and he (Mr. Stewart) knew of one gentleman who was invited to become a subscriber to the fund. In fact, he thought that some of the city journals, or, at least, one of them, had now the full list of the eight subscribers in its possession.

This closed all that Mr. Stewart desired to say publicly at present, and the reporter took his leave, the millionnaire courteously and smilingly escorting him to the door.

To find Mr. Hilton was the reporter's next object, but it was ascertained that Mr. Hilton is at present in Europe.

ON ANOTHER TRAIL.

Failing to obtain Mr. Hilton's views on that question, however, the reporter visited the Tax Commissioners' office to ascertain whether the "few thousands" (why wasn't it put at a million or two?) had actually been curtailed by the "Tammany thieves" to offset Mr. Stewart's influence cast in their favor.

The chairman of the Board of Commissioners is Mr. George H. Andrews, a very polite and pronounced supporter of President Grant: Senator Thomas J. Creamer, Mr. W. H. King and Mr. Nathaniel Sands, formerly secretary of the Citizens' Association, complete the board.

The reporter inquired for Senator Andrews, but as it was late in the afternoon was informed that the gentleman would in all probability be found at his private residence, to which place the reporter next proceeded.

Mr. Andrews had just arrived home, and upon being made aware of the nature of the visit made by the reporter, he said that he had noticed the letter in making this reference to Mr. Stewart, and regretted it. He was not disposed to enter into any newspaper discussion on political affairs generally, but in this case he deemed the reflection upon Mr. Stewart on the subject of assessments as applying to a certain extent to himself and his fellow-members of the Board. As a member of the Board he was opposed to making public any of its data or figures save such as the public had the right to know of. The amount of assessment levied upon any individual would enable the whole public to estimate approximately the wealth of that individual, which would be very undesirable in the case of any member of the community.

Mr. Andrews continued:—This charge made by that journal is not a new one, but was repeatedly made last year, and pressed with a pertinacity which induced the Commissioners to submit statements to the responsible publisher of the paper, now absent in Europe, which elicited from him the expression that he was "satisfied that Mr. Stewart's property was fairly assessed." The fact is that Mr. Stewart's property was never assessed so high as by the present Board.

This was all that Mr. Andrews deemed it necessary to say in vindication alike of Mr. Stewart and of the Board of Commissioners of Assessments, to which, however, he added the remark that Mr. Stewart was one of the fairest and least complaining of the wealthy citizens in his transactions with the Board. If he fancied sometimes that the assessment on any particular piece of his property was out of proportion, he invariably expressed himself as satisfied upon an explanation and comparison with the tables of assessments upon other property adjacent to his own.

CLINCHING THE PROOF.

Subsequently the reporter made further investigations in other quarters—it not being necessary or prudent to name the sources of the information gleaned—and learned that the valuation of Mr. Stewart's property has been increased by the Board of Assessors at the last assessment more than one million of dollars above the amount for which the same property was assessed by the predecessors of the present Board. The present Commissioners were created in 1869 and have made the assessments since 1870. None of Mr. Stewart's property is situated above Thirty-ninth street, and most of it is in sections of the city which have not felt those impulses which have tended to appreciate the value of real estate upon the island—such districts for example as the Third, Sixth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth wards. Thus it will be seen that the assessments upon it have largely augmented, while it is very doubtful whether the actual increase in value of the property has been at all commensurate with it.

WHAT PEOPLE THINK OF IT.

At least a dozen persons, including several officials, with whom the reporter came in contact yesterday while prosecuting his inquiries—some of them well-known and expressed adherents of the fortunes of President Grant in the present contest—frankly stated their opinions that the publication of such slanders and wilful falsehoods as those which are refuted in this article, are doing more injury to the prospects of the administration ticket than can at present be estimated.

THE GREELEY HEADQUARTERS.

Movements of the Philosopher—Visitors at the Glenham—The Prospects in West New York.

Philosopher Greeley remained in Brooklyn all day yesterday, taking his rest. He will positively be at the Lincoln Club to-day, no postponement on account of the weather.

VISITORS.

The following is a list of visitors at the Glenham headquarters yesterday:—D. N. Speer, R. D. Spalding, R. S. Spalding, all of Georgia; N. J. Bray, of Alabama; Charles A. Clark, New York City; Seth Adams, D. H. Willard, Jacksonville, Fla.; A. P. Cheed, Vermont; A. Hammack, Mississippi; C. M. Horton, Buffalo; James B. Stanley, Alabama; John Walls, Buffalo, N. Y.; Colonel Billy Wilson, New York; John A. Neill, New Jersey Assembly; John McDermot, New Jersey; Judge J. M. Peters, New York; General James Longstreet, Louisiana; Joseph H. Berret, J. H. Prentis, of New York; Chauncey Schaffer, of Yonkers; Theo. C. Cone, New York; A. D. Banks, Mississippi; George N. Sanders, of New York; Durante Da Ponta, of Louisana; George A. Sheridan, of Louisana; Dr. Hofman, of New York, and F. S. Stockdale, of Texas.

THE SITUATION IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

Mr. C. M. Horton, who was a member of the Cincinnati Convention, says that in Erie county, where he is actively engaged in the campaign, the organization is complete and the prospects for Greeley are the brightest. In Genesee and Niagara counties the same cheering news holds good. At a recent meeting of liberal republicans in Batavia a small hall, holding some four hundred spectators, was filled to overflowing, while at a regular republican meeting held at the same time there were not over a hundred and fifty people. Mr. Horton says that Erie county will give Greeley 2,000 majority.

THE DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS.

Inauguration of the Rooms at the Spingler House—The Notables Present—Schell and Allen "Clasping Hands."

The Spingler House headquarters were formally inaugurated at noon yesterday as the headquarters of the National Democratic Committee, by the entrance of Augustus Schell, the chairman of the committee and Grand Sachem of Tammany; Frederick A. Prince, of Boston, the thoroughbred, high stepping secretary of the committee, and ex-Governor Theodore F. Randolph, the member of the Convention for New Jersey. These three gentlemen entered the rooms which have been assigned to the committee, comprising the suit of four parlors on the first floor, running from the Union square front back to the rear of the building, and formally established headquarters there by ceremoniously seating themselves in the chintz-covered armchairs, cocking their feet on other chairs, lighting their fragrant Havanas and remarking one to another, "Well, these rooms 'll do pretty well." A flag was raised over the building, but no set speeches were made on the occasion.

AN INFLUX OF NOTABLES.

In a few moments afterwards the rooms were filled with democratic notables. Among them were Senator Blair, of Missouri; Senator Casserly, of California; General Slocum, of Long Island; Gideon J. Tucker, General Wm. B. Burnett, of Cincinnati; George N. Sanders, General Frank Spinola, Dr. Van Every, Hiram Calkins, J. W. Bouck, William W. McIntyre, Anthony R. Gallagher, and Colonel Banks, of Mississippi. These gentlemen mingled together and discussed the best method of organization and the prospects of the campaign.

THE LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

by Mr. Greeley, and his reply to Carl Schurz on the subject of civil service reform, were warmly commended by Surrogate Tucker and Mr. Prince.

"Simply as literary productions," said Tucker, "they are marvels."

"Such messages as he will write!" responded Prince. "It will be worth while to elect him, if only to read his state documents."

THE HARMONIZING PROCESS.

Early in the afternoon Colonel Ethan Allen, Chairman of the Liberal Committee, entered the rooms, accompanied by T. C. Everts, the member of the liberals from Montana, and greeting Mr. Schell, congratulated him on the occupancy of such handsome rooms, and tendered him the hearty co-operation and sympathy of the liberal republicans. Mr. Schell responded very warmly, and the coalition of the two branches of the Greeley and Brown party was complete.

NO BUSINESS

whatever was transacted during the day, the clerical department not being organized. Colonel A. D. Banks, of Mississippi, was appointed private secretary of the chairman and resident secretary of the committee, and will probably get fully into working order to-day. Mr. Prince, the regular secretary, will be about the rooms most of the time.

THE REGULAR REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

There was no stir whatever at the Fifth Avenue Headquarters yesterday. Mr. Chandler is still out of town, and Mr. Dudley performs the duties of secretary. There were a few visitors to brighten the prospect yesterday, but an air of respectable dulness prevailed in general.

REMARKABLE CAR ACCIDENT.

An accident occurred yesterday morning to a Fourth avenue car so remarkable in its character as to awaken new anxieties as to railroad travelling. A car on its way to City Hall, about half-past seven o'clock yesterday morning, was checked in its progress by one of the rails jumping from its place on the track, forcing its way through the flooring of the car and pushing itself up to the roof making for itself a pillar in the centre. In doing this one of the passengers, an invalid gentleman, staying at the Astor House, was struck on the leg, and was very seriously injured. Fortunately for himself he had changed his seat only a few minutes before, or the iron would unquestionably have given him a fatal blow. The conductor said that the loosening of the rail was caused by the running of the freight cars at night, and that accidents of a similar character had occurred recently on this line in the same neighborhood.

LONGSTREET AND SWORDS.

What They Think of Greeley's Chances in the South.

The Ex-Confederate General On the Situation.

He is Bitter Against Grant and Predicts His Defeat—The Colored Vote Lost to Grant—Pinchback and Warmoth Acting in Concert—The South as a Unit for "The Old White Hat."

Since the Baltimore Convention the corridors and halls of our leading hotels have been crowded with politicians from all parts of the country, whom business and pleasure has brought to the city. The Presidential election is the all-absorbing topic of conversation, and the names of Greeley and Grant, Wilson and Brown, are heard on every side. The majority of these incline to the side of Greeley, and are loud in praise of his virtues and in prophecies of his coming triumph. It was at first supposed that the wealth and capital of the country were arrayed against the Philosopher, but recent events have proved this to be erroneous, as merchants, capitalists, and business men from every section are daily pronouncing in his favor. The politicians from the South are almost unanimously for Horace, every name of prominence being found on his side. Below will be found conversations with General Longstreet, the ex-Confederate general, who has deserted Grant, and State Senator Swords, of Louisiana, in which may be found the views entertained by the leading men of the South upon the political prospect.

General Longstreet.

One of the most serious defections that has yet taken place from the Grant party is that of the celebrated Confederate officer, General Longstreet. General Longstreet was one of the bravest officers on the Southern side during the war, and Gettysburg and many another hard fought field bear testimony to his ability and gallantry. He was one of the first after the close of the war to accept the new *régime* and acknowledge the altered state of affairs. In 1867 he was appointed to office in New Orleans by General Grant, and till within a few weeks has continued in the service of the government. On the 28th of May a letter appeared with his signature, announcing his resignation of the position of Surveyor of Customs in New Orleans. He detailed at length his reasons for taking the step, but said no word of breaking with General Grant. Since then, however, to the astonishment of many of his friends, and to the consternation of the administration party, he has come out strongly for Greeley, and renounced all allegiance to Grant.

On Monday evening he arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and engaged apartments. A HERALD reporter waited upon the General, and asked for an interview, which was courteously granted. The General is a tall, dignified old man, with the peculiar aristocratic air of a Southern gentleman. His face is covered with gray, bushy whiskers and mustache, and his head is slightly bald. He shows the signs of approaching age, but his eye is as fiery and determined as it was when leading his troops on the bloody field of Gettysburg. He speaks with great deliberation, and carefully measures every word he utters. The following is the substance of the conversation:—

"I understand, General, that you have broken with General Grant and declared for Greeley. This action on your part has taken many of your friends by surprise."

"It is true that I have given up Grant; but those who knew me in New Orleans will not be surprised at this step, as it is some months since I have been able to act harmoniously with the party, and I thought it better to withdraw in time."

"What was the reason you could not act with the party?"

"When Collector Casey and the Custom House faction in New Orleans reorganized into an illegal and armed mob for the overthrow of the State government and liberties of the people, I could not go against my conscience and my oath in longer co-operating with such a faction. I remonstrated with the leading Grant men, but without effect, and in March I drew up my resignation, stating my reasons for giving up my position, and intended to present it to General Grant. In the meantime some reforms were promised, and things began to look a little better. In consequence I withheld my resignation for a time, and determined to wait and see how things resulted. The removal of Casey was threatened by Grant, and this would have had the concurrence of every honest citizen; but, as you know, the idea of removal was soon abandoned, and, to make matters worse, one of the most notorious of the men who had inaugurated the disgraceful riots—in fact, one of the ringleaders—was selected by the President for an office of great trust, and appointed to it in spite of entreaties and remonstrancies. I could no longer stand this. I had already made public my opinion of the state of affairs, and I could no longer in honor withold my resignation. On the 28th of May I stated my position in a letter to the New Orleans *Republican*, detailing at length the motives that prompted me, which I have already given to you. I then withdrew from the office of Surveyor of Customs."

"You did not at this time go into opposition to General Grant?"

"No. I was approached by two prominent supporters of Grant's, and my opinion was asked relative to his re-election. I expressed myself favorable to it, and my name was used as a supporter of the administration; but I did not give any very cordial adhesion to it, as I was anxiously awaiting the result of the Cincinnati Convention, which I cordially favored. The result entirely satisfied me, and I had no hestitation in declaring for Mr. Greeley, because I believed it to be my duty and my right."

"Did he meet your views as a candidate?"

"He did, and he was the only man brought before the Cincinnati Convention whom I would be willing to support. If another candidate had been put up I would have remained silent, but Mr. Greeley possesses all the qualities which are necessary to ensure success. He is amiable and forgiving, and his popularity with the Southern people is very great. The entire South, with the exception of one or, perhaps, two States, will go for him, and give him stronger majorities than any other candidate for President has received for years."

"Do you think he will carry your own State?"

"Think! I am sure he will carry it. I know Louisiana thoroughly and the disposition of its people, and I am confident there is a spirit aroused that it will be impossible to contend with. The Greeley movement is strong and is increasing in strength every day, while Grant is more certainly losing, and by the time November comes there will be no chance for the latter. The spirit of the South is completely aroused, and the liberal movement has taken a strong hold upon the hearts of the people. It is the result of honesty and independence against nepotism, corruption and military despotism, and it cannot fail to be successful."

"But the negro vote will be against you."

"There you are mistaken. Pinchbeck is on our side; and let me tell you that he possesses the coolest brains and the shrewdest faculties of any public man in the State. I consider him one of the ablest politicians I have ever met, and I know that the men of his own color will flock to the standard he raises. Warmoth and he are acting in thorough accord, and their united influence it will be impossible to overthrow. If I know anything of public affairs I can say that Louisiana is certainly lost to Grant, and all the other States, except South Carolina, and probably Arkansas."

Here a gentleman present in the room broke in and said, "Oh, Arkansas is all right, General. I have been over every foot of it within the past few weeks, and I find the power of Clayton and his creatures utterly broken. The people are enraged at his conduct, and at the earliest opportunity will hoist the carpet-bagger and the administration that has supported him."

General Longstreet says that if his health permits him he will take an active part in the campaign; but he has been poorly lately, and is afraid to expose himself too much. He will remain in New York until the early part of next week, and will then return to New Orleans.

Colonel H. L. Swords.

Colonel H. L. Swords, a State Senator of Louisiana, a member of the Liberal Republican State Committee, and a man of considerable local influence, was recently stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he was met by a HERALD reporter. In response to the inquiries addressed him he very clearly stated the position of affairs in Louisiana and the chances Greeley has of carrying the State in November. The following is the conversation:—

"How does your State stand for Mr. Greeley?"

"Better than any one expected, and every day the liberal party is gaining strength. There is a large and growing class in Louisiana, who have become disgusted with the corruption and nepotism of the government, which has been so strikingly manifested in the Custom House of New Orleans. They believe Greeley to be an honest man, and one who will remedy the gross abuses that have so long existed. I am a republican myself, have always voted the republican ticket and I represent a republican district; but I am heart and soul with the liberal movement, because I believe it will be the salvation of the country."

"Is the republican party much split up in the State?"

"That remains to be seen. The regular Grant Convention has already been held, and the liberals do not hold their convention to select candidates until the 5th of August; but I am confident, speaking for myself, that a majority of those who have hitherto supported the regular republican ticket will vote for Greeley in the fall. Governor Warmouth is for him heartily, and, if report speaks true, so also is Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, and the influence of the two will be amply sufficient to give the State to the party of progress. The democrats are for Greeley to a man, and though it is supposed they will nominate a straight democratic State ticket it will have no bearing upon the main issue, as they have heartily endorsed the Cincinnati platform and the Cincinnati candidates."

"How will the German vote go?"

"We have a very strong German vote, and it will be cast solid for Greeley. They are enthusiastic in his favor, and are organizing clubs and holding meetings daily. The influence of Carl Schurz is great with all the Southern Germans, and he has assured me he will stump the South thoroughly, and, among other places, Louisiana, before the November elections."

"What about the negro vote? Will it be given to General Grant?"

"It will by no means be cast as a unit for him. There are a large number of intelligent colored men in Louisiana, probably a larger number than in any other State, men who can reason as clearly and lucidly as any white man can, and many of them have shaken of their allegiance to the present administration. If Pinchback pronounces strongly in Greeley's favor and takes an active part in the campaign his influence with his own race will be be incalculable, and thousands of them will follow where he leads. His action is impatiently waited by them, and they will do nothing until he speaks, which he is certain to do before very long."

"Then you think the State is safe for Greeley?"

"I am confident it is. The chances are all on our side, and no stone will be left unturned to make our cause stronger. If Pinchback, Warmoth and the other leading republicans candidly unite—and it is generally believed they will unite—farewell to Grant's chance of carrying the State. I have travelled pretty extensively through the South within the past few months, and my judgment is that every State in the South is safe for Greeley, with the exception, perhaps, of South Carolina."

Colonel Swords has left town for Boston, but will return to New Orleans in a few days to take an active part in the campaign.

GOVERNOR M'COOK, OF COLORADO.

What He Thinks of Grant's Chances in the Western States.

He Believes That Grant Will Carry Ohio, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, California and Oregon.

Governor McCook, of Colorado, along with many other prominent politicians, has been stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for the past few days. The Governor is one of the most prominent statesmen on the Pacific slopes, and has been identified with the frontier from his earliest years. Three years ago he was made Governor of the Territory of Colorado by General Grant, and in that capacity has discharged his duty to the satisfaction of the administration and the people of the Territory. Denver, the chief town of the region, which, a few years ago, was a straggling village, has grown into a flourishing city, and is already regarded as one of the great business centres of the West.

A HERALD reporter, sent to see the Governor yesterday, was most courteously received and all his questions readily answered. McCook is a stout, determined man, with a piercing eye and a heavy black mustache. His countenance is bronzed with long exposure to the Western climate, and his whole appearance is resolute and soldierly looking. The following is the conversation:—

"What are the chances for Mr. Greeley in your region, Governor?"

"Well, none at all. You are aware we have no Presidential vote, but I believe if we had there are not two republicans in the entire Territory who would cast their votes for him. We are strongly republican and have every confidence in the administration of General Grant. His policy has been successful and the measures inaugurated by him satisfactory to the masses of the people."

"Is this the feeling in other States and Territories on the Pacific coast?"

"The unanimous feeling. I have not been in California lately and cannot say much of the State from personal experience; but I am daily in the receipt of letters from prominent gentlemen, who know what they are talking about, and on whose authority I can rely, and they assure me that California will give a large republican majority for General Grant in the fall. As you know, we Western men are determined free traders, and that is one of the principal reasons why the opposition to Greeley is so strong in the West. Having been a life-long protectionist, people cannot be persuaded that he will change the fixed ideas of a life on the impulse of the moment. In Nevada, too, General Grant is safe: the State will give him a rousing majority. I can say this with confidence, as I have a personal knowledge of the facts that warrant me in making the assertion. In Nebraska the influence of Tipton will not be able to control 200 votes, notwithstanding the vigorous stumping he has made of the State. Utah and Montana are also sure for the present administration, and I cannot see any quarter in which Greeley can look for success."

"You think, then, that Greeley has no strength?"

"There you mistake; he has considerable strength in other parts of the country, particularly in the South. Western people look upon his nomination as a good joke, but I do not regard it in that way. The liberal republicans and democrats have been in the habit of overrating the strength of Greeley, and the Grant men have, I think, greatly underrated it. Greeley has many elements of popularity, particularly with the young men in the republican party, many of whom have been detached from its ranks. The charm of novelty and the influence of newspapers have attracted them; but the old men and the solid men of the country remain firm for Grant. I have been in Ohio within the past ten days, to the place where I was raised, and which I have not visited for twenty years, and I find this strikingly exemplified. The young men whom I spoke to said, 'You can hear nothing but Greeley, Greeley; the press teems with his praises, and his name is on every tongue, and we must go with the current.' The old men are different and rather apathetic about the issue. They have no very strong feeling about either side. You will hear nothing of Greeley and very little of Grant from them, though they all say they will vote for the latter. In the great cities, where the newspapers mould public opinion, and where almost every man is in the habit of reading two or three leading organs daily, the excitement about the election is, of course, great, and its issues are the all-absorbing topic of conversation; but in the rural districts, where newspapers rarely penetrate, and where knowledge is sparsely diffused, there is little or no interest taken in the great question. I am sorry to confess this, but from personal experience I know it to be true."

"What Western States would you pronounce sure for Grant?"

"I would say Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Kansas, Nevada, California and Oregon. Bets are freely offered in the West that this calculation is correct. In addition I believe Grant will carry the entire New England States. I have just come from Massachusetts, and, notwithstanding the great influence of Senator Sumner and the respect his name commands, Massachusetts will give Grant a large majority. In Ohio there can be no doubt of the issue; the republicans have a large preponderance of votes, the divisions that exist among them are few and slight; the Greeley men are the disappointed politicians, but the rank and file of the party—the great body—are sound to the core. In Illinois and Iowa every one concedes, even the Greeley men themselves, that they will support the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention and overthrow any opposition that may be brought to bear against them."

"What States do you consider doubtful?"

"Well, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Missouri and the Southern States. The Indiana republicans have every confidence that they will carry the State; but the influence of Senator Hendricks is great and his personal character stands high with all parties, and this will doubtless have its effect. I look upon Hendricks as a perfect gentleman, and if I make any speeches in Indiana, which I probably will in a few weeks, I would be the last to speak a disrespectful word of him. Pennsylvania is one of these queer States that no one at the present time can understand. The democrats are working in it very skilfully; and here let me say that I think the democrats are more skilful politicians than we are; they manage everything better. They commenced the struggle with a game of brag, and spouted long and loudly about the strength their party possessed. This policy, however reprehensible, has had its effect. Weak minded persons, unaccustomed to reason, think there is something in all this talk, and have begun to weaken. Their schemes are, however, beginning to be seen through, and in the end they will defeat themselves."

"What about the German vote of the West?"

"Well, in Colorado there is a very large German population. They are the most thrifty and prosperous citizens we have, and they are republicans to a man. The influence of Schurz with them is inconsiderable."

"By the way, what do you think of the story Schurz tells of having been approached by creatures of Grant, and patronage promised to him if he would support the St. Domingo job?"

"I think it rather bosh and nonsense. From my personal knowledge of General Grant I am convinced that if any one was to make such proposals on his part he would indignatly spurn them from him. I do not think Schurz had any authority for the statements he has made. I may tell you an amusing thing I heard about Schurz from a prominent German recently, a Greeley man, too, but an opponent of the Missouri Senator.

"I will not vouch for the authenticity of the narrative, and will give it as it was told to me. My German friend states that the reasons why Schurz kept silence for seven weeks after the Cincinnati Convention was, that he was awaiting instructions from Bismarck as to how he was to act. The instructions finally came, and he was directed to throw in his influence with Greeley and oppose Grant. Grant has incurred the displeasure of the German government by his action in the French arms affair, and this was an attempt to get square upon him by the German Minister. In the event of Schurz being successful in his endeavors he is to be pardoned by his country for all past offences (he is now politically ostracised), to be restored to favor and rewarded for his efforts. The past will be forgotten; a patent of nobility will be conferred upon him, and he is to be made a Knight of the Order of the Iron Cross. My German friend assures me he speaks upon good authority, but I cannot vouch for the truth of the story. However, it is one of the most curious and amusing I have heard since the campaign commenced."

The Governor returns to Colorado for the Territorial election, after which he will go on a campaign tour through the Western States for Grant.

THE INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

The Closing Day's Proceedings of the Delegates.

Female Prisoners—The Irish or Crofton System—Prison Discipline System of India—Penitentiary Prisons in the United States—Commemoration Banquet in the Middle Temple.

LONDON, July 13, 1872.

This Congress met again on Thursday. It was divided into three sections, which met simultaneously. Dr. Mouatt presided over the section which met at the rooms of the Society of Arts, John street, Adelphi; and among those present were Archbishop Manning, Sir W. Crofton, Sir C. Tawle, Colonel Ratcliffe, Baron von Holtzendorf, General Macfarlane, and Miss Carpenter. The first subject for discussion was the reformatory systems adopted in the county and borough prisons. Mr. Armitage gave an account of the management of the prisoners at the Wakefield County Jail, which appeared to be very successful. Some discussion arose on the subject, in the course of which Archbishop Manning said that the material part of their discipline, the treatment of their criminals in respect of labor, the care of training them through their imprisonment, and, if possible, of finding them employment when they get out, was, in England, carried to as high a point as it could be. But he was afraid the report which the delegates would carry away with them would be, that whereas the material state of their prisons was in high perfection their moral system was not as high as it might be expected to be. He believed that to go to the root of crime, and to prevent it rather than punish it, was the true wisdom of a legislature; and he must say was the only way of dealing with the people, and that the reformatory and industrial schools under the present statute were the very best part of their criminal jurisprudence. He believed the success of the reformatories to be due to the fact that they were founded upon the simple, equal and just treatment of every class of Her Majesty's subjects. Discussions also took place on the American county prison systems, on the Irish county prison systems and on the Scotch prison systems. There was a remarkable concurrence of opinion among the Congress that nearly all crime was traceable to drink. The Congress adjourned at four o'clock.

FEMALE PRISONERS.

A section of the Congress assembled at the Law Institute, Chancery lane. Lady Bowring presided. The attendance was very limited, and consisted principally of ladies, among whom were Miss Emily Faithfull and Miss Carpenter. Miss Carpenter delivered an address advocating female agency in the work of reforming prisoners. She held that there should be lady visitors in all prisons, for the purpose of bringing female influence to bear upon prisoners, of their own sex and young persons. Female prisoners, as a class, were far worse than male prisoners, and in a far lower state of degradation, and it was necessary that lady visitors, holding an official position as members of the Prison Board, without which they would be wanting in the requisite influence, should visit regularly females undergoing sentence in the jails, and bring to bear upon them not only Christian sympathy and instruction, but the powers of an elevated mind. It was also of great importance that the reformatory schools for girls should be conducted and managed by ladies. As instancing the happy effects of female influence, she mentioned that in Ireland the ladies of the Golden Bridge Convent took female prisoners, who were allowed to go to them from the prisons, for the purpose of industrial and moral instruction, on leave under certain conditions; and out of the thousands who had so passed through that institution there had been very few lapses. She pointed out also the advantages conferred by the Queen's Square Institution, in London, which Miss Faithfull, who followed, confirmed from personal observation. The good effects of Mrs. Meredith's Discharged Female Prisoners' Aid Institution, in Wandsworth road, were also adverted to. Mrs. Howe, who gave some account of a female reformatory in Massachusetts, and the wonderful power of female influence in the work of reform there; Mrs. Lewis, Mr. Bremner (of Manchester), Mr. Harper and other speakers joined in the discussion of the topic—the special work of females in reforming female prisoners—all of them dwelling upon the immense value of ladies visiting female prisons systematically. It was further urged that the present system of prison discipline tended to harden female prisoners, instead of reforming them, and in many cases to drive them to despair, and the general principle was laid down that woman only could reform woman.

THE IRISH OR CROFTON SYSTEM.

The French section, over which M. Loyson (of Paris), presided, met at the rooms of the Society of Arts, John street, Adelphi. The President opened the sitting in a speech, wherein he explained that the two main principles upon which the Congress would be called upon to express its opinion were, first, the Irish or Crofton system, as established in Ireland; and second, the cellular system, as prevailing in Belgium. The question was not to be regarded in that over-philanthropic spirit which exaggerates the importance of amelioration, and theorizes on too high an idea of human perfection, but in accordance with the practical views of such men as have lived among prisons and prisoners. Sir Walter Crofton then gave a condensed, lucid and exhaustive *exposé* of the system which he had succeeded in establishing in Ireland, that is to say, one in which the old system of associate imprisonment was blended with the new principle of strictly separate confinement. He gave a history of the acts regulating convict prisons in Ireland and England, and an explanation of the three stages of convict life—penal, modified, and lastly, semi-liberated—through which prisoners passed by his system. He proved by statistics the success of that system, and its ulterior good effects upon discharged prisoners, insisting particularly on the principle of progressive labor, which was the distinctive and special element in it. He then answered a variety of questions addressed to him by the Russian, Dutch, Austrian, Italian and American delegates, specially referring to the statistics of relapsed convicts, hoping that the system would in time be extended to all county and borough prisons, and insisting on the habits of self-control and voluntary good behavior which the system instils.

Closing Day's Proceedings.

Two sections of this Congress met yesterday in the rooms of the Society of Arts, Adelphi. The reformatory and woman's work section met in the Library, Mr. F. Hill in the chair. After a few words from the Chairman Miss Carpenter proceeded to give an account of her experience with reference to reformatory education. In America there was a general system of education by which every child was capable of obtaining a free education if he desired it. Nevertheless, from statistics which she had seen in the United States, it was clearly indicated that there was, even in that country, where there was free national education, a stratum in society which did not come under the ordinary action of national education, and that these children required special care and special action. She urged the necessity of having day industrial schools, recognized by and coexistent with School Board schools which would not reach a certain class of children. In the St. James' Back Ragged School, Bristol, which was now called the Day Industrial School, children were enabled to obtain clothing by winning a certain number of marks and by paying a small nominal sum. This system worked well with children; they soon got a little more decent. And she hoped these sort of schools would be certified as fit and proper by the School Boards. She did not think it was wise to send children to reformatory schools until every effort was made to reclaim them in free day industrial schools. Mr. Marshall supported Miss Carpenter's views. The Chairman then gave a *résumé* of a paper by Mr. Sheriff Watson on the reformatory systems employed in Scotland, which seemed to work exceedingly well. Mr. Van Meter, of the Howard Mission, New York, gave a vivid description of his labors in that city, and said that since 18[illegible] no less than 1,107 children had been received into the Howard Home, and that the Home had been for more than eighteen years successfully receiving neglected and homeless children. The proceedings then terminated.

PRISON DISCIPLINE SYSTEM OF INDIA.

In the upper room business was commenced with the reading by Dr. MOUAT of an exhaustive paper on "The Prison Discipline System of India, and More Especially of the Bengal Province," of which Dr. Mouat was for several years Inspector General. The average number of prisoners was about fifteen thousand and the average cost about five pounds per head. Remunerative labor was the basis of the system, and in the province of Bengal forty per cent of the cost of maintenance was paid for out of the prisoners' labor. The classification of prisoners was adopted as far as possible, and while in prison some useful handicraft was taught them. One of the peculiarities of the Indian system was that prisoners were employed in the maintenance of prison discipline, so that in India they had resolved the question—*Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?* As far as he could ascertain the industrial training system had worked admirably in India. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. THORNTON, Secretary to the Punjaub government, described the system of prison discipline carried on in that province. It was an individual and a labor one. They tried to introduce the cellular system, but the government opposed it on account of the expense. It was carried on successfully in the neighboring territory of Bawulpore. The speaker gave several interesting details of the system as carried out in the Punjaub.

Dr. GRAY, Inspector General of Prisons in the Punjaub, followed. He said that the system was industrial. There were no treadmills. To a great extent crime in India was professional and hereditary. Some prisoners had killed as many as fifty or sixty persons, and when he spoke to them of their crimes and asked them if they were not ashamed, they replied, "Are you ashamed of killing fifty or sixty quails?"

PENITENTIARY PRISONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the afternoon sitting General Pilsbury, Governor of the Penitentiary Prison in Albany, N. Y., gave an account of the prison which he superintended. The Albany Prison was intended for the reception of prisoners who committed minor offences. There were 1,093 yearly committals. The prisoners were treated partly on the separate and partly on the the congregated systems. He admitted, with the majority of the Congress, that the moral welfare of the prisoner should be the main object of prison discipline, but the financial part of the question was not to be neglected. His plan was to spend the surplus derived from prison labor for the benefit of the prisoners. There were three State prisons in the State of New York, but he was not able to speak highly of them, because they were managed politically. Dr. Wines said the general government of the United States had no State prisons. They made use of the prisons of the individual States, which amounted to about forty. There were three State prisons in New York—Sing Sing, Auburn and Clinton. The great difficulty they had to contend with was that the appointments were all political; but that was about to be remedied by an act which would invest the management in a board of five wardens, and give power of appointing officers for ten years. There were institutions of an intermediate character which were not called prisons at all, but which received prisoners from county prisons around. J. R. Chandler (Pennsylvania) said that in the Penitentiary Prison, with which he was connected, the principle of labor discipline was carried to such an extent that the prisoners actually looked upon its deprivation as a punishment. There were nine hundred prisoners in that prison, and their health was excellent. It was conducted on the strictly separate principle, and there were now landholders and proprietors of the soil in the West who had been jailbirds in the prison of which he was speaking.

The Rev. Mr. SULLIVAN (Indiana) and the Rev. Mr. MELLIGAN (Pennsylvania) also addressed the section. The latter differed from Mr. Chandler as to the value of the separate system.

The proceedings were brought to a conclusion by an address, from Captain DU CANE, on the system of convict discipline in England.

Commemoration Banquet in the Hall of the Middle Temple.

Last night there was a grand banquet in the Hall of the Middle Temple, in commemoration of the proceedings of the International Prison Congress, which have now been carried on for several days, and will probably close to-day. There were present:—Sir J. Pakington, who presided; the Greek Minister, Baron von Holzendorff, Count de Foresta, Baron Mackay, Hon. D. Haines, General Pilsbury, Dr. and Mrs. Wines, Mrs. Howe, Miss Carpenter, Miss Faithfull, Mr. R. N. Fowler, M. P.; Mr. Baines, M. P.; Sir T. Chambers, M. P.; Sir W. Crofton, Mr. Dickinson, M. P.; Sir H. Verney, M. P.; Mr. Morrison, M. P.; Count Sollohub, General Annenkoff, Hon. Judge Leavitt, the Hon. J. R. and Mrs. Chandler, M. Musurus Bey, Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; Dr. Moffat, Mr. G. W. Hastings, Dr. Waddilove, Captain Du Cane, Mr. Baker, Mr. Teulon, Signor Bethani, Professor Marquardsen, M. Stevens, Dr. Guillaume, &c.

On the cloth being removed the Chairman proposed the toast of "The Queen," and remarked that he did so under rather peculiar circumstances. That toast was usually drunk by and in the presence of Her Majesty's subjects, but on that occasion there were present not only the subjects of Her Majesty, but the representatives of almost every monarchy in Europe, and of the republics of Switzerland and the United States of America—that great and rising empire beyond the Atlantic, of which he was glad to say there were not less than sixty representatives at the Congress. He had no doubt, however, that one and all—representatives of monarchies and republics—would cordially drink the toast of Her Majesty. The toast was drunk most cordially.

In giving the toast of "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Other Members of the Royal Family," the Chairman alluded to the reception on the Thanksgiving Day as a proof of the loyalty of the English people, and to the recent visit of the Prince in that hall as a proof of his desire to cultivate friendly relations with foreign nations, and to aid in promoting such measures as were calculated to restore the fallen. This toast was also cordially drunk.

The CHAIRMAN next gave "The Foreigners Present," coupling with it the name of the Greek Minister, who replied with an excellent speech in French.

The toast of the evening, that of "The Progress and Prosperity of the Congress," followed. Having bid the foreigners who had assembled in London from so many distant parts of the world welcome, he hoped the results of their deliberations might be satisfactory. There was a desire to come to some formal resolutions with respect to these deliberations, but there would be a practical difficulty, in that whatever resolution the Congress might come to at any given hour of the day, it might be reversed half an hour later. One thing he thought was clear, that whatever was the position of England as compared with other nations in regard to the management of prisoners she yet stood in need of great reforms. In five years, ending 1859, there were 3,000 sentences passed for the graver kind of offences, while in 1871 that number of crimes had been reduced to 1,800, a reduction of forty per cent. With respect to crimes of a less grievous kind there had been a diminution of from 12,800 to 10,000. The weakest and the worst part of the English system was that of repeated short sentences. They must not trust to punishment alone; they must teach religion, they must have industrial labor, and above all they must strike at the root of the evil. He hoped that the foreign members enjoyed their residence in London, and that they would have a happy return home.

Mr. HASTINGS, the chairman of the Executive Committee, acknowledged the toast in an admirable speech.

The "Ladies Who Attended Congress" was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Chandler, and responded to by Miss Carpenter. The other toasts were—"Sir Thomas Chambers," the Treasurer of the Middle Temple; "The Chairman," proposed by Baron Mackay, and the "Secretary, Mr. Pears." In the course of the evening a selection of music was performed, under the direction of Mr. W. H. Monk, by Miss Dalmaine, Mr. W. Rees, Miss Randall and Miss Hubbard.

TAMMANY.

The Ratification Meeting—A Committee of Conference.

The Committee on Mass Meeting to ratify the nominations of the Baltimore and Cincinnati Conventions, appointed at the last meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee, met yesterday afternoon, at five o'clock, at Tammany Hall. The committee consists of one member from each Assembly district, and a permanent organization was effected by the election of ex-Sheriff John Kelly Chairman, Messrs. Jerome Buck and James Gibbons Secretaries, and Timothy Brennan Treasurer.

Various suggestions were made by Assistant District Attorney Algernon S. Sullivan, Coroner Nelson W. Young, Assemblyman Timothy J. Campbell, the Chairman and other members of the committee, concerning the time and place of holding the proposed ratification meeting. Nearly all were of the opinion that it would be a greater demonstration and of far more effect if it were held after the meetings of the Democratic and Liberal Republican State Conventions. It was also the general sense of the committee that the liberal republicans and others favorable to the nominations of Greeley and Brown should be invited to co-operate with the committee and to take part in the demonstration.

A motion offered by Mr. Timothy J. Campbell was adopted, to the effect that the officers of the committee confer with other organizations and associations favorable to the nominations of Greeley and Brown, with a view of organizing a joint ratification meeting in this city, and report at the next meeting of the committee.

On motion of Mr. Thomas Dunlap, a finance committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, Mr. Thomas Dunlap and Mr. Edmund Burke. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

After the adjournment it was arranged between the officers that Mr. Jerome Buck, one of the Secretaries, should notify the Chairman of the Liberal Republican Committee, Apollo Hall Democratic General Committee, the German Democratic Union, the National Democracy (Ben Wood's) and other political organizations of the action of the Committee and the spirit of the resolution it adopted, soliciting a conference to agree upon definite date and place for holding the meeting, and also to arrange the details.

THE COURTS.

The Imprisoned Witnesses in the Stokes Case and Application for Their Release—Three Rival St. Patrick Benevolent Societies in the Courts—Newspaper Advertising Bills Against the City.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The Detained Witnesses in the Stokes Trial.

Before Judge Pratt.

Writs of habeas corpus, it will be remembered, were granted Wednesday, on application of Mr. A. H. Hummell, in the cases of Thomas and Patrick Hart and John T. Redmond, witnesses in the Stokes trial, who subsequent to the trial were ordered to the House for the Detention of Witnesses—the object of such order being to secure their attendance on the retrial of Stokes. The parties were yesterday morning brought into court.

Mr. Hummell asked that they be admitted to bail. He insisted that they had no interest in absenting themselves from a second trial of Mr. Stokes, in case such second trial would take place. He submitted that it was uncertain whether there would be such trial, and that it was an act of cruelty to keep these parties in confinement, whose only misfortune was their happening to be witnesses in the Fisk homicide. He further urged that the commitment was irregular in not stating that they were material witnesses.

Assistant District Attorney Sullivan said there was no doubt of the retrial of Stokes early in September. The testimony of these parties he urged is of the utmost importance in the case and it was necessary to secure their attendance.

Judge Pratt asked how much bail would be required.

Mr. Sullivan said that the bail should be large.

Mr. Hummell declared that large bail would be out of the question, as the witnesses were poor and without friends, and could not procure large bail.

Mr. Sullivan said he preferred to consult the District Attorney, who was absent from the city, as to the amount of bail.

Judge Pratt acceded to the request of Mr. Sullivan, and meantime remanded the parties to the House of Detention.

The Rival Irish Societies.

The particulars of the controversy between the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance and Benevolent Association and the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance Association have been fully published. Owing to some dissaffection a division ensued and a third organisation by the name of the St. Patrick's Protective Mutual Alliance and Benevolent Association was the result. The controversy is as to the possession of $4,000. Motion was made yesterday for an injunction and appointment of a receiver. After a lengthy argument the Court took the paper.

Newspaper Claims for Advertising.

In the case of the application for a mandamus to compel the Comptroller to pay the bill of the *Sunday Democrat*, amounting to $32,000, for city advertising, after some argument it was postponed till next Wednesday. That of the *Star* Publishing Association was postponed till to-day.

Decision.

Felt vs. Smith.—Motion granted, with $10 costs in each case, defendant to have two days' notice of settlement of order.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Larrimore.

James Duncan vs. James W. Johnson.—Application granted.

Maria Koehler vs. Charles Koehler.—Affidavit insufficiet.

A. J. Lydecker vs. J. Lydecker.—Reference ordered.

Charles Rosenberg vs. Simon Lightstone.—Injunction dissolved.

M. Stevenson vs. W. Stevenson.—Service not made within jurisdiction of this court.

C. C. Vredenberg vs. H. Vredenberg.—Divorce granted.

J. C. Weir vs. A. Gaily.—Judgment ordered.

E. Stillman vs. J. P. Drake—Petition dismissed.

Altison Slachman vs. Catharine Slachman—Reference ordered.

Henry A. Warren vs. Virginia Susan Warren.—Divorce granted.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Pratt.—Nos. 4, 30, 40, 53, 84, 120.

"RED DAVIS."

What Came of Taking a Drink with Him—The Youth in the Striped Collar Snatches a Diamond Pin Worth a Thousand Dollars—A Graduate of the Penitentiary—How He Knew His Place.

About eleven o'clock on Wednesday night a young man named Mr. Benjamin H. Willis, who wears black broadcloth and dyes his mustache and imperial, walked along the sidewalk of Greene street, near Bleecker, when he was accosted by a gentleman who was attired in a pepper and salt suit of clothes, and wore a striped shirt collar, without a neckcloth. He extended his hand and said, "I know you very well; I have met you before; how d'ye do? Won't you come and have a drink?"

Mr. Willis did not know him, but

HE LISTENED TO THE TEMPTER.

They walked together up to Amity street, down which they turned until they came to the Cabinet, kept by McLean, on the corner of Mercer street. They entered here and the gentleman in the striped collar called loudly for liquors. They imbibed of the cup that cheers in a very friendly manner, and the gentleman in black became so complacent that he asked the gentleman in the striped collar to go to a certain place and put on the boxing-gloves with him. While they were engaged in conversation the eyes of the latter wandered from the face of the former to his shirt bosom, where they rested for a short space on the brilliant cluster of diamonds that sparkled in the gaslight. The other did not observe this incident. They went to the door together. Willis had hardly stepped outside, however, when his companion struck him gently on the left eye, and, tearing the diamonds from their fastening, fled at a rapid pace from the place where they were standing. Recovering from the surprise of the blow Willis ran after him, and, drawing a pistol,

FIRED TWICE.

The fugitive then relaxed his speed from fear, and his pursuer overtook him, struck him two blows with the butt of the weapon on the side of the head and then held him by main force until assistance came.

At this moment Officer Buckley approached, and the robber was arrested.

He was brought before Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market, yesterday morning. He stood before the bench, leaning upon the railing, looking furtively at the faces about him, and nervously turning his hat around in his hand. His face had a look of

VULGAR BUT DANGEROUS CUNNING,

with a low brow, crowned by red hair. His left cheek was full of tobacco juice, which he spat on the floor at the foot of the Judge's seat. He gave his name as John Mannerly, but signed it "Jhon Manly." He acknowledged the snatching of the diamond pin, but denied having struck Mr. Willis, evidently hoping by this prevarication to reduce his sentence from that which is meted out for highway robbery to that of a less punishable offence.

"You seized the pin and then ran away?"

"Yes, sir, he fired at me twice, when I ran."

"Well, then, you knew when to run."

HIS PLACE TO RUN.

He answered meekly:—

"Yes, sir, it was my place to run away then," and the listeners laughed.

After the usual forms he was committed for trial. He afterwards remarked to the jailer that he had "lost the best chance he ever had."

His true name instead of being John Mannerly is Billy Davis. He is known to his fellow rogues as

"RED DAVIS,"

a desperate graduate in the junior degrees of crime. He is only eighteen years of age; but he has already seen the interior of the Penitentiary more than once, and only recently returned from serving a sentence of a year's confinement. A week or two ago he was arrested for attempted robbery, but escaped through want of evidence on the part of the prosecution. It is not likely that his luck will favor him so well this time.

THE STABBING OF MARK M'DONALD.

Mark McDonald, twenty-one years of age, late of 534 East Eleventh street, who was stabbed in the abdomen with a knife in the hands of James Lamb, on Tuesday night, during a quarrel between them in Eleventh street, between avenues A and B, as previously reported, died about five o'clock yesterday morning, at his residence, from the effects of the stab wound he had received.

Coroner Schirmer, who took the ante-mortem statement of McDonald, will hold an inquest in the case to-day. In the meantime the prisoner, Lamb, remains in custody awaiting the result.

CLOTHING.

AT ROSENTHAL'S, 233 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR Nineteenth street (late 51 Third avenue), ladies and gentlemen can obtain the highest value for cast-off Clothing and Carpets by inquiring or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. H. Rosenthal.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

26 SOUTH 5TH AV., 3D FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A young woman of good experience as plain cook, washer and ironer; has a perfect knowledge of fluting; best city reference. Apply for two days.

64 WEST WASHINGTON PL.—A VERY COMPETENT woman to cook, wash and iron in the city or country. Has good reference.

68 WEST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook. Can be seen at her last place.

99 THOMPSON ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook in a boarding house or to assist with the washing; is willing to make herself useful; no objection to a short distance in the country.

117 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A RESPECTable woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of family and French cooking; is a first class baker; good city reference.

119 EAST HOUSTON ST., CORNER OF CHRISTIE, room 12—A young woman as cook, or cook and to assist with the washing; best city reference if required.

130 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTable woman as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; can come well recommended.

131 WEST 19TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable young woman as a good plain cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to a private boarding house.

142 WEST 28TH ST.—AS COMPETENT COOK AND good baker; three years' best city reference from her last place for honesty and sobriety.

150 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first rate cook, excellent baker; would assist with washing; no objection to a short distance in the country; best city reference.

200 EAST 53D ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman as cook; is a first rate baker; no objection to a short distance in the country; excellent reference.

204 EAST 42D ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable Protestant woman as cook in a private boarding house or private family.

217 EAST 38TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., up two pair of stairs, front room.—A respectable young girl in a small family; can do good plain cooking.

241 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country; good reference.

254 WEST 37TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework for a small private family. Good city reference.

255 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook; understands all sorts of cooking and desserts, and a first rate baker; city references; no objection to a private boarding house. Call at store.

263 WEST 32D ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS good plain cook and to assist with washing and ironing; best city reference.

342 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl as good plain cook in a private family; three years' excellent reference. Call for two days.

347 EAST 30TH ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS WISH TO go together; one as a good cook and the other as waitress; can take any other situation required; best city reference; call for two days.

305 7TH AV.—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; will assist with coarse washing; four years' city reference from last employer.

407 WEST 26TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country; good city reference.

408 WEST 38TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress or to assist with washing and ironing; in a private family; city or country; three years' city reference from last place.

423 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook, washing and ironing; no objection to the country; city references.

Chambermaids, &c.

3 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND 5TH avs.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing; three years' city reference from last place; no objections to the country.

19 ALLEN ST., BUTCHER'S SHOP.—A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid in an American family; no objection to go to the country for the summer. Best reference. Call July 26th and 27th.

70 WEST 50TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and waitress or chambermaid and laundress; best city reference.

136 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 7th av.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; city reference from last place.

219 EAST 38TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do chamberwork and waiting; best city reference if required.

230 CHRYSTIE ST., ROOM NO. 1, FIRST FLOOR (Mrs. Hotzstein).—A young German girl as chambermaid and waitress in an American family.

227 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best city reference. Inquire in store.

278 6TH AV., BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STS., shoe store.—A competent girl as chambermaid or waitress; will assist with the ironing; four years' city reference.

519 WEST 41ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMberwork, or nurse and plain sewing.

950 1ST AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; city references.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

143 6TH AV., IN THE FANCY STORE.—A FIRST class dressmaker; is also a thorough seamstress; best city reference.

153 WEST 27TH ST., REAR BUILDING, THIRD floor, room 5.—A young woman, lately arrived from Europe, as seamstress or nurse in a private family.

157 EAST 28TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESS maker wants a few places to go out by the day or would go to the country on moderate terms; best city reference. Call or address.

245 EAST 29TH ST., NORTHWEST CORNER 2D av.—A first class dressmaker to go out by the day; can operate on different machines; best reference.

249 8TH AV., BETWEEN 22D AND 23D STS., over shoe store.—An expert operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, who understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking, would go out by day, week or month, with own machine; city or country.

415 6TH AV.—A DRESSMAKER WANTS TO GO OUT by the day; can cut, fit and trim the latest styles.

517 PEARL ST., NEAR CENTRE.—A RESPECTAble young woman as seamstress, and is willing to assist in doing light chamberwork; no objection to the country; has the best city reference.

1,278 BROADWAY.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS childrens' nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would like to travel with a family to Europe.

General Housework, &c.

32 EAST 30TH ST.—A WIDOW, WITH A BOY FOUR years old, to do housework in a small family; will make herself generally useful; country or city. Call for three days at the Home for the Friendless.

146 WAVERLEY PLACE.—A STRONG, HEALTHY girl, recently landed, to do general work.

219 EAST 38TH ST., REAR HOUSE, TOP FLOOR.—Two respectable young girls, lately landed; one to do housework, and the other upstairs work; would go a short distance in the country.

239 WEST 40TH ST.—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days.

255 WEST 22D ST.—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family. Can be seen at her present employer's.

305 EAST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTALE YOUNG girl to do light housework in a private family. Good reference. Call for two days.

321 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A young woman to do housework in a respectable family; no objections to the country.

327 EAST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, lately landed, who lived in a gentleman's family in the old country, to do general housework.

Housekeepers, &c.

71 HAMILTON ST., BROOKLYN.—AN AMERICAN lady of taste and refinement as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; a widower or bachelor preferred; one of means or hotel. Call on or address S. A. G., all this week.

80 STATE ST., BROOKLYN.—AN ENGLISH GIRL, 30 years of age, as housekeeper or lady's companion. Can be seen for two days, from 3 to 6 P. M.

135 WEST 35TH ST.—AS HOUSEKEEPER; A LADY of New Orleans, aged 19, would like to meet with an elderly gentleman (widower or bachelor's family preferred), where she may be considered as one of the family, as she is fully competent to make home what it ever should be, cheerful and pleasant; most satisfactory reference. None need call out those in need of such a person. Call for two days or address Miss LEE.

193 BRIDGE ST., BETWEEN CONCORD AND NASsau, Brooklyn.—A lady would like a position as housekeeper or where she would be as one of the family and assist with the work. Call on or address Miss E.

207 EAST 52D ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant woman as working housekeeper, in city or country, where she can have a little girl 7 years old; best reference. Call at Mrs. Massie's.

368 GOLD ST., BROOKLYN.—A YOUNG AMERIcan woman as housekeeper or to do upstairs work. Apply for three days.

Laundresses, &c.

76 SUFFOLK ST., REAR.—A LIMITED NUMBER of gentlemen can have their washing and ironing neatly done by Mrs. EDDY.

122 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A PROTESTant woman as first class laundress; no objection to a short distance in the country.

132 3D AV., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day as a first class laundress; best city reference.

137 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs., rooms 15 and 16.—A first class laundress wishes to take in washing.

141 WEST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to go out by the day to wash and iron, or would do house cleaning. Can be seen for two days.

218 THOMPSON ST.—AN EXPERIENCED COLored laundress solicits washing to do at home; reasonable terms. Mrs. J. W. BROWN.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses, &c.

231 EAST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day to wash, iron or do housecleaning. Call where she works.

311 EAST 23D ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A FIRST CLASS laundress would like families' or gentlemen's washing; fluting neatly done by hand or machine. First class city reference.

337 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class laundress; best city reference. Call for two days.

488 6TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS., room 8.—A respectable woman to go out by the day washing or housecleaning.

756 2D AV., BETWEEN 40TH AND 41ST STS.—A first class washer and ironer to go out Mondays and Tuesdays; best city reference. Mrs. POWERS.

1,112 2D AV., NEAR 59TH ST., IN THE FANCY store.—A respectable woman wishes to take some washing and ironing at home, by the dozen or by the month; is disengaged four days in the week, and would go out to work; first class reference. Call at any time.

HEAD LAUNDRESS IN A HOTEL WANTS AN ENgagement; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference. Address M. W. S., Herald office, for two days.

Nurses, &c.

70 WEST 50TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS INfant's nurse or nurse and seamstress; city or country; best city reference.

174 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN; is competent of taking care of a baby from a month old; is a good seamstress and can operate; references.

228 WEST 18TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A LITTLE girl as errand girl or to take care of a baby. Call for two days.

238 WEST 53D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—AN accoucheur or monthly nurse can be engaged in a couple of days; certificate satisfactory.

309 EAST 11TH ST., NEAR 2D AV., SECOND floor.—A respectable married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, a baby to nurse; best reference given and required. Apply to Mrs. MOORE.

321 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children and do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; country preferred.

418 WEST 29TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable old lady to mind children; no objections to going to the country; best city references.

440 WEST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10 AVS., top floor, front room.—A respectable young woman, a Protestant, as wet nurse; no objection to the country.

525 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH avs.—A respectable married woman as wet nurse.

573 WASHINGTON AV., BROOKLYN.—A REspectable married woman to wet nurse a baby, who has lost her own, three days old. Mrs. KELLY.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY A young woman whose child is dead. Apply at Castle Garden.

Waitresses, &c.

179 MADISON ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS waitress in a private family; is a Protestant; good reference. Call for two days.

Miscellaneous.

97 GOERCK ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, LATELY landed, in a private family.

145 WOOSTER ST.—A YOUNG FRENCH LADY IN an American family as governess; is a good plain sewer; no objection to go to the country. Call on Miss CECILY.

223 WEST 27TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable married woman to go out scrubbing and cleaning by the day or month.

310 WEST 40TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS LADIES' maid; understands hairdressing; no objection to the country. Call for two days.

A YOUNG GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL, TWO months in the country, wishes a situation in a small American family; is a good plain sewer. Address F. A. KELLING, Stapleton, S. I.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, of good address, recently from Montreal, Canada, on a visit to her friends in Rochester, as nurse in a gentleman's family; can speak French finectly. For particulars address L. A., No. 2 Garden st., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION AS copyist in a lawyer's or recording office, or as attendant in a dry goods store, confectionery or bakery. Address box 318 Post office, Orange, N. J.

Intelligence Offices.

GERMAN SERVANTS, FOR ALL POSITIONS, CAPAble and trustworthy, constantly found at 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st. Mrs. LOWE.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A YOUNG LADY AS SALESLADY IN A FANCY OR hair store; understands all kinds of hair work and speaks German and English. 49 West 24th st.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL FRENCH teacher (a lady) desires to make an engagement to teach French in a school; best reference given. Address Mlle. de B., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY A SITUATION AS governess; can teach English, Latin and music. Address Miss A. C., Hampton, Va.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A WOMAN FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. APPLY to Mrs. GILON, 557 Hudson st.

A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK IN A SMALL family; city reference required. 420 West 47th st.

A GOOD COOK WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY; English or French; good references required. Address 158 East 63d st.

COOK WANTED—GERMAN GIRL—TO COOK, WASH and iron. Apply at 51 Lexington av.

COOK WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO COOK and assist in washing and ironing; willing to go in the country. Apply at 433 West 21st st., with reference.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer; city reference. 454 West 34th st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A GOOD PLAIN cook; must be willing and obliging. 105 East 62d st.

WANTED—TWO INTELLIGENT, EDUCATED LADIES, in the office of WHITING & CO., No. 5 Dey st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD SHIRT IRONERS. CALL at 54 7th st., Williamsburg, one door from Broadway.

WANTED—A RELIABLE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; wages, $14. Apply at 246 West 11th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK, must be a good cook, washer and ironer, for three in family, at 109 West 45th st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE FOR A BABE OF FOUR months; must be healthy. 37 South Portland avenue, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GIRL, 14 YEARS OF AGE, TO TAKE care of children and make herself generally useful. Call at 633 East 16th st., third floor, front.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WHO UNDERSTANDS fancy and ladies' furnishing goods. Apply from 9 till 12 and 1 till 4 o'clock at 1,199 Broadway, at once.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, WITH A FRESH BREAST of milk, to go in the country. A good home and good wages will be given. 440 West 23d st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK TO GO TO CATSKILL. Apply to day before 3 o'clock to D. F. CURLEY, 12 Centre st., corner of Chambers.

WANTED—A GIRL OR MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO do general housework; four in family. Apply at 172 Spring st.

WANTED—A GOOD, WILLING GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at 131 West 16th st., basement door.

WANTED.—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE country, a good, willing girl to take care of children and assist with light housework; Protestant preferred. Apply at 125 East 39th st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON, 20 miles in the country, or a woman with a child from 12 to 15 years old. Inquire of H. P. HALL, 505 3d av., corner 34th st.

WANTED—AT F. DE PERCIVAL'S, 739 BROADWAY, a saleswoman for ladies' and children's furnishing goods; one accustomed to take orders for stamping and embroideries. Apply with best city reference.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A COMPETENT LAUNdress to wash for a family of seven; country residence, in Westchester county. Call from 10 to 12 at 22 West 17th st. New York.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO DO GENeral housework in a small family in the country; must be a good washer and ironer, and understand plain cooking. Apply at 10 Wall st., room 16.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DANISH GIRL, A situation as seamstress; no objection to the country and to assist in light work; good reference. Apply at WORKING WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION, 38 Bleecker st.

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS MANAGER, LADY PREferred, for a retail fancy goods store in a large city out of town; references and good security to the amount of $5,000 required; no answer will be attended to but those stating age, references, kind of security and previous business. Address ENUTROF, Herald office.

123 EAST 20TH ST., SECOND HOUSE FROM 2D av.—Wanted, for the country, a German or Swedish woman for housework; must be a good washer and ironer; no objection to a little girl.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, AGED 24, DESIRES A POSITION as barkeeper; first class city reference as to honesty, sobriety and capacity. Address E. M. D., Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, AS cook and carver; no objection to country. Address for three days COOK, Herald office.

A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN 18 YEARS OF AGE, in a wholesale house; able and willing to work; best reference. Address E. M. B., Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, AS cook or carver; no objection to city or country. Please call on or address JOHN LOCHER, 82 Chrystie street, rear, for three days.

A YOUNG MAN WHO SPEAKS FRENCH AND ENGlish wants a situation as valet or groom; has very good city reference; has no objection to travelling. Address B., coachman, 521 5th av.

HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN wishes a permanent situation; is a good house and sign painter, paper hanger, and is handy in the use of tools. Address T. E. MASON, Ilion, Herkimer county, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THE 1ST OF AUGUST, AS first class meat and pastry cook. Address B. COOK, Westmoreland Hotel, 17th st. and 4th av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, aged twenty, as waiter in a private family or boarding house; wages no object. Address box 140 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARTENDER; FOUR years' experience in England. Address 54 and 56 Liberty Hotel, Warren st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED AND BOOKS BALANCED and scientifically kept; books balanced, however complicatedly confused. Address A. B. R., box 3,432 Post office.

ACCOUNTS, EIGHT LANGUAGES, ARREARS WRITten up; books opened, kept, examined or balanced; references. JAMES COX, 47 Wall street, third floor.

A FIRST RATE ENTRY CLERK WANTED.—APPLY by letter only to MILLS & GIBB, 410 and 412 Broadway.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS CITY SALESMAN, IN a substantial grocery house. Address R. M. W., 161 East 33d st.

AN HONEST DRUG CLERK WANTED.—ADDRESS, stating age, where last employed and salary expected, CETRARIA, Brooklyn Herald Branch office.

A SALESMAN—TO SELL MADE UP LACE GOODS; must have a large trade in the principal cities. Address S. O. S., Herald office.

A YOUNG SINGLE MAN (25), THOROUGHLY POSTED in the watch and jewelry business, desires a position as travelling salesman or in the office; first class reference. Address JEWELRY, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OF AGE, WISHES A situation as assistant bookkeeper in a wholesale house; can furnish best references. Address J., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN (18) WISHES A SITUATION AS clerk; has had several years' experience; is a rapid and good penman; good references. Address W. J. F., Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCHMAN, 23 YEARS of age, speaking French, German and English, with best reference, wishes a situation as clerk; no preferences. Address H. F., box 214 Herald office.

COMPETENT DRUG CLERK WANTED.—APPLY CORner of 10th av. and 44th st.

CLERK WANTED—TO GO TO VERMONT FOR TWO months to act as cashier and clerk in a first class hotel. Only those with undoubted references need apply this day, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M., at 23 South William st., first floor.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH THREE or four years' experience. Apply at 124 av. C.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—AT 549 GRAND ST., WILliamsburg; must be competent and well recommended; one speaking German preferred.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING BUYER AND SALESman wanted, in a Broadway retail store; must be of good address and have No. 1 references; must be energetic and capable of building up and increasing trade. Address Z., box 210 Herald office, stating particulars and terms.

MAN WANTED—AS COLLECTOR AND TO MAKE himself useful in a wholesale liquor, cordial and syrup business; about $300 cash required for security. Apply at 30 Laight street.

SALESMAN WANTED—ON FINE WHITE SHIRTS for the city and near by trade. Address, with terms and reference, box 212 Herald office. None but those acquainted with the trade need apply.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS SALESMEN, OF ability and intelligence. None others need apply, after 10, to A. S. HALE, 12 Dey st.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER (PROTEStant), one who is competent and reliable. Apply to the IVES PATENT LAMP COMPANY, 37 Barclay street.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FAMILIAR WITH THE hardware business to travel and sell near-by trade. Apply at 83 Reade st., from 10 to 12 M.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A YOUNG MAN FROM 15 to 18 years of age; must be a good writer and understand figures thoroughly; good reference required. Apply at 66 and 68 Reade street, second loft front.

WANTED.—AN ENGAGEMENT IN A TEA OR grocery store, by a respectable, energetic young man of business habits; good references. Address J. W., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS CLERK, ASSIStant Bookkeeper, or in any capacity where he can make himself generally useful; best references. Address NED, box 194 Herald office.

WANTED—FOR A TRIMMING AND LACE GOODS jobbing house, a travelling salesman, who has a good trade in the Eastern States, New York and Pennsylvania. Address, with references and stating salary, box 4,130 Post office.

WANTED—A TRAVELLER FOR A FIRST CLASS house, to introduce a line of fine French soaps; none but those controlling a good trade need apply. To the right man a good salary will be paid. Address X. Y. Z., Herald office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG SINGLE MAN WHO UNderstands English, French and German, as night clerk in a hotel; must understand bookkeeping; the best references required. Apply at PRESCOTT HOUSE, 531 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN GIVE FIRST class city reference to take charge of a small set of books and to act as salesman during the day in wholesale house. Address, in own handwriting, with reference and salary expected, H. H. B., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT IN THE office and to act as night clerk; must have had experience in hotels either as clerk or barkeeper, write a good hand and bring unquestionable reference. Apply after 9 o'clock A. M., at St. George Hotel, Broadway and 20th st.

WANTED—IN A RETAIL GROCERY AND TEA store, a young man who understands putting up goods and waiting on customers, and capable of driving a team and delivering goods in this city; must be strictly temperate and have reference from last employer. Apply at 156 Bowery, this morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST CLASS GROOM OR coachman; best city reference; no objection to the country. Call on or address P. D., 305 East 60th st.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted—By a young Norwegian, who has been four years in the country. Address C. O., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENer; willing to make himself generally useful. Address FRED G. B., Matt's restaurant, Monticello av., opposite Emory, Jersey City, N. J.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS coachman and gardener or coachman and groom; city or country; satisfactory reference. Address A. M., box 103 Herald office.

A PRACTICAL SCOTCH GARDENER, SINGLE MAN, wishes a situation with a private family or as propagator with a florist; first class reference. Address M. C. K., Herald office.

A COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young German; city or country; is a first-class coachman; best city references. Call or address JOHN HARVEY, stable No. 54 Washington alley.

COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant man, married; first class city reference from last place. Address R. S., box 153 Herald office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—By a competent young man (single); no objection to city or country; unexceptionable city references. Address M. M., box 112 Herald office.

FARMER.—A PROTESTANT MAN, WITH A SMALL family, wishes a situation; is a first class farmer and vegetable gardener; has first class testimonials; 18 years' experience in this country; is fully competent to take charge of gentleman's place. Address W. P., or can be seen at Thorburn's seed store, 15 John st.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED BY A SINGLE man that worked at gardening for twenty years; good city or country references. Address H. D., No. 9 John st., seed store.

GARDENER, AGED 30, JUST ARRIVED FROM LONdon, 8 years' good character, as first class gardener; had full charge of a gentleman's place, with greenhouses and grounds and perfectly understands his profession. Address G. P. B., box 121 Herald office, for two days.

GARDENER AND FARMER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a married man, without children, who fully understands the entire charge of a gentleman's place, greenhouses, graperies, vegetable garden, fruits, pleasure grounds, and the care and management of horses and all kinds of stock; wife is a first class dairywoman; will be disengaged August 1; has best reference. Address G. B., West Darien, Conn.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A FIRST class man, with good reference. Address JAMES P. WHITE, 209 West 26th st.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR GROOM, by a young man; unexceptional city reference. Address or call on P. K., at R. Campbell's, 59 4th av.

WANTED—A GROOM OR COACHMAN AND groom; one who thoroughly understands his business. Apply at 198 Chatham square.

WANTED—A YOUNG SINGLE MAN TO GO A SHORT distance in the country as plain gardener; liberal wages paid. Call at 21 Grand st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN, WHO understands his business thoroughly; five years' good city reference; married; one child. Address H. M., 1,380 Broadway, corner 38th st., saddler store.

WANTED A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man, single; fully understands the care and driving of horses; can milk; willing and obliging; good references. Address H. G., Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND WIFE, SITUations; the man as coachman and gardener; the wife as cook, plain washer and ironer; man understands hot and cold graperies and flowers in all branches; best references. Address W., 141 Washington st.

415 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; understands plain gardening; has no objections to the country.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SOLICIT LIFE INSURANCE. Apply at the Republic Life Insurance Company's, 409 Broadway.

AGENTS FOR A NEW ARTICLE—SELLS IN CITY OR country wherever shown; profits large; goods light. 119 Nassau street, room 22.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED IN A GROCERY STORE—must have experience and be in every respect worthy of a good place. Apply at 600 6th av.

A YOUNG MAN TO CLEAN GLASS, SWEEP OUT and make himself useful at HINE'S Restaurant, corner of 6th av. and 59th st. Call after 8 o'clock.

ACTIVE MEN—TO SELL A PATENT MEDICINE IN large demand; $5 a day can be made. Call on THOS. H. DOBBS, at French's Hotel, Friday and Saturday, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

A VACANCY IN THE PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT of our establishment, with $20 salary, must be filled by an American gentleman of experience and education. Apply, after ten, McMENAMY & CO'S, 735 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

CANVASSERS, MALE AND FEMALE, WANTED—TO sell a patent Sewing Machine Fan, a desirable attachment to all sewing machines; easily adjusted; sells rapidly; will help to sell machines; a rare opportunity for all persons out of employment. Call and examine, or send for circular. JAMES MORRISON & CO., 513 Broadway, up stairs.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—ALL HOTEL KEEPers, confectioners and bakers who are in want of good pastry cooks, confectioners and cake bakers are kindly requested to call at 77 Allen st., the headquarters of the Confectioners' Society.

WANTED—A HANDY MAN FOR A BACHELOR'S establishment, 20 miles from New York; must be able and willing to attend to everything—pony, cow, table, chamber and dwelling rooms, garden and errands. Little hard work—very cosey, but lonely place—and fair wages; best references required as to sobriety, honesty and aptitude; the right place for the right man. Such a party having a wife, who would sew buttons on, &c., very much preferred. Apply in person, between 10 and 12 in the morning on Friday and Saturday, at 36 West 9th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—1,000 AGENTS, TO CANVASS FOR THE "Complete Herbalist." I will give such terms and furnish such advertising facilities that no man need make less than $200 per month and all expenses, no matter whether he ever canvassed before or not. For full particulars call on or address GEORGE T. ARTHUR, 98 Liberty street, New York.

WANTED—ON A SMALL PLACE NEAR THE CITY, a lad from 16 to 20 years of age, to make himself generally useful; a German familiar with care of horses, &c., preferred; wages $15 per month and board. Apply at 346 Broadway, corner of Leonard st., room 30.

WANTED—AN ORPHAN BOY, ABOUT 17 YEARS OF age, to attend bar in the country; one that is acquainted with the business preferred. Apply to JAMES McCAFFREY, 444 East 23d st., in the store.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF AN IMPORTING house, an active and intelligent boy, who resides with his parents. Address, with references, D. D. D., Herald office.

WANTED—A SMART ACTIVE BOY, ABOUT 15 OR 17 years of age, to assist in a first class down-town sample room; one that understands the business preferred. Apply at 70 Broadway.

WANTED.—A MAN TO ASSIST IN AN OFFICE; one who can loan his employer $1,000 will be guaranteed $20 per week and a permanent situation; none others need address box 159 Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DRIVE A MARKET wagon; one who has been in the business preferred. None need apply unless well recommended, at 787 6th av., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD WAITER, AT LONG ISLAND Club, corner of Remsen and Clinton sts., Brooklyn; must have the best reference. Apply between the hours of 8 A. M. and 12 M.

WANTED—GENTEEL AGENTS; MOST FORTUNATE chance to make money pleasantly and surely; $3 to $12 daily without fail; convenient article for everybody. 615 Broadway, up stairs, office 1.

WANTED—A PORTER FOR DRUG STORE OF Twenty-eighth street and Fourth avenue; one who was in the business before.

WANTED—A YOUTH WHO WRITES A GOOD HAND, to assist in an office; wages $5 per week for first six months. Address IMPORTER, Herald office.

WANTED—A MAN, TO TAKE CHARGE OF A DINing room in a small hotel; must be a first class carver. Apply at 1,144 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE OF AN office and run errands in a West India commission house. Apply to A. BAIZ & CO., 82 Broadway.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAW OFFICE; MUST BE A good penman. Address, in handwriting of applicant, F. S., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND BAR; GOOD reference, &c.; single man, sober and steady. Address B. R., Herald office, stating how long in last place.

WANTED—IN A GROCERY, AN ACTIVE, INTELLIgent boy of good address to sell cigars; references must be first class. Address C., box 102 Herald office.

WANTED—100 MEN IMMEDIATELY, AT PIER 29 North River.

WAITERS WANTED—AT BETTS' DINING ROOMS, 541 6th av.

THE TRADES.

A FIRST CLASS CUTTER OF FINE CUSTOM SHIRTS. A first class fur cutter Wanted; experts only. Apply, personally or by letter, with references, to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and Chambers st.

AN EXPERIENCED DRAUGHTSMAN AND CIVIL engineer, to make maps; yearly work to a competent man. Address A. B. DUNCAN, Montclair, N. J.

BOSS MOULDERS.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A good machine shop under instruction for one year; has been four years at moulding. Address box 144 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

CASEMAKER WANTED—FOR TURNING CASES. Apply at 179 Broadway (office of F. G. Whitney & Co.), between the hours 10 and 11 o'clock A. M. WM. B. LEARNED.

ENGINEER WANTED—FOR NIGHT WORK IN A factory; must be a competent man. Address, with references, H. MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Herald office.

JEWELLERS.—WANTED, THREE GOOD POLISHers on diamond jewelry, at HESSELS & SUDEKE'S, 25 John st.

PATTERN MAKERS WANTED.—APPLY AT THE HYdraulic Works, Van Brunt st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CYLINDER PRESSMAN; one having some knowledge of composition preferred. Apply at 95 Maiden lane.

WANTED.—WATCH CASE MAKERS; SEVERAL first class workmen on gold and silver. Call on JOHN C. DUEBER, French's Hotel.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, 19 years old, where he can learn a business; best reference. Address T. J. G., Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD ARTIST ON HEADS BY THE day or piece; steady employment; none but a first class workman need apply. Write, giving full name and address, to E., box 120 Herald office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT HOUSE PAINTER, well acquainted with mixing tints and colors; must write a legible hand, and have some knowledge of figures; a good grainer would be preferred; to a good man a steady job at good wages. Address box 3,499 Post office.

WANTED—EIGHT GOOD TETE AND CHAIR MAkers; one as foreman; also two good carvers; steady work and good wages; the cost of living guaranteed to be one-third less than in New York. Call on J. Q. RAND, Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt st., between 8 and 9 A. M.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE JEUNE FILLE FRANCAISE DESIRE UNE place pour enseigner le francais a de grands enfants et coudre. S'adresser au 186 Elm st., pour deux jours.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE, COUTURIERE DE premiere ordre, desire se placer pour l'ete dans une maison bourgeoise, soit en ville ou a la campagne. Adresser Mme. ALMENA, 99 Bleecker st., pour deux jours.

FURNITURE.

AT LESS THAN HALF ORIGINAL COST, PROPERTY of family leaving city; satin brocatel Parlor Suit, latest style, cost $550, for $225; one do., $150; Turkish Suit, cost $300, for $250; walnut reps Suits, $35 and $50; Pianoforte, Paintings, Bronzes, Curtains, Mirrors, Tables, Carpets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Mattresses, Extension Table, Buffet. A great bargain for cash. Residence 252 West Forty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUIT, LATEST style, cost $450, for $200; one do., $150; Pianoforte, Paintings, Bronzes, Chamber, Dining Furniture; China, Glass, Silver Ware; property family leaving city; a sacrifice. 36 West 15th st., near 5th av.

AT PRIVATE SALE, COMPLETE FURNITURE OF 5-story residence No. 120 West 23d st., viz., Pianoforte, Parlor Suits 40 dollars upwards; Bedroom suits 25 dollars upwards; Bookcase, 800 volumes of Books; Etagere, Bedding complete, &c.; Dining Room Buffet Chairs, Extension Table, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNITURE and Bedding at the lowest cash price, or weekly or monthly instalments, at O'FARRELL'S warehouse, 200 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street.

CARPETS FOR SALE.—A LOT OF SECOND-HAND Brussels Velvets, Moquet and Ingrain for sale cheap, at HANKINSON'S Carpet Cleaning Works, No. 9 East 19th st.

EASY TERMS—FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS AND Bedding, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.'S, 155 Chatham street. An immense stock and low prices. Great bargains for cash. Parlor and Chamber Suits in great variety. Weekly and monthly payments taken.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A.—REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, GRATES, &C.—Large and elegant stock at our new warerooms, Union square, corner of Fourth avenue and Seventeenth street. PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY, manufacturers of every variety of Slate work, plain and ornamental.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 134 and 136 East Eighteenth street.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble Turning for the trade.

A.—REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE MANtels, Wood Mantels; the finest assortment ever offered in this city, at our new and spacious warerooms, 220 and 222 West Twenty-third street. T. B. STEWART & CO.

S. KLABER & CO., 217 TO 223 WEST FIFTY-FIRST street, near Broadway.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, Counters, &c. First class work at previous low prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES DETECTIVE AGENCY, 39 Nassau street. All detective business undertaken with despatch.

MEDICAL.

ATTENTION!—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPItal experience; special diseases successfully and permanently cured without mercury. Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

DR. MARY A. MITCHELL, 1,149 BROADWAY, N. Y. Dr. MARY A. MITCHELL, 1,149 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. & MADAME SELDEN, 67 AMITY STREET.—Confidential and skilful treatment; ladies visited at home. Call or write.

DR. KING CURES ALL DELICATE DISEASES AND derangements; one visit sufficient; consultations strictly private. 14 Amity street, near Broadway.

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN, LOSS OF HAIR, &c., consult Mme. GRAY, 31 Lafayette place. Business hours, 10 till 4, daily.

LADIES SPEEDILY CURED AND BOARDED DURing sickness, by Dr. and MME. WEST, ladies' physicians, 142 West Twenty-fifth street.

OLD DR. HARRISON, 168 BLEECKER ST., CURES all special diseases immediately, without exposure

FOR SALE.

A CONFECTIONERY, SODA WATER, ROOT BEER and Ice Cream Saloon; excellent business location; low rent; undoubtedly rare chance. Particulars 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS' Store Agency.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY OUT A DRUG Store, down town; excellent location; two and a half years' lease; small capital required. Address DRUGGIST, Herald office.

A.—THE WINE AND LUNCH ROOM 266 BROADWAY for sale cheap to-day; lease, low rent, good trade; a bargain can be had. LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

A.—THE BEST SITUATED CORNER LIQUOR STORE, on leading avenue, for sale cheap; lease; cheap rent; large trade; owner cannot look after business. LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

A.—LIQUOR STORES, RESTAURANTS, CIGAR Stores, Groceries and all other businesses for sale. Send for our July Register, mailed free. BETTS & YORSTON, 55 West Thirty-second street.

A FIRST CLASS SAMPLE ROOM AND CIGAR STORE on Fulton street for sale.—Three years' lease; a positive bargain. BETTS & YORSTON, Business agents, 55 West Thirty-second street.

A WELL ESTABLISHED, ELIGIBLY LOCATED UPtown Boarding House, nearly full; owner has acquired considerable compensation therefrom; now retiring to rural residence. JAMES CAGNEY, 531 Hudson street.

A FRUIT DISTILLERY—MOST PERFECT WORKS in the United States; operated by steam; Boilers, Copper Still and Doubler, patent Grinder, Shafting, steam Pumps, wrought iron Screw Presses, Engine, &c.; cost $6,000; will give a bargain for cash or other available property. TAYLOR, 149 Broadway, room 5.

A.—BROADWAY CIGAR STORE AND SAMPLE Room for sale cheap; also corner Liquor Stores, Lager Beer Saloon, down town Restaurants, Hotels, Bakeries, Confectioneries, Ice Cream Saloons, Stationery Stores, Manufacturing Business, Meat Markets. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

BAKERY FOR SALE—BAKING FROM 60 TO 70 BARrels per week. Inquire at 28 avenue D.

BARGAINS.—A LARGE SIZE SAFE, TWO SMALL and one medium size Safes of Wilder's, Lillie's and Herring's make, at S. G. QUIRK'S, 72 Maiden lane.

COAL YARD IN BROOKLYN, WITH HORSES, CARTS and Fixtures.—In a central position; doing a good business. Inquire of WM. SPENCE, corner of Flatbush avenue and Livingston street, Brooklyn.

CIGAR STORE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE A BARgain—Central location; suitable for a cigar manufacturer. Apply, from 7 to 9 P. M., at 13 Seventh street, near Third avenue.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—WILL TAKE FIRST mortgage on improved real estate; good location; receipts average about $30; price $4,000. Address POTASH, box 133 Herald office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN MORRISANIA; GOOD corner store, established by the present owner for six years; living apartments; good lease. STRICKLAND'S Druggists' Agency, 78 Cedar street, New York.

FANCY BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY AND ICE Cream Saloon in Jersey City for sale cheap, with five years' lease; soda fountain, fixtures, marble top tables and liberal outfit of implements of trade; business well established; illness of owner reason for selling. For further particulars apply to WOODWARD & SHERWOOD, 15 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

FOR SALE—A CORNER LIQUOR STORE AND LEASE, doing a good business. Apply at 1,004 Second avenue, corner of Fifty-third street.

FOR SALE—A LIQUOR STORE; LONG LEASE, LOW rent; the best chance ever offered to a man of small means. Terms easy. R. WALTERS, 27 East Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LIQUOR STORE AND BOARDING House; boarders more than pay expenses; kept by present owner over two years; must be sold to-day; rent only $45 per month. Apply at 177 Division street.

FOR SALE—LIQUOR STORE AND BARBER SHOP, well situated, with two years lease; place is well stocked with liquors, ales, &c.; have ale and lager pumps. 302 Eleventh avenue, corner Twenty-ninth street.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED GROCERY Store, Lease, Stock and Fixtures, together with a Horse and Wagon, doing an extensive cash business. Apply at 504 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK, FIXTURES, &C., of the old and well known Carberry Shades, corner of William and Ann streets; established over 20 years. Apply to P. DOYLE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, CIGAR STORE, WITH BILliard Table, now doing a good business; cheap for cash, if taken at once. Call at 322 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE OLDEST CHOP HOUSES in Brooklyn. The present occupant its owner of the premises, and will treat with an applicant, either on sale or lease. Address OWNER, Herald office.

FOR SALE—TOBACCO MANUFACTURING BUSIness; splendid trade; a good chance to start in business with small capital; business established. Inquire of JULIAN ALLEN, 172 Water street, New York.

FOR SALE—A CIGAR AND PAPER STORE; SELling on account of sickness. 70 Eldridge street, between Hester and Grand streets.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF ONE of the finest Liquor Stores on Third avenue, a corner; would retain an interest if desired. Apply to JAMES ROWE, 919 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—HALF OF A FURNISHED HOUSE, CONtaining 11 rooms; good for a boarding house; low rent. 298 Bowery.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED LIQUOR Store; long lease and low rent; will be sold at a sacrifice; terms easy. WM. ABBOTT, No. 6 City Hall place.

FOR SALE—A GOOD LUNCH STAND, DOING A good business; the reason for selling is sickness; this is a good chance; will sell cheap. Apply at the Canterbury Saloon, 632 Broadway, in the evening.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE ON one of the best corners in the 9th Ward; will be sold under the right of mortgage; a bargain. Apply to M. F. DOUGHERTY, 100 Amity st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST BOOK, STATIONery and Toy Stores in the city, on Third avenue; rent low; satisfactory reasons for selling. Inquire of Mr. HARRY, at Fisher & Denison's, 98 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—A "BRAN NEW," MARVINS BEST, FIRE and Burglar Proof Safe, double doors, combination lock. Apply at 115 Broadway, room 4, between 10 and 1 o'clock, to-day.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST CLASS BOARDING House, near New York, full of boarders; or manager for same wanted. Address CHAS. K. LLOYD, Herald office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IF TAKEN AT ONCE, CIGAR Store, doing a good business. Apply at 208 Chatham square.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST CLASS CORNER Liquor Store, three years' Lease, six-pull Pump and doing good business. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., 157½ Bowery.

GREAT CHANCE.—DRUG STORE FOR SALE, IN the most populous dwelling street in Brooklyn; just the place for a physician. Terms cash. Low figures. Ill health only reason for selling. Address DRUGS, box 218 Herald office.

LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—WITH LEASE, stock and fixtures; other business the cause of selling. Apply from 6 to 9 o'clock P. M. at 561 First avenue, near Thirty-second street.

SEWING MACHINE BUSINESS FOR SALE—ALready established, with good custom, and constantly increasing; paying well; an unusually good chance for a young man, willing to work, to rise; $1,000, balance easy; owner obliged to leave the city. Address, with true name, PUSH THINGS, Herald office.

SAFES—HERRING'S, MARVIN'S AND WILDER'S—Cheap for cash; Jewellers' and Silk Safes. Parties purchasing immediately will save 30 to 60 per cent. LILLIE SAFE COMPANY, 81 Maiden lane.

TO SHIRT MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE, ALL THE Appliances, in complete order, and a five years' Lease of a first class Laundry, now in good running order; abundance of excellent water; splendid location; capacity about 100 dozen per day; satisfactory reasons for selling out. Address A. B., box 177 Herald office, stating where an interview may be had.

436 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—FOR SALE, a Liquor and Lager Beer Saloon, well fitted up and doing a good business; low rents and terms easy; real chance for small capital. Come and see.

MACHINERY.

ALL MACHINERY OF NEW YORK RAILROAD Chairworks at private sale—Spike, Bolt, Nut, Punching and Shearing Machines; Bolt Cutters, Lathes, Planer, Sturtevant Blowers, Engines (60 and 20 horse), Boilers, Shafting, Drill Press, &c.; prices low. Corner Morgan and Washington streets, Jersey City, or box 3,041 Post office, New York.

FOR SALE—PORTABLE ENGINE AND BOILER, IN fine running order; 8 inch cylinder, 12 inch stroke; built to order; also a Grain Loader with 4 inch cups, Shafting and Pulleys. Address PORTO, Herald office.

FOR SALE—A TWENTY HORSE POWER ENGINE, with Boiler, Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, &c., in good running order, for sale. Can be seen at 218 East Forty-ninth street.

FOR SALE—A 15 HORSE POWER UPRIGHT ENGINE, with a boiler; can now be seen running in kindling wood factory, foot of Thirtieth street, North River. Inquire of GEORGE SIEMER.

PORTABLE STATIONERY AND HOISTING ENGINES, Saw Mills, Locomotives and Return Tubular Boilers, Belting, &c., always on hand and for sale, by Utica Steam Engine Company. G. G. YOUNG, General Agent, 42 Cortlandt street.

RIVETING MACHINE FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS Fairbain's Machine, with dies, hoisting gear and chains; also one large tube head Drill and one engine Lathe, 17 inch by 9 feet. South Brooklyn Steam Engine Works, Van Brunt and Summit streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.

STATIONARY ENGINES—FOUR TO 16 INCH CYLINder, with Locomotive and Tubular Boilers to suit, on hand or delivered in a week; also Portable Engines, 3 to 40 horse power; Saw and Burr Mills, Hoisting Engines, &c. EDWARD P. HAMPSON, 38 Cortlandt street, New York.

WANTED—TWO SECOND HAND PORTABLE ENgines, about seven horse power each. Address, stating size of engine and boiler and price, A. MILLER, box 121 Herald office.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND BOILER, 25 HORSE; good order. Address J. M., box 4,365 Post office.

WANTED—ONE SET OF CARDING MACHINES FOR woollens, 48 inches wide; one Picker and one Extractor, new or second hand. Offers, giving description and price, address to A. D., care of Rowell & Co., 41 Park row, New York.

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH INSERTED WITHOUT PLATE or clasps—Gold wire work; a new method. Other mechanical work scientifically executed. H. BERHARD & ARRASTIA, 216 West Forty-third street, near Broadway.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN—FIFTEEN years' benumbing appliances; beautiful Teeth $8 set $10; Plumpers for hollow cheeks a specialty; sets repaired. J. JAY VILLERS, 155 Grand street, near Broadway.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 13,123. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—Second Page—Sixth column.
BILLIARDS—Second Page—Fifth column.
BOARDERS WANTED—Second Page—First column.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—Second Page—First column.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Second Page—Third column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—[illegible]—Fifth column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Seventh Page—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Second Page—Third column.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—Twelfth Page—Fourth column.
CLOTHING—[illegible]
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—Twelfth Page—Fourth column.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—First Page—Fifth and Sixth columns.
COUNTRY BOARD—Second Page—First and Second columns.
DENTISTRY—[illegible]—Sixth column.
DRY GOODS—First Page—Sixth column.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—[illegible]
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—First Page—Fifth column.
EXCURSIONS—First Page—Fourth column.
FINANCIAL—[illegible]
FOR SALE—[illegible]
FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—[illegible]
FURNITURE—[illegible]
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—[illegible]—Fifth column.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—Twelfth Page—Third column.
HELP WANTED—MALES—Twelfth Page—Fourth and Fifth columns.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—First Page—Second and Third and Fourth columns.
HOTELS—[illegible]
HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED—First Page—Sixth column.
INSTRUCTION—[illegible]
JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Second Page—[illegible]
LOAN OFFICES—First Page—Fourth column.
LOST AND FOUND—First Page—First column.
MACHINERY—[illegible]
MARBLE MANTELS—[illegible]—Fifth column.
MATRIMONIAL—First Page—Sixth column.
MEDICAL—[illegible]
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—Tenth Page—Sixth column.
MILLINERY—[illegible]
MUSICAL—[illegible]
PERSONAL—First Page—First column.
PIANOFORTES—Second Page—Sixth column.
POLITICAL—First Page—Fourth column.
POST OFFICE NOTICE—First Page—Fourth column.
PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—Twelfth Page—Third column.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Second Page—Third column.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—Second Page—Third column.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—Second Page—Fourth column.
REWARDS—First Page—First column.
SALES AT AUCTION—Second Page—Fourth and fifth columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—Twelfth Page—Second and Third columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—Twelfth Page—Third and Fourth columns.
SPECIAL NOTICES—First Page—First and Second columns.
SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.—First Page—Second column.
SUMMER RESORTS—[illegible]
THE TRADES—Twelfth Page—Fifth column.
THE TURF—First Page—Second column.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—Second Page—Second column.
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—First Page—Sixth column.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Second Page—Third column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.—First Page—Fourth column.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE, 1,265 BROADWAY, WEST SIDE, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS. ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. ON WEEK DAYS (SUNDAYS 2 TILL 9 P. M.) AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

BELLE—WAS SICK WEDNESDAY NIGHT. WILL meet you this evening and go to Central Park car [illegible] Don't fail. NINTH STREET.

E. SIDNEY—CALL SAME PLACE AND ASK FOR No. 105.

FERNANDE—TELEGRAPH FRIDAY. IF I CANNOT come to the house meet at old place. Ever of thee. MAURICE.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JAMES NORRIS, WHO came from Lismore, county of Waterford, Ireland, about two years ago. Address M. W., box 211 Herald office.

IF THE PARTY WHO TOOK FROM A GENTLEMAN on Monday a Watch Chain, Letterbook, &c., will return the same to him at the Rutledge House no publicity will be made and $50 reward will be paid.

INFORMATION WANTED—ANY PERSON KNOWING the whereabouts of John McAllister, of Broughshane, county Antrim, Ireland, who served under General Taylor during the Mexican war will be rewarded for any information of him. Address J. Mc., Post office box 1,843 New York city. California papers please copy.

JESSE SYKES, WHO FORMERLY WORKED FOR Dr. King in Worcester street, will please send his address to Dr. WHITE, 319 Pearl street.

K. M.—I HAVE BEEN WAITING ALL THIS TIME for your address. Want to see you very much. Please let me know where to find you as agreed. JIMMY.

MARSIA SOMBORN WILL CONFER A GREAT FAVOR by sending his address to the person he met at the Baggs House, Utica, on April 24. Address full name (think letters have been taken by other parties), ALBANY, N. Y.

MY BROTHERS MAURICE AND CHARLES KORNBACH are requested to come to me to Montreal, Canada, in the best situation, and if in need of means to write immediately. Country papers please copy. Dr. E. P. KORNBACH.

OSCAR MORRISS—I HAVE BEEN OUT OF TOWN; let me know when I can [illegible] your anxiety rest, as my head is not at all affected.

$10,000 TO BE GIVEN AWAY—IF THIS should meet the eye of any members of the Rock family, formerly residents of Drogheda, Ireland, they will please address Mr. ARTHUR ROCK, box 303 Post office, Valparaiso, Chile.

LOST AND FOUND.

A BOAT LOST—19 FEET LONG, ABOUT 4 FEET wide, painted white, blue upper streak, green bottom. $5 reward on returning to DICK, foot of Eagle street, Greenpoint, L. I.

DOG LOST—TAN TERRIER, ANSWERS TO NAME of Dixie. WM. H. HOAG, 34 Cortlandt street.

LOST—WEDNESDAY EVENING, IN STEAMER JAY Gould, 5:45 trip, from Jersey, a coat. Reward at 505 West Twenty-third street.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, IN THE BOWery, a half breed Newfoundland Dog, white paws, tail end and muzzle, white throat, black spot between fore legs; name York. Whoever brings him to the bark Havelock, pier 40 East River, will receive $5 reward.

LOST—EITHER ON A SIXTH AVENUE CAR OR AT Desbrosses street Depot, an old fashioned Carpetbag with the engraved name of Dr. Morgan. Returned to No. 26 East Sixteenth street a handsome reward will be given.

LOST—GOING FROM UNION STREET, BROOKLYN, in Sackett street car, to Hamilton ferry, in New York in Fourteenth street stage to Fulton street, a gold open face Watch, Fob Chain, without hook. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to ABBEY & STURDEVANT, 182 Fulton street, New York.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT, ISSUED BY the Union Trust Company of New York, in favor of James Devlin, dated June [illegible], 1872, No. [illegible], for $[illegible]. A liberal reward will be given the finder on return of said certificate to the undersigned, [illegible] Front street, New York city. Notice is hereby given to all persons to show cause why a new certificate should not issue in lieu of the one above described, application having been made for the same. JAMES [illegible]. July 25, 1872.

THIS MORNING, 25TH INST., AT SIX O'CLOCK A. M., lost corner of Grand and Allen streets 2 Brass [illegible] Keys on a round iron ring. Suitable reward paid on leaving them at 103 Broadway, basement.

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD—LOST FRIDAY EVENING, 19TH inst., coming from Hoboken, a gold Locket, with raised monogram. Above reward will be given by leaving same at 17 and 19 White street.

$10 REWARD—LOST IN THE 6:30 TRAIN FROM Flushing, the Plans and Specifications of a house. The above reward will be given by leaving them at [illegible] Third avenue.

$125 REWARD—LOST, A GOLD HUNTING CASE stem winder Swiss Watch, also a Chain. Watch has two monograms. Address R. J. J., Herald office, stating how transfer will be made. No questions asked.

REWARD—THE MARYLAND FIRE INSURANCE Company of Baltimore, Md., will give 5 per cent reward (of the par value) of the following bonds stolen from their office, Baltimore, Md., June 23, 1872, viz.:—Northern Central Railway (coupon) bonds 1885, Nos. [illegible], $1,000 each; Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad second mortgage (coupon) bonds, Nos. [illegible]. The said bonds having been enjoined are of no use to any one but the above company. JAMES K. MINOR, President.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS, SHOES, Trunks and Va[illegible] at the Great Family Shoe Emporium, [illegible] Bowery, corner Bond street, selling at 25 per cent below Broadway prices. W. D. BIGELOW, ROBERT IRWIN.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF ROYAL HAVANA and Kentucky State Lotteries always on file. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, 153 Fulton street, No. 2 Park row. Post office box 4,969.

A.—HAVANA LOTTERY—FULL OFFICIAL DRAWings received for July 23. JOSEPH BATES, 196 Broadway. Branch office, 117 Broome street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES. KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. [illegible]—JULY 25, 1872. [illegible] SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky. Address J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway. Post office box 4,969.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF KENTUCKY STATE Lotteries—[illegible] JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 196 Broadway [illegible].

CATTLE BROKERS' NOTICE—[illegible]

FURNITURE MADE UNDER MY OWN SUPERVISION [illegible] ECKHARDT & CO.

JOSEPH BATES & CO., 71 BROADWAY.—ROYAL HAVANA and Kentucky Brokers. [illegible]

N[illegible]

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY, 46 and 48 Broadway. NEW YORK, July 15, 1872. Notice.—The renting and appointment of STANDS in the MANHATTAN MARKET, Thirty-fourth street, North River, [illegible] MONDAY, JULY [illegible] BUILDING AND STANDS, with prices affixed, can be examined at the office of the company. [illegible] ARMOUR, President.

ROYAL SAXON GOVERNMENT LOTTERY [illegible] ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY drawings on file. Post office box 6,060. THEODOR ZSCHOCH, 116 Nassau street.

STORAGE WAREHOUSE—JAS. MICHAELS & SON, 32 and 34 Commerce street, near Hudson. Furniture taken in storage at the lowest rates; packed and shipped to all parts of the city and country; ample room for storage of a thousand [illegible].

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—ELECT A PRESIDENT and Vice President, the President to hold office for two years, next two years the Vice President takes his place [illegible]. That will make a President [illegible] J. D. F.

$578,558 IS DRAWN DAILY IN THE LEGAL [illegible] Kentucky State Lottery; $100,000 grand [illegible]. Address BAILEY & CO. (office established 20 years), [illegible] Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &c.

SETTER DOG, BLACK AND WHITE, FIRST STOCK [illegible] $30. Inquire of Dr. BONE, 10 West Sixteenth street, from 1 to 4.

THE TURF.

GOSHEN PARK ASSOCIATION, Goshen, Orange County, New York.

The entries for the purses advertised by the above association close on Saturday, July 27, [illegible] among them some of the best horses in the country.

The races commence on the 24th inst. and continue three days.

Trains leave New York at 7:45, 8:45 and 10:45 A. M. daily and arrive at [illegible] in time for each day's races.

Trotting to commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

ELIAS A. POST, Vice President. CHARLES BACHMAN, President.
F. A. VASSIECKE, Secretary and Treasurer.

PEDESTRIANISM AND TROTTING—AT HALL'S Driving Park, Friday, July [illegible]. One Mile Walking Match, handicaps; purse $50—first prize $[illegible], second $15, third $10. Half Mile Foot Race, in heats, best 3 in 5; purse $50—first prize $25, second $15, third $10. One Hundred Yard Foot Race, in heats [illegible]; purse $50—first prize $25, second $15, third $10. Entries close on the ground. Trotting for Sweepstakes $1,000; four entries, best 3 in 5, in harness.

UTICA PARK ASSOCIATION OF UTICA, ONEIDA county, N. Y.—[illegible] annual meeting of this association for 1872 will be held August 13, 14, 15 and 16. Purses, $35,000. Entries will close July 27. T. H. GRAHAM, Secretary.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

A.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER, AUCTIONEER.—The special attention of gentlemen is called to sale by auction on this day (Friday), July 26, at stable No. 43 Great Jones street, at 11 o'clock sharp, of an entire and complete private gentleman's turnout, consisting of the celebrated trotting Horse Sommerville and mate. Sommerville is a handsome blood bay, 15¾ hands high, 8 years old, an elegant road horse, stylish, [illegible] and is warranted to beat 2:40 or no sale; can show 2:35; has record of [illegible]; has been used as road horse the last year; warranted sound and kind.

His mate is a handsome blood bay, 15¾ high, 7 years old, by Hambletonian; has record of 2:4[illegible]; an elegant road horse, either single or double; can beat 2:45; warranted sound and kind. They make an elegant, rich, stylish pair and in rest [illegible], and are considered No. 1. Will be sold separately.

Also an elegant bay family or road Horse, 15¼ hands high, 7 years old; can be driven by a lady; warranted to beat three minutes and warranted sound and kind.

Together with elegant Dunscomb road Wagon, Dunscomb Harness, &c. Full particulars at sale.

A.—CHEAPEST IN CITY ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS and Pony Phaetons, top and road Buggies, both new and second hand, Victorias, at 140 and 142 Hudson street. DAY & SON.

AT WITTY'S CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY, NEVINS and Fulton streets, Brooklyn, large assortment Carriages, Pony Phaetons, Business Wagons; several fine Ponies for ladies' driving, for sale cheap. H. H. WITTY & CO.

A.—A—A—A—A—AT STABLE 108 CEDAR STREET, for sale cheap to-day, 3 good driving or business Horses, 2 good work Horses. Call to-day if you want to buy.

A LIGHT TWO HORSE BRETT, GOOD AS NEW; price $275; cost $600. At 52 Bruen street, Newark, N. J. EZRA MARSH.

A GENTLEMAN OFFERS FOR SALE HIS BREWster & Co. Top Wagon, Pole and Shafts and [illegible] single and double Harness, all little used. Address box 4,203 New York Post office.

A.—141 WEST BROADWAY, NEAR CANAL STREET.—Rockaways, Depot, Park and Light Wagons, Express [illegible]; our own manufacture; second hand Carriages, Buggies, Rockaways, [illegible] for sale cheap.

A.—LANDAULETS, LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, [illegible] Clarence [illegible] our own manufacture, at reduced prices to make room. HAM'S, Fourth street and Broadway.

A.—CARRIAGES in popular designs and superbly finished at FLANDRAU'S, No. 7 East Eighteenth street.

A YOUNG GRAY HORSE, FAST AND STYLISH driver; [illegible] sold for want of use; price reasonable; seen at present stable, 60 Irving place. Inquire of HENRY.

A.—SECOND HAND CARRIAGES AT LOW PRICES: [illegible] FRANK R. WOOD, 219 and 221 West Nineteenth street.

A HANDSOME DARK DAPPLED GRAY HORSE, 7 years old, [illegible] warranted sound and kind in every respect; [illegible] a lady can drive him, together with a Top Wagon, made by [illegible]; sold for want of use. Inquire at 47 Great Jones street, of the groom Thomas.

AT BARKER & CHASE'S CITY AUCTION MART AND NEW YORK TATTERSALLS, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street. The [illegible] auction sale this day will be omitted until [illegible].

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TOP AND NO TOP BUGGIES, [illegible] at BARKER & CHASE'S City Auction Mart, New York Tattersalls, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.

A.—FOR SALE AT BARKER & CHASE'S CORNER [illegible] an extra fine [illegible] high, [illegible] years old [illegible] also two [illegible].

A.—FOR SALE, A ROCKAWAY, PONY PHAETON, [illegible] Double Harness, [illegible] Truck Harness [illegible]; must be sold [illegible] at 221 Sullivan street, corner of Prince st.

A.—FOR SALE—THREE EXPRESS WAGONS, ONE Rockaway, one Coupe, two Depot Wagons, five [illegible] Top Wagons, [illegible] Harness, [illegible] sets single Harness, Sheets, Nets, &c. 1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first street.

A HANDSOME FRENCH HORSE, 15 HANDS, FIT for any light business; sound and kind. Inquire at 121 Ninth avenue.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF PARK AND PONY Phaetons, Victorias, Dog Carts, light Rockaways and Family Carriages and light Wagons, all styles, at lowest popular prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

A LADY'S PONY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—Pony 14½ hands high, 6 years old, flowing mane and tail, warranted sound and kind in all harness; can be used by the most timid lady; will stand by the steam cars. With Basket Phaeton and Harness and Canopy, from best city makers; has been used but a very short time. Sold only on account of sickness. Apply at private stable, 101 East Twenty-eighth street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, Office and salesrooms 110 Nassau street, opposite the Post office. [illegible] HORSE AUCTION MART, 110, 112 AND 114 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET [illegible] SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. CATALOGUE OF THIS DAY (FRIDAY) SALE AT 11 O'CLOCK.

GENTLEMAN'S ROAD ESTABLISHMENT—BAY HORSE [illegible]

BAY MARE, [illegible] HANDS, [illegible] YEARS OLD, OF BEST [illegible]

BREWSTER OR WATSON WAGON, WITH POLE AND shafts.

DARK IRON GRAY HORSE, [illegible] OLD [illegible]

ROAD WAGON, IN GOOD ORDER, BUILT BY DAY & SON.

DARK BAY HORSE, [illegible] HANDS, 7 YEARS OLD, kind and true [illegible]

ELEGANT [illegible] PHAETON [illegible]

BAY MARE, 15 HANDS, 7 YEARS OLD, [illegible]

TOP AND NO TOP PONY PHAETONS.

BAY HORSE, [illegible] HANDS, [illegible] YEARS OLD, KIND AND true [illegible]

TOP WAGON, BUILT BY DUSENBURY & VAN Duser.

BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS, 9 YEARS OLD, KIND AND true in all harness, free from vice, good traveller, very stylish [illegible].

BLACK PONY MARE, 13 HANDS, 9 YEARS OLD, kind and true in all harness [illegible].

FOUR WHEELED DOG CART, WITH POLE AND shafts and shifting top, nearly new, built by Wood Bros.

BLACK HORSE, 15¼ HANDS, 7 YEARS OLD, KIND and true in all harness, free from vice, a fast traveller, very stylish and superior for family driving.

ELEGANT TWO WHEELED DOG CART, BUILT BY Peters of London and nearly new.

Also set of Tandem Harness.

BROWN HORSE, 15½ HANDS, 8 YEARS OLD, KIND and true in all harness, free from vice, good traveller, stylish and warranted sound.

BAY MARE, 16 HANDS, 6 YEARS OLD, KIND AND true in all harness, free from vice, good stepper, free driver and an excellent worker.

THREE SETS FINE DOUBLE HARNESS, MADE BY Campbell and Wood [illegible].

CHEMICAL FIRE EXTINGUISHER, WITH SET HARness and several lengths of Rubber Hose, sold to pay storage.

GRAY MESSENGER HORSE, 15½ HANDS, 13 YEARS old, kind and true in all harness, free from vice, a superior roadster; can trot in 3 minutes any day and is a free driver.

SEVERAL OTHER HORSES. DESCRIPTION TIME OF sale.

Weather no interference with our sales.

A.—JOHN D. HAMLIN, AUCTIONEER. [illegible] Style. Beauty. Special and peremptory auction sale of fine blooded Horses, [illegible] top Road Wagon, fine Harness, &c., THIS DAY, July 26, at 10 A. M. sharp, at [illegible] West Forty-[illegible] street, the property of a well known [illegible] gentleman, who leaves the city to take the stump during the present Presidential campaign.

Consisting of a fine and stylish dark brown Gelding, 15.2 high, 7 years old, true and pleasant driver, not afraid of [illegible]; stands without tying; is Morgan stock, raised in Kentucky, and the present owner [illegible] $1,000 [illegible] lady [illegible] park phaeton; has a smooth easy gait [illegible] is warranted sound and kind.

Bright bay road and saddle Gelding, is 15.2 hands, [illegible] years old, raised in Kentucky; has all known gaits; [illegible] lady [illegible] ride or drive him; has been [illegible] the lady and her daughter; is free, stylish and [illegible] canter [illegible] single [illegible] and is warranted sound and kind.

Extra stylish [illegible] trotting Mare [illegible] 15.2½, 5 years old, raised in Westchester county, sired by [illegible] Mohawk [illegible] (young Mohawk [illegible] on record). This mare was driven on the Prospect Park [illegible] in 2:35 and timed by D. Tallman, [illegible] at which time the present owner purchased her, but has never timed her to speed; has only driven her as a road horse, leaving many fast ones behind; by proper handling she will no doubt trot down in the thirties. She is free, pleasant on the bit, no shying or fretting, can be driven up to a locomotive and is free from spot or blemish and is warranted sound and kind and a fine pole mare.

Elegant extra stylish and well developed bay trotting Mare, 15¾ high, 7 years old, sired by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, raised in Orange county and trotted when 5 years old in 2:4[illegible]; fine in appearance, gait, &c.; a perfect picture of a horse while standing or moving, well proportioned and very rangy in her movements; has fine heavy [illegible] lady or child can drive her; would adorn a park phaeton [illegible] suit the most exquisite [illegible] an all day roadster, fine pole mare and is warranted sound and kind.

Also Stivers top and open [illegible] Wagon, Dunscomb single and double road Harness, Blankets, Sheets, Afghans, &c. Stock on exhibition until time of sale. A chance for bargains, as the highest bidder gets them.

AT AUCTION THIS DAY (FRIDAY) AT 12 O'CLOCK ON ACCOUNT OF OWNER GOING TO EUROPE. ELEGANT TWO WHEEL DOG CART, USED ONLY THREE TIMES, MADE BY PETERS OF LONDON. ALSO TANDEM HARNESS, MADE IN LONDON. VERY HANDSOME LIGHT FOUR WHEEL DOG CART, top on front seat and folding seat behind, made by Wood Bros., used only few times. SET VERY LIGHT DOUBLE HARNESS, USED ONLY FOUR TIMES, MADE BY WOOD GILSON. BY JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their Auction Mart, 110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue. Look at description in catalogue under this head.

AT AUCTION THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK. Elegant [illegible] Horse, full brother to Commodore [illegible], trotting Wagon, made by R. M. Stevens, Harness, Wagon, &c. BY JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their Auction Mart, 110 and 114 East Thirteenth street. Look at catalogue under this head for full descriptions.

A SHIFTING TOP BUGGY, MADE BY BREWSTER & Co., nearly new, and set covered mounted single Harness, for $450; cost $800. Call at 153 West Forty-first street.

A HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS WANTED—IN exchange for 100 acres of fine timber Land, near a fashionable summer resort in Pennsylvania; must be first class. Address BARTON, Herald office.

A.—THE LATEST STYLES OF SHIFTING TOP BUGgies, Road Wagons and Sulkies; second hand Wagons, four seat Rockaways and double set of Harness. GEORGE F. MOORE, 376 Bowery.

A TOP WAGON, $115; 1 TOP PHAETON, $160; 1 Road Wagon, $75; 1 Express Wagon, $70; 1 new open Phaeton, $[illegible]; Coach, $150; Depot Wagons, $95 and $[illegible]; Rockaway, $65. Also assortment new Coaches, Clarences, Park, Pony, Basket Phaetons, Rockaways for Road, Side Wagons, [illegible] Harness, Sheets, 20 per cent cheaper than Broadway prices. WM. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster street.

A MAGNIFICENT PAIR OF BLACKS, FROM THE country, [illegible] hands, young, stylish, long tail, very [illegible] trained to all harness and saddle; spirited, yet [illegible] never been in [illegible] hands; [illegible] was offered $2,200 [illegible] will sell [illegible] one a fast trotter, warranted [illegible]. A. LINSON, 12 West [illegible] street.

A.—MINER & STEVENS, Carriage Manufacturers, 115 to 121 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue, having removed [illegible] Broadway, are now offering at their [illegible] of first class Carriages and Light Wagons of every description, manufactured on the premises under their own supervision, and guaranteed not to be surpassed by any in quality, style, finish or design.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine.

CARRIAGES—IMMENSE STOCK AT REDUCED prices; [illegible] style now in use and [illegible] reasonable prices. Several on hand and slightly soiled Carriages. MANUFACTURERS' UNION CARRIAGE FACTORY, 638 Broadway.

CARRIAGES—A STYLISH SECOND HAND FOUR [illegible] Brewster [illegible] two light [illegible] German [illegible] Rockaway, good for [illegible]; also [illegible] light trotting Wagons [illegible] 344 to [illegible] East Forty-first street, between First and [illegible] avenue.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST HORSE IN THE State, 5 years old, sound and kind; a lady can drive [illegible]; stands without tying; [illegible] flowing mane and tail; [illegible] 15½ hands; [illegible] price $500; [illegible] half his value. Can be seen for three days [illegible] West Thirty-ninth street [illegible].

FOR SALE—AT BARKER & CHASE'S CITY AUCtion Mart and New York Tattersalls, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, [illegible] nearly new.

FOR SALE—A CARRIAGE FACTORY, WITH A GOOD established business; owner having other business to attend to. Will exchange for Real Estate. Address P. F., Station D.

FOR SALE—THE HARNESS STORE 43 ATLANTIC street, established [illegible] years; owner going out of business; will be sold cheap. For particulars apply to R. [illegible], [illegible] Atlantic street.

FOR SALE—PONY BUILT BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS; 6 years; fit for any work; sold for want of use; price $150. 37 Greenwich avenue, corner store.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW AND TWO SECOND HAND doctor's Wagons; two top and three no top Buggies; one Rockaway; three [illegible] business Wagons [illegible], very cheap, at No. 460 Third avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE YOUNG MARE, LITTLE sore forward; fine condition; valuable for a farmer or country work; $65, worth $200 if sound. 77 New Chambers street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FINE SADDLE PONY, cream color, white mane and tail; stands 14.1; kind and gentle in harness; fit for a lady to drive. Inquire of M. ROGERS, P. J. F. Grounds Association.

FOR SALE—ONE BRETT, AS GOOD AS NEW, AND set of Double Harness, new; will sell cheap. 150 East Fiftieth street.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST KENTUCKY THOROUGHbred saddle Horse in New York, sired by Mr. Alexander's Edwin Forrest, 6 years old. Boulevard stables, Fiftieth street, near Seventh avenue.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHING.—C. B. SMITH & CO., extensive manufacturers [illegible] Carriage Robes, Fly Nets, &c., 40 Warren street.

HARNESS, HARNESS, HARNESS.—[illegible] MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SALES OF THE season this day [illegible] JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 110 [illegible]

SECOND HAND [illegible] MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

WANTED—A [illegible] WAGON [illegible]

WANTED—A [illegible] Address D. [illegible] Broadway.

WANTED—A SE[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] IN NEW JERSEY [illegible]

$125 WILL BUY A GOOD HORSE AND WAGON [illegible]

$500 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL BLACK HORSE [illegible] Call for SALVATORE, [illegible] street [illegible] avenue, Brooklyn, E. D.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.

FREIGHT PROPELLER FOR SALE—CARRIES [illegible] tons [illegible] J. B. JAMES, [illegible].

FOR SALE—STEAMSHIPS, STEAMBOATS, STEAM Yachts and Steam Tugs. By FREDERICK SCHMIDT, No. 4 South William street.

FOR SALE—A CAT RIGGED BOAT, 21 FEET LONG, in perfect order. Inquire at TAYLOR'S, Elm House, Greenville, N. J.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SCHOONER, 6 YEARS OLD; will carry 100 tons [illegible] sails [illegible] new. Inquire of [illegible] & SON, 38 West street.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR CHARTER—SLOOP YACHT [illegible], 40 feet long, 13½ feet beam, draws 27 inches; in perfect order and handsomely furnished; has no superior for speed or weatherly qualities. For further particulars apply at 77 Bleecker street, to captain LEN BROWN, Astoria.

SAILING YACHT, [illegible] FEET LONG, FOR SALE—PRICE $[illegible]. Inquire of [illegible] at Mecker & Heddens, Newark, N. J.

TUG BOAT FOR SALE—LARGE AND POWERFUL boat [illegible] and everything [illegible] in the harbor of New York [illegible] by applying to THOMAS LAWSON, foot of West Eleventh street, New York.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 7 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—Highest cash loans on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, [illegible]. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 7 Bleecker street.

AMERICAN OFFICE—$5,000—ESTABLISHED 1851.—Any amount loaned on fine Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Camel Hair Shawls, Laces, Valuables, &c.; [illegible]. J. H. BARRINGER, 735 Broadway, near Astor place.

AT HYMAN'S, [illegible] BROADWAY.—LIBERAL ADVANCES made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT 81 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND John streets—NEWMAN LEOPOLD continues the buying, selling and loaning on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Merchandise, Tickets, for any amount.

AT WOLF BROTHERS, 596 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Nineteenth and Twenty-third streets—Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, [illegible] Pianos, private part [illegible] for ladies. Business strictly confidential.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER [illegible] bought [illegible] GEO. C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise. Same bought. [illegible] room 1.

403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-FOURTH and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Goods. Same bought at full value. L. BERNARD.

697 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET.—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camels' Hair Shawls, Laces and property of every description. JAMES J. MATTHEWS.

913 BROADWAY.—OLD ESTABLISHED AND RELIABLE office. Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, &c.; same bought at highest prices. [illegible]

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE during the week ending Saturday, July 27, 1872, will close at this office on Wednesday at 12 M., on Thursday at 11 A. M. and on Saturday at 11 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

POLITICAL.

POLITICAL PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION done at short notice by the Metropolitan Printing Establishment, corner of Broadway and Ann street, New York.

EXCURSIONS.

A VARIETY OF BARGES, STEAMERS AND Groves on Staten and Long Islands, North and East Rivers, to let for excursions, at lowest rates. BLOOMER & CO., 213 Front street.

A CHEAP DAILY EXCURSION TO KEYPORT, N. J., affording a fine view of the Highlands, Sandy Hook, Narrows, Staten Island and the Lower Bay.—The steamer HOLMDEL leaves pier [illegible], foot of Barclay street, New York, July 25 at 11 A. M.; July 26 [illegible]; July 27 [illegible]; July 29 at 11 A. M.; July 30 at 10 A. M. Returning, leave Keyport July 25 at [illegible]; July 26 [illegible]; July 29 [illegible]; July 30 [illegible]. Fare [illegible] cents. J. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

A.—FOR EXCURSIONS—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING, barge SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, ANNA and REPUBLIC; Oriental Grove, Eaglewood, Excelsior Park and [illegible] Grove. [illegible] B. B. CROSSETT.

A.—SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—THE steamboat [illegible] leaves from foot of [illegible] street, East River, every Sunday morning at 7 o'clock; [illegible] ferry, Brooklyn, 7:30; Christopher street, New York, 8 o'clock; Thirty-fourth street 8:30; landing at Haverstraw, Cozzens' (West Point), Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburg at 2 P. M., arriving in New York at 6 P. M. Fare 50c.

CONEY ISLAND—EAST RIVER LINE—ON AND after Monday, July 15, steamer [illegible], Captain [illegible] Wilson, leaves regularly every day, North Tenth street, Williamsburg, 9:45 A. M.; Eighth street, East River, 10 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Peck slip 10:30 and 2 P. M.; [illegible] street, Brooklyn; Hamilton ferry 11:45 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSION TO THE CAMP GROUND AT Sea Cliff Grove, stopping at Whitestone, [illegible] Great Neck, Sands Point, Glen Cove, Glenwood and Roslyn.—Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves pier 24 East River (Peck slip) daily at 9 A. M. for the above landings, returning to the city about 6:30 P. M. The SEAWANHAKA leaves same pier at 4 P. M. for above landings.

FOR EXCURSIONS—FIRST CLASS STEAMER NEVERSINK. For information apply to captain on board, pier 3, foot of North Moore street.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—THE STEAMboat NELLIE WHITE leaves daily from pier [illegible] East River at 1:30 and foot of Thirty-third street at 3:15 P. M. Leaves Stamford at 7 A. M.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, LITCHFIELD AND INtermediate stations via Danbury and Norwalk Valley Railroad.—The new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot Market street, [illegible] and Thirty-third street at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE new and fast steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves New York for Coney Island every day as follows:—Christopher street, 9:15 A. M.; pier No. 4 North River, 9:40 A. M.; Christopher street, 12 M.; pier No. 4 North River, 12:15 P. M.; Christopher street, 3 P. M.; pier No. 4 North River, 3:15 P. M. Extra trip from pier 4 North River 5 P. M.

ONLY REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The popular steamer MONITOR, Captain C. B. Carroll, Captain G. Simmons, Pilot, leaves every day—Eighth street, East River, at 7 A. M.; Peck slip at 7:30; Christopher street, North River, 8; pier 4 North River at 9 o'clock. Refreshments, bait, lines, &c., on board. [illegible] cotillon band accompanies the excursion every day. Gentlemen $1, ladies 75c. OWEN KEENAN and PATRICK KEENAN, Managers.

PICNIC.—THE SPIRITUALISTS OF NEW YORK HAVE a Picnic to-day on Elm Park, Ninety-second street, Eighth avenue, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25c.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWburg, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point and Cold Spring.—The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Captain James [illegible], leaves Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock; Christopher street, North River, 8:30; Thirty-fourth street, North River, 9, every Sunday morning. Fare for the excursion $1.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR KEYport, Elizabethport, Union Landing, Rossville and Perth Amboy.—The favorite steamboat NORWALK, Captain Wm. Hitchcock, leaves Barclay street at 9:15 A. M.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM YACHT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND leaves Custom House pier daily (Sundays included), every even hour, for Governor's Island, returning to New York at half hours; last trip of yacht immediately after dress parade.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST. [illegible] will sail from pier No. 50 North River as follows:—ST. LAURENT, [illegible], Saturday, July 27; WASHINGTON, [illegible], Saturday, Aug. 10; [illegible], Saturday, Aug. 24; VILLE DE PARIS, [illegible], Saturday, Sept. 7. [illegible] GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP [illegible] LINE FOR BREST AND HAVRE [illegible] GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S [illegible] HOLSATIA [illegible] KUNHARDT & CO., [illegible] C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, [illegible].

WHITE STAR LINE. [illegible] OCEANIC, REPUBLIC, ADRIATIC, BALTIC [illegible] Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information apply at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York. [illegible] SPARKS, Agent. ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S WHITE STAR LINE, 23 BROADWAY [illegible] $30; Ireland [illegible] $33.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT. To Queenstown and Liverpool from piers 44 and 47 North River. [illegible], Saturday, July 27, at 10:30 A. M.; ENGLAND, [illegible], Saturday, August 3; [illegible], Saturday, August 10; ITALY, Thompson, Saturday, August 17. TO LONDON DIRECT. DENMARK, [illegible], Wednesday, July 31; THE QUEEN, Thomas, Wednesday, August 14; HELVETIA, Griggs, Wednesday, August 28. Cabin passage $65 and $75 currency. Steerage $[illegible] currency. [illegible] from Liverpool or Queenstown [illegible] F. W. J. HURST, Manager, 69 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Sailing every Wednesday. WYOMING, Whineray, July 31, at 11 A. M.; IDAHO, Price, Aug. 7, at 3 P. M. From pier 46 North River. Cabin passage $80 gold; steerage $30 currency. Prepaid [illegible] currency. Passengers booked to Hamburg, Norway and Sweden. Drafts on Ireland, England and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES. ANCHOR LINE. Express passenger steamers sail from New York every Wednesday and Saturday. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line. THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY'S STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY'S STEAMERS.	
EUROPA	July 27	CALEDONIA	July 31
ANGLIA	August 3	OLYMPIA	August 7
INDIA	August 10	TRINACRIA	August 14
CALIFORNIA	August 17	IOWA	August 21
CASTALIA	August 24	BRITANNIA	August 28
COLUMBIA	August 31	ASSYRIA	Sept. 4

At noon from pier 20 North River, New York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry by Wednesday's steamers $60; by Saturday's steamers $65 and $75. Excursion tickets $120; intermediate $[illegible]; steerage $[illegible]. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends. Apply at the company's office. HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE NEW STEAMERS OF THE Anchor Line will sail as follows:—CALEDONIA, July 31; OLYMPIA, August 7; TRINACRIA, August 14; CALIFORNIA, August 17. Excursionists and intending passengers will best consult their own interests by inspecting these splendidly fitted up new steamers before purchasing tickets elsewhere. For passage tickets apply on board at pier 20 North River or Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE. THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

From New York	From New York
JAVA, Wednesday, July 24	PARTHIA, Saturday, July 27
CHINA, Wednesday, July 31	CALABRIA, Saturday, Aug. 3
RUSSIA, Wednesday, Aug. 7	ABYSSINIA, Saturday, Aug. 10
CUBA, Wednesday, Aug. 14	BATAVIA, Saturday, Aug. 17
SCOTIA, Wednesday, Aug. 21	ALGERIA, Saturday, Aug. 24

And every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York. Rates of Passage.—Cabin $80, $100 and $130 gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris $15 gold additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage $30 currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green; for steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE. For Queenstown and Liverpool. Royal mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF BRUSSELS, Saturday, July 27, 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, August 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK, Saturday, August 10, 9 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, Thursday, August 15, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN, Saturday, August 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON, Thursday, August 22, 8 A. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold		Payable in Currency	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. Through bills of lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp. Drafts issued at lowest rates. For further information apply at the company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY for Southampton and Bremen. The Steamship WESER, Captain W. Willigerod, will sail on Saturday, July 27, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken. To be followed by Steamship NEW YORK, Captain F. [illegible], on Wednesday, July 31. Rates of passage to London, Havre and Bremen payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:—First cabin $120; Second cabin $72; Steerage $30. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO California, Japan and China, via Panama, carrying mails, passengers and freight to Kingston, Jamaica, Santa Martha and Greytown and the West Coast of Mexico, Central America, Peru and Chile. Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous. July 30—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain A. G. Gray, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Captain ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan and Cape St. Lucas, and at Acapulco connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of 15th each month connects with Panama Railroad Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight to all way ports received until 4 P. M. of July [illegible]. Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco August 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—INCREASED SERVICE, COMmencing August 10, 1872, the departures of Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers from New York to San Francisco, via Panama, will be tri-monthly, leaving New York the 1st, 20th and 30th of every month. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The Old Dominion Steamship Company will despatch from pier 37 North River their elegant side wheel steamship OLD DOMINION, Bourne, commander, for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Saturday, July 27, at 3 P. M., giving through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Through passenger tickets issued to all points. Accommodations unequalled. Apply at pier 37 or at the general office, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey street.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA, HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ. New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman, Saturday, Aug. 10.
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken, Friday, Aug. 30.

For freight or passage apply to ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.—Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's [illegible] every Thursday at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North River. MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. H. Morton, August 1. CRESCENT CITY, Captain J. B. Baxter, August 8. COLUMBIA, Captain [illegible], August 15. For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS, TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail. [illegible] C. H. MALLORY & CO., [illegible]

FOR FLORIDA DIRECT. [illegible] The steamship CITY OF HOUSTON [illegible] C. H. MALLORY & CO., [illegible]

FOR NEW [illegible] MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE. [illegible]

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. [illegible]

THE SPLENDID STEAMER [illegible]

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, commencing May 27.—Leave Vestry street pier at 8:35 A. M. and Thirtieth street at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, [illegible] Newburg, Poughkeepsie, [illegible] Catskill and Hudson. Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1. [illegible] West and North. Special Trains to Saratoga [illegible] same evening.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, [illegible], landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park. The MARY POWELL leaves [illegible] at 3:30.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS FOR AL[illegible] POWELL [illegible] North River [illegible] connecting with all trains going North, East and West [illegible].

CATSKILL LINE.—THE ELEGANT STEAMER NEW CHAMPION [illegible] Monday, Wednesday and Friday [illegible] the usual landings. Her consort, [illegible] leaves opposite days [illegible].

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, from pier 28 North River, foot of Murray street, daily (Sundays included), at 5 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New England, the White Mountains and Provinces. Hall's Band engaged for the season. [illegible] BACON, Superintendent.

ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, SAG Harbor and New Suffolk. Summer Arrangement commencing June 5. The New York Steamboat Company will despatch from pier [illegible] North River daily (Sundays excepted) [illegible] the following steamers:—J. B. SCHUYLER, [illegible] Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. ESCORT, Captain John Burbank, Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M.; Greenport [illegible]; Shelter Island [illegible]; Orient [illegible]. [illegible] Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER Monday, Wednesday [illegible]; steamer ESCORT Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. [illegible] A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, United Railroads of New Jersey Division. For Cape May. A fast express train, with through cars attached, leaves depots foot of Desbrosses or Cortlandt street, New York, daily (except Sunday) at 12:30 P. M., arriving at Cape May at 7 P. M. Returning, leaves Cape May at 7:30 A. M. and arrives at New York at [illegible]. Regular tickets to Cape May $5. Excursion tickets for the round trip $8. Tickets for sale in New York at 526 Broadway, 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House; Depot foot Desbrosses street, Depot foot of Cortlandt street. F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. HARLEM AND NEW YORK NAVIGATION CO. Commencing July 1, 1872. Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL. Landing at Harlem 130th street, [illegible] street, Astoria, Eleventh street and Peck slip. Way—Landing at 120th street, 109th street, Astoria and Eleventh street.—Leave Harlem—6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7:15 P. M. Express—Landing at 120th street and Peck slip only—Leave Harlem—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Way—Landing at Eleventh street, Astoria, 109th street, 120th street and 130th street—Leave Peck slip—6:15, 7, 8, 9 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M. Express—Landing at 120th street and 130th street, Harlem. Leave Peck slip—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 and 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. The 6 A. M. boat from Harlem and the 6 P. M. from Peck slip do not land at 109th street. Freight received from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M. Schools and picnics taken on reasonable terms. SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT. Boats leave Harlem at 8:30 A. M. and hourly and half hourly thereafter during the day, landing at Astoria and Eleventh street each trip. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7:30 P. M. and Peck slip at 9:15 P. M. This is the only line connecting with the regular line of boats for High Bridge. Passengers by this line of boats can visit the Government Works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schutzen Parks at Astoria, Christ Park and Karl's Park at North New York and High Bridge. J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

DRY GOODS.

AT BLUXOME'S, [illegible] BROADWAY, BETWEEN Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets.—Closing out sale. Bargains in Straw Goods, Sash Ribbons, Ties, Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings, Kid Gloves, [illegible] Wares, &c.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF IMPORTED ROUND Hats at greatly reduced prices can be found at Mme. C. DE LACY'S, 883½ Broadway, near Nineteenth street.

HAIR, HAIR, HAIR.—SHAW'S PATENT HAIR, equal to human hair; can be combed and brushed. Switches $1. Human Hair cheapest in the market; solid Switches one yard long $3. French Twist $4. Curls $1 and upward. Ladies' own hair made over 25c.; latest styles always on hand. 352 Bowery, opposite Third and near Great Jones street, and 363 Sixth avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED.

In this City and Brooklyn.

DWELLING WANTED—BY A SMALL AND RESPONsible party, a three story high stoop brown stone House (unfurnished) from Fiftieth to Sixty-fifth streets, between Third and Fourth avenues; rent moderate, on a lease of two or three years. Address H. J., Herald office.

WANTED—A NICE FURNISHED HOUSE, IN A good neighborhood, centrally located in the city. MARX, HELD & CO., [illegible] Broadway.

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE COMPLETE, FROM August 1, between Seventeenth and Thirtieth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address box 698 Post office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A NICELY furnished Room in a desirable locality, where he can do pretty much as he pleases. Address COMFORT, Herald office.

WANTED—A FRENCH FLAT, FURNISHED, FIRST or second floor, seven or eight rooms; rent must be moderate. Address B., box 3,385 Post office.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, CONtaining not more than eight or ten rooms, in a good neighborhood; family consisting only of advertiser and wife; rent from $1,200 to $1,500 per annum. Address B., box 3,385 Post office.

WANTED—IN A FIRST CLASS NEIGHBORHOOD, A furnished or unfurnished House by a private family of three; best reference. Address, with lowest terms, JAMES, Herald office.

WANTED—A SUIT OF FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS FOR light housekeeping, by two ladies, between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth streets, Third and Eighth avenues; replies to receive attention must state terms; references exchanged. Address G. R., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TWO UNFURNISHED Rooms for housekeeping by a small American family, west side, below Twenty-third street. Address G., box 111 Herald office.

In the Country.

HOTEL WANTED—WANTED TO RENT, A SMALL Hotel in a live country town in New York State. Address, stating full particulars, terms, &c., box 92 Holyoke, Mass.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF MEANS WOULD LIKE to correspond with a lady under twenty [illegible] with a view to matrimony. Address [illegible], Herald office.

EX OFFICER IN THE FRENCH ARMY—FATIGUED of wars, excitement of politics and city life, comprehending that the noblest vocation is agronomy, I work here on a farm. War nearly ruined my parents; they can not now send me funds. I desire to marry an intelligent amiable lady, with capital to purchase a farm in her or our name. One wise enough to appreciate me, and to live in comfort and happiness in a beautiful salubrious country, will address Monsieur BONAMI, Warrentown, North Carolina. Am 30. Bachelor of Letters, professor of equation, novel and play writer, musician, &c.; robust, well formed, good natured.

BOARDERS WANTED.

7 [illegible] BLEECKER STREET.—DESIRABLE [illegible]

ELEVATED, COOL AND SALUBRIOUS PLACE [illegible]

1 GENTLEMAN, ALSO TWO YOUNG LADIES CAN [illegible]

2 ROOMS [illegible] TWENTY [illegible] STREET [illegible]

4 W[illegible]

$6 [illegible]

6 [illegible] AVENUE AND TWENTIETH STREET [illegible]

80 [illegible]

11TH STREET [illegible]

22 WAVERLEY PLACE.—FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible]

27 [illegible] PLACE [illegible] suitable [illegible]

27 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—HANDSOME [illegible]

34 [illegible] STREET.—A HANDSOMELY FUR[illegible]

39 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A [illegible]

58 [illegible] AVENUE, CORNER TWENTIETH [illegible]

72 [illegible] AVENUE, BETWEEN [illegible] first class Board [illegible] references exchanged.

129 EAST TENTH STREET.—PLEASANT, AIRY [illegible]

142 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—TWO [illegible]

156 WEST [illegible] STREET.—PLEASANT [illegible]

159 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family [illegible]

165 WEST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET.—A PRIVATE [illegible]

220 WEST TENTH STREET.—A SMALL FAMILY [illegible] gas and water [illegible] Room with [illegible] Board [illegible]

246 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—[illegible]

313 WEST FIFTY-FIFTH STREET.—VERY PLEASANT [illegible]

317 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, CORNER Eighth avenue.—[illegible]

A NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR WITH CLOSET [illegible] 14 West Twenty [illegible] street.

ELEGANT SUITS AND ROOMS WITH BOARD [illegible]

MURRAY HILL.—CORNER HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED [illegible] Sixth avenue.

PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A [illegible] locality. For reference call at [illegible] Broadway, room 8.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHOSE FAMILY IS OUT of town desires to engage table Board in a first class house [illegible] West [illegible] street [illegible] Address, stating terms, J. A. K., box [illegible] Post office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH A HANDSOMELY furnished Room between Twenty [illegible] streets. Board for lady [illegible] Address [illegible] Herald Uptown Branch office, 1265 Broadway.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES A FURNISHED Room, with or without Board, in a private family where the comforts of a home can be [illegible] between Fifteenth and Sixtieth streets, Third and Madison avenues. Address, with full particulars, A. D. L., Herald office.

BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE—BOARD IN A PRIVATE family; location near Central Park; terms moderate. Address H., Herald office.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, between Twenty-third and Fortieth streets and Third and Madison avenues; terms about $10. Address, with particulars, B. K., box [illegible] Post office.

TWO ROOMS WANTED—IN A FAMILY WHERE there are no other boarders, for gentleman and wife [illegible] Address, with terms and full particulars, [illegible], Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A MARRIED LADY IN A private family. Address Mrs. STEVENS, 541 Broome st.

WANTED—LARGE, NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM for gentleman and wife; Board for lady only; location between Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets. Address L., Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A RESPECTABLE family, a Room with breakfast only; terms must be moderate and location no further up than Twenty-fifth street. Address, with full particulars, J. [illegible], Herald office.

HOTELS.

ISLAND ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NEAR BROADWAY, No. [illegible] Washington place.—Large [illegible] Rooms, $7 a week; Board [illegible] $10 a week; [illegible] Rooms on first [illegible] $20.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 30 BOWERY, CORNER OF Bayard street.—200 Light Rooms, neatly furnished, [illegible] per night; $3 to $4 per week, for gentlemen only.

PARK HOTEL (EUROPEAN PLAN), CORNER NASSAU and Beekman streets, near new Post office.—Good Rooms at reasonable prices by the day or week.
ALBERT A. DUFAND, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ASTORIA HOUSE, ASTORIA, L. I.—20 MINUTES BY boat from Peck slip landing, on the premises; fine shade, gas, piazza and first class table; references.
M. BRENNAN, Proprietor.

ASTORIA.—SECOND HOUSE NORTH OF LOWER landing: one large and one small Room with Board for three adults; steamboats to and from every hour. Apply on the premises.

AT WEST NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—ONE HOUR FROM city, pleasant Room with first class Board. Apply at Castleton avenue, third house below corner of Taylor street, or [illegible] Duane street.

AT FLUSHING.—TWO LARGE ROOMS; PRIVATE family; high ground; good shade; superior table; prices moderate; references required. Call on or address Mrs. H. CHILDS, Barclay street.

A.—RICHMOND HILL HOUSE, NEWDORP, S. I.—Cool summer resort for families; no mosquitoes, chills, &c.; $5 to $12 per week; bathing and shade trees; one hour from South ferry. Particulars of MOODY & CO., 151 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE A FEW single gentlemen or a small family, either for the summer or permanently, with good Board and pleasant rooms at Union Hill, N. J. Horse cars direct from Hoboken ferry. Call on or address Mrs. C. A. BROWN, corner New York avenue and Columbia street, Union Hill, Hudson county, N. J.

BOARD WANTED—ON LONG ISLAND, WITHIN CONvenient reach of the city by boat and rail, in a farm house near the water, where good bathing and boating may be enjoyed; good [illegible] required [illegible] for two or three adults and four children. Address, giving full particulars and terms, T. C. BARNARD, Herald office.

BOARD IN CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON—ONE hour and forty minutes from city; first class house, good rooms. Apply to O. G. WALBRIDGE, 410 Broadway, or JOHN PARK, 647 Eighth avenue.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT GARRISON'S, OPPOSITE West Point; five minutes walk below station, directly on the river, with a lawn of six acres; terms moderate.
J. H. CROFT, Garrison's.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOUR OR FIVE PERSONS CAN obtain good rooms and Board in a quiet neighborhood; good river view, by addressing R. C. JOHNSON, Newburg, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY AND HER son; no other boarders; near the water preferred; full particulars must be given or no notice taken. Address H., box 2 476 Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—AT A FARM HOUSE for an elderly lady, where there are few or no other boarders, high ground, within 25 miles of city. Address, with terms, &c., KENNEDY, Herald office.

DE GRAAF'S MANSION, FOREST GROVE.—LARGE, airy rooms; location high and healthy; fine shady grounds; one hour by boat or cars; reference [illegible] 283 Pearl street. Address box 127 Post office, Morri[illegible]

GLENMERE HOUSE (THOMPSON'S POND) IS NOW open as a first class summer boarding house and has a few rooms still vacant; well shaded grounds, good roads, boating, fishing, &c.; three miles from Chester, one and a quarter from Post office, churches and telegraph. Address E. L. BALLIET, Florida, Orange county, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD AND PLEASANT, AIRY [illegible] Cornwall [illegible] N. Y.

HANDSOME ACCOMMODATION [illegible] CLINTON HOTEL [illegible]

ORANGE MOUNTAIN [illegible] MILES FROM [illegible]

WANTED—BOARD AT A FARM HOUSE [illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

A.—ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW BRIGHTON [illegible]

AT THE [illegible] HOTEL [illegible] an hour from New York [illegible]

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—[illegible]

B[illegible] HOUSE.—[illegible]

BOARD WANTED—AT [illegible] BEACH, BY A [illegible]

C[illegible] SPRINGS HOUSE [illegible]

C[illegible] HOTEL [illegible]

COZZENS' [illegible] HOTEL [illegible] WARD COZZENS [illegible]

FAIRFIELD HOUSE [illegible]

LINWOOD HOUSE, ON THE [illegible]

MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE [illegible]

MOUNTAIN HOUSE [illegible]

NYACK [illegible] HOTEL [illegible]

NEW [illegible] GENTLEMEN CAN [illegible]

SUMMER RESORT.—[illegible]

WOODRUFF PAVILION [illegible] Ocean [illegible]

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A FACTORY—[illegible] particulars inquire [illegible]

FOR MILLINERY [illegible]

LOFTS TO LET [illegible] Fourth street, near Bowery.

OFFICES TO LET—[illegible]

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET—INQUIRE at [illegible]

STORE TO LET—[illegible] NINTH AVENUE [illegible] 1st of August [illegible]

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS [illegible]

TO LET—A CORNER STORE ON THE NORTH SIDE [illegible] northwest corner [illegible]

TO LET—TWO FOUR STORY STORES, WITH CELLAR [illegible] Twenty-fourth street, or E. H. MARTINE, 10 Park place.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT POWER [illegible] First floor of [illegible] with handsome Office [illegible]

TO LET—NEAR GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, CORNER Fourth avenue and Forty-first street, two Stores [illegible] D. EGAN [illegible] 63 East [illegible] street.

TO LET—THE HOUSE 50 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, between Broadway and Sixth avenue [illegible] J. COLE, [illegible] Sixth avenue, corner Thirty [illegible] street.

TO LET—FLOOR, WITH STEAM POWER, CORNER, 25x70, with privilege [illegible] rooms adjoining [illegible] Inquire at [illegible] street.

TO LET—NO. 11 FRANKFORT STREET—A LARGE [illegible] suitable for a printing office. Apply at the New York Dispatch office.

TO LET—OFFICE AND LOFTS AT 27 OLD SLIP [illegible] front.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON THE PRINCIPAL BUSINESS part of South street [illegible] Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., [illegible] Bowery.

$25 PER MONTH FOR STORE AND THREE LARGE [illegible] Rooms, 124 Henry street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET

Unfurnished

A FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE HOUSE TO LET—[illegible] West [illegible] street, newly painted [illegible] private family only. Apply at [illegible] West Thirty-fourth street.

A NICE SMALL BRICK HOUSE TO LET IN E[illegible] [illegible] 8 rooms, gas and water; rent $40. J. CORBIT, [illegible]

A DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSE PROPERTY TO rent, containing 30 rooms, Nos. [illegible] and 180 Fifth avenue, near Twenty-third street; one house furnished and one house unfurnished; [illegible] suitable for a club, boarding house or for rooms for families; early possession will be given. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street, or 45 East Seventeenth street.

FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE [illegible] Thirty-third street, near Madison avenue; can be seen at any time. For terms apply to Mr. RAY, 41 Liberty st.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP DWELLING 112 East Seventeenth street, near Irving place.
J. C. BAILLY, 50 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN LAFAYETTE place, to let at a very reduced rate until May next; possession immediately. For permit apply to F. COLTON, 3 East Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

COMMODIOUS ROOMS ON SECOND AND THIRD floors, furnished for housekeeping, with water and gas; also hall Bedrooms; terms moderate. 133 West Eleventh street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT 45 WEST TWENTY-fourth street; terms moderate.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN. 35 West Tenth street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH GAS, BATH, &c. Apply at 40 West Twenty-fourth street.

FURNISHED HALL BEDROOM TO LET ON SECOND floor front, at $2 50 per week, to gentlemen only, at 119 West Nineteenth street, near Sixth avenue. References.

TO LET—IN FINE BROWN STONE PRIVATE HOUSE, a nicely furnished Room, with two windows, gas, bath, &c.; very cheap. 357 East Forty-ninth street.

TO LET—FURNISHED APARTMENTS COMPLETE for housekeeping; terms $[illegible] per week; other furnished Rooms, in the family of a widow. Call [illegible] at 403 Fourth avenue, corner of Twenty-eighth street.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, nice closets, hot and cold water, gas and bath, [illegible] 334 Fourth avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, THE SECOND Floor, newly and richly furnished, in a very neat private house; neither boarders nor children; situation West Washington place, near the Park; references required. Address box [illegible] Post office, New York.

6 ST. MARK'S PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—TWO furnished Upper Rooms, communicating, ventilation north and south, lofty ceiling, gas, &c., $5 each, to gentlemen only. No bill at door.

23D STREET, NO. 114 EAST.—TO LET, WITHOUT board, an elegantly furnished large front Room, also hall Room. Price moderate; references exchanged.

34TH STREET, SECOND RESIDENCE WEST OF Broadway, No. 104.—A front Room without Board; also single Room; one half minute from Parker's restaurant, three lines cars at corner.

$35 PER MONTH.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Room and Bedroom, with alcove, in brown stone house 216 East Thirty-third street, near Third avenue.

196 SECOND AVENUE, NEAR TWELFTH STREET.—Two beautifully furnished large Rooms; also one small Room, to let, at very low prices; beautiful location; private family; gentlemen preferred.

495 BROOME STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, to single gentleman or man and wife for light housekeeping; rent low.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET

A DESIRABLE [illegible] TO LET [illegible]

AN ELEGANT [illegible] FRENCH FLAT [illegible]

F[illegible] PRINCIPAL HOUSE [illegible] WEST [illegible]

PARLOR FLOOR TO LET—[illegible] MADISON [illegible]

ROOMS TO LET [illegible] PRIVATE CLUB [illegible]

F[illegible]

FOUR [illegible] HANDSOMEST [illegible]

TO LET—IN A SECOND [illegible]

TO LET [illegible] FLOORS [illegible]

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, HANDSOME [illegible]

122 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

East Side

A [illegible] CONTAINING [illegible]

A [illegible] BROWN STONE [illegible]

[illegible] EDWARDS [illegible]

West Side

FOR SALE—A [illegible] BROWN STONE HOUSE [illegible]

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN.
ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD
RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE
[illegible] THE LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK BUILDING,
CORNER OF FULTON AVENUE AND BOERUM ST.
OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL [illegible] P. M.
[illegible]
NO. [illegible] FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

A [illegible] AND BASEMENT HOUSE [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] COLUMBIA HEIGHTS [illegible]

FOR SALE OR TO LET [illegible] FURNISHED [illegible]

FOR RENT—[illegible] NEW FRENCH ROOF [illegible]

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale

A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE IN SEVENTH [illegible] TAYLOR, [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS AND PROPERTY (FOUR lots) of the New York [illegible] Chair Works, in Jersey City, corner [illegible] and Washington streets [illegible] premises or at 55 John street, New York.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT IN GOOD CONDITION [illegible] Jersey City Heights [illegible] at No. 1 Barclay street, New York [illegible]

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A [illegible] WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLIMATE—for papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland [illegible]

ASTORIA.—FOR SALE, A COTTAGE ON THE HILL [illegible] New York.

A [illegible]—ON OLD LONG ISLAND SOUND [illegible] FOSTER, Architect, 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT RICHMOND HILL [illegible] HAZARD, Jr., 110 Broadway, corner Pine street.

FOR SALE—CLOSING AN ESTATE—[illegible] L. A. CONKLIN, [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT NEW RESIDENCE; HANDsome grounds; fruit, flowers, shade, water front [illegible] minutes walk from ferry [illegible] DARRIN, 50 Broad [illegible]

FOR SALE—TWO STORY AND BASEMENT [illegible] DARRIN, 50 Broad [illegible]

G[illegible] CHANCE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—A MAGnificent [illegible] five minutes walk from depot [illegible] 12 trains daily [illegible] full particulars address [illegible] Bucks county, Pa.

NEW COTTAGE FOR SALE—AT SEA CLIFF Grove, situated on the Bluff; price $500. Inquire at 120 Grand street, Brooklyn, E. D.

RUTHERFURD PARK.—SOME BEAUTIFUL COTtages to rent low; delightfully situated near depot and 40 minutes from foot of Barclay street. Apply to owner, F. F. CHRISTIANSON, [illegible] street.

SPLENDID 84 ACRE FARM—ULSTER COUNTY; excellent soil; fine buildings; 3 horses, 5 cows, crops, &c.; price $6,000; will exchange.
D. F. CURLEY, 12 Centre street.

TO CAPITALISTS—FOR SALE THE MOST DESIRABLE and cheapest point of Land in the State of Connecticut on Long Island Sound, comprising about 200 acres, with extensive water front and dock, high land, with magnificent views. A party having means to erect a first class hotel and improve the property can realize a profit of 100 percent within two years. For full information apply to G. G. BENNET, No. 9 Pine street.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FINE, WELL SHADED Mansion on the Passaic; has modern improvements; stables [illegible] romantic surroundings; distance 30 minutes by rail [illegible] owner, with two children, would remain as boarder if agreeable. Address CHS. CAMP[illegible], Belleville, N. J.

TO RENT—SUMMER RESORT AND FARM.—ONE OF the most desirable locations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, for a summer boarding house; large and handsome buildings, capable of accommodating 30 or 40 boarders; well shaded and watered; high and healthy; 8 miles from Bethlehem, Pa., and 43 miles from Philadelphia; near a station; to rent with or without a 60 acre farm; house furnished and farm stocked. Possession now or in 1873. The buildings adapted for an academy, college or asylum. For particulars call on or address L. A. ROSENMILLER, M. D., 17 [illegible] avenue.

TO LET—HOUSE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND stylish; one hour from Astor House by rail, also by water; stable; fine situation; [illegible] minutes from depot. Apply to J. M. PHELPS, 72 Cedar street.

$80 A MONTH FOR A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET in Passaic, N. J.; very desirably situated for the summer or longer. Address W. S. B., 74 Broadway, room 8.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.—ELEGANT RESIDENCE, NINE ACRES of ground, modern improvements, healthy location, on beautiful stream of water, in New Jersey, near depot, for city property or available merchandise. Apply to Dr. BYRN, 80 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXCHANGE FOR SMALLER house and some land, a large House, with grounds well shaded and plenty of fruit, at Tarrytown, N. Y. Address G. T. S., Herald office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A NEW HOUSE IN EAST Orange for unencumbered Village Lots or City Lots; no brokers. Address S. S., box 2 383 Post office, New York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A PARTY WISHING to retire from business in the country will exchange dwelling House, Store House, with or without Stock; also 3½ acres Land, for a good dwelling House in New York city or Brooklyn. Inquire of WM. B. GILLESPIE, 348 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR VACANT LOTS IN BROOKLYN, suitable for improvement, a first class brown stone front House, with small encumbrance, on Fourth avenue, near Eighty-fifth street. Principals address, giving full particulars, VACANT LOTS, Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—COTTAGE, WITH [illegible] IN NEW [illegible] Address [illegible] Herald office.

WANTED—ON OR NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER [illegible] New York.

WANTED—TO RENT, FOR CUSTOMERS, SEVERAL unfurnished Houses [illegible]

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE LOCATION [illegible] HOUSE [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT, A [illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER [illegible]

AT [illegible] ALLEN B. MINER [illegible] Mortgages [illegible] CATHERINE [illegible]

A. [illegible] JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER [illegible] ON SATURDAY [illegible]

AUCTION NOTICE.—R. HAZLETT, AUCTIONEER.—THIS DAY [illegible] Family [illegible] & CO., Auctioneers [illegible]

ALBERT WALDRON, AUCTIONEER [illegible] THIS DAY [illegible] DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES OF ALL KINDS [illegible] PATENT MEDICINES, SALVES, SYRUPS, COUNTER SHOW CASES [illegible]

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS [illegible]

AUCTION—LARGE AND GENUINE SALE OF [illegible] THIS (Friday) MORNING, July [illegible] NICHOLS & CO., Auctioneers [illegible] Broadway [illegible] Goods packed and delivered for purchasers.

AUCTION SALE.—FOR SALE THE ENTIRE [illegible] DAUCHY & JOHNSON [illegible]

ALFRED A. CALDWELL, AUCTIONEER.—THIS DAY [illegible]

A. A. CALDWELL, AUCTIONEER.—FRIDAY, JULY 26, at 10½ o'clock, five Billiard Tables, Piano [illegible] Chairs, Tables, Mirrors, Chandelier [illegible] Eighth avenue, near Thirty-first street [illegible]

AUCTION NOTICE.—AUCTION NOTICE. A large Household [illegible] this day [illegible] at 10½ o'clock, at private residence 14 West Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues [illegible] HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer.

A. C. HAYWARD, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS DAY [illegible] Furniture [illegible]

AUCTION SALE. [illegible] Household Furniture THIS DAY [illegible] Fifteenth street [illegible] Sale positive. [illegible] Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—AUCTION SALE. This (FRIDAY) MORNING, commencing at 11 o'clock. LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will sell all the elegant and costly Furniture contained in private residence 120 West [illegible] street [illegible] Parlor Suit, Mirrors, Carpets, Bronzes, Paintings, Bookcase, 800 volumes of Books, &c. Bedroom Suit in rosewood and walnut, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Dining Room [illegible] Chairs, Extension Table, &c. Over 250 lots by catalogue. Sale positive.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER.—Assignee's sale of elegant Meat Market Fixtures, Horses, Wagons and Carts, &c. MAX BAYERSDORFER sells on Monday, July 29, at [illegible] o'clock, at 342 Sixth avenue, marble top Counters, marble top Butter Trays, marble top Fish Trays, excellent Ice House, Desks, 600 cans of Canned Fruit, Peaches, Beans, Lobsters, Salmon, Tomatoes, &c., Meat Benches, Trays, Sausage Machines, Grindstones, all kinds of swing and platform Scales, Knives, Office Furniture, Desks, patent Lard [illegible], also superior Wagons, [illegible] Carts, single and double Harness, &c., positively in lots to suit. By order of John Roberts, Jr., assignee. Messrs. Logan & Kane, attorneys.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS to-morrow (Saturday), at 50 Union street, South Brooklyn, $3,000 worth Crockery, Glassware and Cutlery Ware, &c., in lots to suit dealers.
MAX BAYERSDORFER'S office, 215 Bowery.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS on Tuesday, July 30, at 264 First avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, handsome Liquor Store, bargain at private sale.
MAX BAYERSDORFER'S office, 245 Bowery.

BY GOODALE, CAMPBELL & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—Will sell in lots by auction on Monday, 29th, entire large assorted stock of choice Teas, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Fixtures, &c., contained in up town first class grocery store. Will also sell fine young Horse, Grocer's Wagon and Harness, nearly new. More full particulars hereafter.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell
100,000 tons Scranton Coal
at public auction on Wednesday, July 31, at 12 o'clock noon, at 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BY S. W. DAUCHY, AUCTIONEER—BY DAUCHY & JOHNSON—Sells this day, at 2 o'clock, at 14 Canal street, a general assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of Velvet Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, China Mattings, Parlor and Bedroom Suits, Enamelled Chamber Suits, Extension and Dining Tables, Chairs, black walnut Bedsteads, Beds, Bedding, Mattresses, Pillows, Sheets, Blankets, Pier, Mantel and other Mirrors, Lounges, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Window Curtains, Shades, three Pianofortes, Glass and Crockery Ware, Silverware, Cutlery, Bar Counter, Office Desks, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—SATURDAY, July 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street, large assortment of Household Furniture, Parlor, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Bedding, &c.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, at 11 A. M., this day, at No. [illegible] Sixth avenue, one Coupe.
MICHAEL [illegible], City Marshal.

MORTGAGE SALE.—HENRY DREHER & SON, AUCTIONEERS, office 172 East Houston street, sell this day at 11 o'clock, at 165 Chrystie street, Lager Beer Saloon, Tables, Chairs, Counter, &c.
HENRY DREHER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—WATCHES AND JEWELRY. This day JAS. AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell at 59 New Bowery, at 12 o'clock sharp, 500 lots of gold and silver Watches, Diamond and Gold Jewelry, Chains, Opera Glasses, Guns, Pistols, Instruments, a large quantity of Carpenters' Tools and Fancy Goods.
By order of
J. A. JARMAN, 185 Varick street.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER—SALE OF LEAF TObacco, Cigars, Wines, Liquors, &c., this day, Friday, July 26, at 11 o'clock, at 13 Bowery, 10 cases of old Leaf Tobacco, Cigars, — bbls. Bourbon and Rye Whiskeys, casks Gin, Brandies, Port and Sherry Wines; also Demijohns and Cases Liquors. Sale positive, in lots to suit dealers.

SALES AT AUCTION.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER—SALE OF A LARGE [illegible] Bowery [illegible]

W[illegible] AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL ON [illegible]

W[illegible] AUCTIONEER [illegible]

[illegible] OPPORTUNITIES.

A [illegible]

A [illegible]

A [illegible]

A [illegible]

AN ACTIVE MAN WANTED—[illegible]

A [illegible]

A PARTNER WANTED WITH A CAPITAL OF ONLY [illegible]

A [illegible]

A [illegible]

A [illegible] WANTED—WITH $[illegible] CASH [illegible]

CAN [illegible] AN ACTIVE BUSINESS [illegible]

EXCHANGE [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—A MONTHLY PUBLICATION [illegible]

FOR SALE—A [illegible] BUSINESS [illegible]

FOR SALE OR [illegible]

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FIRST CLASS PHOTO[illegible]

ONE OF THE OLDEST AUCTION HOUSES IN THE city [illegible] address for [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $[illegible] CASH CAPITAL [illegible]

RARE CHANCE—A BOOK STAND AND [illegible]

THE COMBINATION [illegible] BEARING COMPANY [illegible]

WANTED—TO INVEST FROM $1,000 TO $2,000 in a [illegible]

WANTED—A FARM TO RENT FROM $100 TO [illegible] Address, with real name, TRESPASSER, Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WITH FROM $500 [illegible] Security given. Address J. J. MARSHALL, Post office, New York.

WONDERFUL INVENTION—HAVE PATENTED A little Machine costing $5 [illegible] Address S. D. H., Herald office.

WANTED—A MAN WITH THE MEANS TO BUILD [illegible] Address J. W. [illegible] office, 30 John street, New York.

$700.—WANTED, A PARTNER IN A FINE [illegible] paying business. Apply at [illegible] Chatham square, first floor.

$825.—PARTNER WANTED IN A FIRM [illegible] Broadway, room [illegible], from 11 till 3 o'clock.

$1,000 TO $3,000.—THE ADVERTISER HAVING [illegible] related to the dry goods trade, desires more capital [illegible] always salable for cash, mostly C. O. D. [illegible] for utmost investigation. Call from 2 to 3 or address SECURITY, 59 Wall street, second floor.

$8,000.—PARTNER WANTED TO TAKE THE [illegible] Address CONFIDENTIAL, Herald office.

$10,000 TO $20,000.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN, a part interest in a financial undertaking. Address [illegible] Herald office.

$50,000 WILL BUY ONE-FOURTH INTEREST in a new and wonderful invention, a self-acting engine or cylinder of great power, which I get up in a vacuum cylinder attached to an endless chain or [illegible] through a tank or column of water from 100 to 500 feet high or more if desired. I shall give full explanation and give it away to all the world, unless [illegible] justice from my own people; should [illegible] not find some one to take an interest in it. Address J. W. SHIVELY, inventor, box [illegible] Saratoga Springs Post office, N. Y.

$75,000 WILL SECURE THE CONTROLLING interest in one of the largest deposits of silver ore in Utah Territory, by immediate application to GEO. L. CANNON, 95 Liberty street.

INSTRUCTION.

AUGUST WRITING LESSONS, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, 875 Broadway, corner Eighteenth street, will be kept open day and evening all summer for special practical lessons in Business Writing, Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, &c. Cheap evening classes now open for rapid Business Writing.

A SCHOOL AND HOME FOR CHILDREN—SUMMER term opened June 1; children are instructed in the English branches, music and needlework. Location healthful; direct communication by rail. For particulars address Mrs. H. J. SEYMOUR, New Canaan, Conn.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIERS' FRENCH Protestant Institution for Young Ladies, 36 East Thirty-fifth street, New York (formerly 12 Avenue [illegible], Neuilly, Paris), will be reopened on Tuesday, September 24. Applications by letter till September 1, when Miles Charbonnier will be in New York.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—NEXT SESSION commences September 18. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

THE URSULINES WILL RECEIVE SCHOLARS ON the first Monday of September, at their Academy in East Morrisania, the buildings at their recently purchased place at Throgg's Neck not being prepared for the reception of pupils. The beautiful grounds at Throgg's Neck were owned by Mr. Charles Loughlin and are well known as having been the property of the late George Tubins.

BILLIARDS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND SECOND hand Billiard Tables, also Balls, Cues, Cloths and every thing appertaining to the business. Tables taken on storage. GEORGE E. PHELAN, No. 7 Barclay street, formerly of the firm of Phelan & Collender.

H. W. COLLENDER, INVENTOR AND PATENTEE of the celebrated Phelan & Collender Combination Cushion, begs to inform the public that, as prior to the death of his partner, Mr. Michael Phelan, he still conducts the manufacturing department of the business under his personal supervision, and that, having purchased the entire stock, machinery, copyrights, trademarks and letters patent of the late firm, he continues the business in the same extensive manufactory, Thirty-sixth street, Thirty-seventh street and Tenth avenue, and at the warerooms, 738 Broadway, at either of which places he will be happy to meet customers for the transaction of new business or to settle up the affairs of the old firm.
Respectfully, H. W. COLLENDER.

W. H. GRIFFITH'S BEVELLED TABLES, WITH the patent Wire Cushions, can only be bought at Fortieth street. Second hand tables for sale.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—A SOPRANO, ALTO AND TENOR FOR A church choir on Staten Island. Address MUSIC, box 218 Post office, New York.

WANTED—A POSITION AS LEADING SOPRANO IN a Protestant or Catholic church. Address M. T. H., 117 Skillman st., Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.
Every Evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
MR. ALBERT W. AIKEN
in his [illegible] Drama, entitled the
WITCHES OF NEW YORK.
WITCHES OF NEW YORK.
[illegible] Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
JULY [illegible]
[illegible]
CHARLOTTE THOMPSON
[illegible]
ONE WIFE.
ONE WIFE.
[illegible] Hamilton, [illegible] Miss Nellie [illegible]

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
TODAY AT 2 P. M. [illegible] NEW YORK. EVENING AT 8 [illegible] CHRIS AND LENA. MONDAY, JULY [illegible]

WALLACK'S.
EVERY EVENING [illegible]
NEW FACES, NEW FEATURES.
[illegible]
ROBIN HOOD.
NEW AND COSTLY COSTUMES, BEAUTIFUL SCENERY [illegible]
AND STARTLING TABLEAUX.

BOWERY THEATRE. [illegible]
FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 26, IS
BENEFIT
of the great
[illegible]
Mr. GEO. W. THOMPSON & [illegible]
THE RIVAL DUTCHMEN.
MONDAY next—[illegible]
POLISH JEW, OR THE BELLS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
[illegible]
[illegible] SUCCESS.
[illegible] LIFE OF THE CITY.
[illegible] BELLES OF THE KITCHEN [illegible]
KIND TO A FAULT.
Characters [illegible] Miss JENNIE LEE [illegible] HAYWARD, [illegible] Mr. MICHELS, Mr. VINING BOWERS, [illegible] BURROUGHS, Mr. WELSH EDWARDS, Mr. JOHN [illegible] and Mr. J. W. [illegible]
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.
[illegible]
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT [illegible] O'CLOCK.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS
WILL PERFORM AT
JERSEY CITY FRIDAY EVENING, JULY [illegible];
HARLEM SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 27,
AND AT THE
PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN,
FOR ONE WEEK,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 29.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
BENEFIT OF [illegible]
THE [illegible] FALLS
and
THE [illegible]
MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON.
BLOW FOR BLOW.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—TONIGHT
BENEFIT OF FRANK MAYO.
Last night but one of the
STREETS OF NEW YORK.
GREAT SUCCESS. EVERY SCENE ENCORED.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
[illegible] Proprietor.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALLED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, July [illegible] at 8 o'clock.

1	Overture, Zampa	Herold
	[illegible] Lohengrin	Wagner
	Waltz, [illegible]	Strauss
4	Selections from William Tell	Rossini
	Overture, Oberon	Weber
6	Deutsche Tänze	Schubert
7	[illegible] Pizzicato	Strauss
8	Ballet, Faust	Gounod
	PART III.	
9	Overture, Stradella	Flotow
10	Carnival of Venice, Burlesque	
11	Waltz, New Vienna	Strauss
12	March, Campaign	[illegible]

TERRACE GARDEN—FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN Lexington and Third avenues.
Proprietor JOHN KOCH.
[illegible]
GRAND POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Mr. JOHN KOCH begs [illegible] 15th of August [illegible] September [illegible]

RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS—STEINWAY HALL, MONday evening, September 23. Debut of [illegible] Mr. ANTON RUBINSTEIN, Mr. HENRI WIENIAWSKI, Mlle. LOUISE LIEBHART, Mlle. LOUISA ORMENY, M. [illegible] Conductor.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 BROADway, between Houston and Bleecker streets. Every one should visit this wonderful Museum. It is full of [illegible] Lectures daily on "The Philosophy of Marriage." Those parties unable to attend the important lectures can have them forwarded, post free, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing SECRETARY NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, New York.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 745 BROADway, opposite Astor place.—This magnificent collection contains over 10,000 specimens of natural and artificial anatomical preparations, embracing every portion of the human frame. Lectures daily on Nervous Exhaustion [illegible] Its Obligations and Impediments. Ample instruction furnished with a pocket edition of these valuable lectures, post free, for 25 cents, by addressing Secretary Dr. Kahn's Museum, 745 Broadway, New York. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 50 cents.

CARD.—J. JAY WATSON'S PRIVATE MUSIC ROOMS, 92 Clinton place, established 1854.—Private Lessons only; Organ, Piano, Violin, Guitar, Singing, Harmony. Circulars [illegible] mailed free.

WANTED—A LECTURER FOR PANORAMA TO [illegible] security required. Address P. RAMA, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY FOR THE RED POCKETBOOK, to be produced at the Olympic Theatre September 2, 1872. Engagement positive for six weeks. Apply by letter to
SAMUEL COLVILLE.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES TO TRAVEL FOR a season of eight or ten months with a first class exhibition; must have good voice and fine knowledge of music; salary $[illegible] a week. Address A. SIMPSON, box 164 Herald Uptown Branch office.

TO RENT—FOR A SHORT TERM, LINA EDWIN'S Theatre, 720 Broadway. Apply to Colonel E. A. BROWN.

METROPOLITAN
THEATRICAL AND
SHOW PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT,
HERALD BUILDING,
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THEATRICAL,
MINSTREL AND VARIETY CUTS CONSTANTLY
ON HAND.

PIANOFORTES.

A MAGNIFICENT 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, of the richest tone and finish, nearly new, at half its value, for cash, at 430 Pearl street, near Centre.

A NEW GRAND SCALE 7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Pianoforte, best city makers, round corners, carved legs, cost $1,000, including Stool, Cover and Music Cabinet, for $300, at private residence No. 120 West 23d st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (165 Fourth av.).

A LADY WILL SELL FOR $[illegible] HANDSOME ROUND cornered Pianoforte, modern style and improvements, city makers; sweet and powerful tone; perfect order. 23 Third street, near Bowery.

A WEBER PIANOFORTE, 7¼ OCTAVE, FOUR round corners, carved legs, overstrung bass. Bargain for cash. A rosewood Pianoforte only $100.
J. BIDDLE, 13 Waverley place, near Broadway.

AT HAINES BROTHERS', 27 UNION SQUARE.—Those desiring a first class piano should not purchase before calling at our sale rooms. Elegant Pianos unrivalled in tone and finish, at prices to please. Every piano warranted as represented.
N. B.—A few Pianos in from rent will be sold at great bargains.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, TO BE sold—Property of family leaving city; made by first city maker; fully guaranteed; used 5 months (cost $700), for $250. Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture, China, Glass, Silver Ware, a sacrifice. 58 West [illegible] st., near 5th avenue.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF NEW AND most beautiful style, of best makers, at lower prices for cash or monthly instalments or to rent, at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

$7 MONTH RENT.—BEAUTIFUL NEW 7 OCTAVE rosewood Pianos; every improvement; fully warranted; instalments taken, $50 cash, balance $12 monthly. Price $250. [illegible], 470 Eighth avenue.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF AFRICA.

Complete Chart of Equatorial Explorations in the Tropical Continent.

LIVINGSTONE'S NEW WORLD

The Orographic and Hydrographic Features of Eastern Africa and the Nilotic Basin.

PTOLOMEAN GEOGRAPHY.

Grant, Speke, Burton, Baker, Livingstone as Colaborers Towards One Grand Result.

STANLEY AND "THE MAN OF IRON."

"The Great Divide" of the Zambezi and the Upper Nile.

THE PROBLEM OF THE AGES SOLVED.

Herald "Up Nile" Expedition.

FURTHER MAP EXPLANATIONS.

The splendid map, presented to-day to the HERALD readers, graphically portrays the combined and corrected results of all known explorations in Equatorial Africa. As an accurate work of art and as the expression of all that geographic science can at present deduce from these explorations, it will historically perpetuate the memory of the illustrious explorers and cosmographers, who have despised the danger and the toil of research and plunged into the trackless regions of the great tropical continent. It will also serve the additional purpose of preserving to fame the great exploits (in which the whole American press must share with the HERALD) by which the imperilled band under Sir Samuel Baker has been sought for by our "Up Nile" expedition, and by which also the indomitable Livingstone has been found and succored by the courage of our correspondent, Stanley.

A NEW WORLD BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

It is no exaggeration to say that these charted results reveal a new world to civilization. Even in his most sanguine moments Columbus was unconscious of the immense boon his discovery had conferred on the world. It is, doubtless, even so with Livingstone and those who have been the sharers of his labors and the companions of his trials. But the philosophic mind, overleaping the present and peering into the near future, beholds these accomplished results in their varied relations to human progress, and the developments—moral, social and scientific—that must ere long follow in the blazing track of the explorer. Although the Continent of Africa is three times as large as Europe, and nearly equals the combined land masses of North and South America, its geography has, till recently, been scarcely better known than it was in the times of Phœnician glory and the early Portuguese adventures of Bartholomew Diaz and Vasco di Gama, and absolutely less known to the scientist than the face of the moon, of which he has exquisite and beautiful photographs.

THE GREAT SECRET,

which, from the time of Herodotus, has ever baffled the skill and penetration of all geographers and physicists, has been the wonderful phenomena which belong to the Nile. On the tangled and mysterious thread of its course nature has strung the richest gems of African geography and hydrography, and it was to the genius of Livingstone that she first disclosed the fact that he who unravelled the mystery of the ancient river would be the first to gather these precious pearls of knowledge. The gist of the great problem of the Nile has been to explain how its volume can be sustained, for over fourteen hundred miles, from its junction with the uncertain Atbara, in Lower Nubia, to the Mediterranean Sea, without a single tributary stream, beneath a scorching sun and amid the thirsty and burning sands of the desert. We shall presently see how perfectly the discovery of Livingstone, as announced by the HERALD correspondent, unlocks the whole difficulty, and presents the mind, so to speak, with a bird's eye view of the whole subject.

EXPLANATION OF THE MAP.

The map is made out from all the reports furnished, at different times, by the numerous African explorers, especially Dr. Livingstone, Sir Samuel Baker, Captains Grant, Speke and Burton, the maps of the Royal Geographical Society of London, the data furnished by Dr. Livingstone through Mr. Stanley in all his communications to the HERALD, and also from all the data forwarded us by our "Up Nile" expedition, sent out from Cairo in search of Sir Samuel Baker. Included in these results will be found the corrections for instrumental errors by the different explorers in determining the altitudes and elevations of the high lands and lake levels of the whole country. The corrections are made by several of the ablest English and American scientists, and furnish the means for constructing an orographic chart of Eastern Equatorial Africa. The line of Stanley's route in search of Livingstone, as well as the now famous scene of his fight with Mirambo (indicated by the American flag), the camp of Livingstone (marked by the English flag), as also Stanley's camp and headquarters by his national colors, are marked very clearly. The second great expedition of the HERALD up the Nile is also given from Cairo to Korasko, and thence across the Nubian Desert to the Nile and southward to Khartoum, where it was last heard from on its way to find Sir Samuel Baker, as also the last reported camp of Sir Samuel. The entire topography of the regions around lakes Tanganyika, Albert Nyanza and Victoria Nyanza; the hydrography (so far as given by the latest telegrams and letters of Stanley and Livingstone) of the Chambezi, the Luapula and the Lualaba, and all the surrounding country whose drainage supplies the headwaters of the Nile are also given in full.

Without attempting now to supply anything like a history or detailed *resumé* of the great expeditions of Livingstone and his co-laborers, it may be well for the reader to mention briefly the results obtained by the chief explorers.

SUCCESSIVE STEPS IN THE GREAT DISCOVERY.

The first light that broke over the problem of ages was that obtained by the early adventures of Livingstone bringing to our knowledge the drainage of the Lake Nyassa and the upper Zambezi River, and then by the journeys of Captain Speke, in 1858, which led him into a land where small rivulets began to flow northward into a great fresh water sea lying about four hundred and eighty miles south of Gondokoro, the uppermost well known point on the White Nile. Starting in October, 1860, from the East African coast, Speke and Grant pushed towards Kazeh, and, traversing a country never previously trodden by civilized man, determined that this great fresh water lake, or sea, Victoria Nyanza, whose southern watershed extends to three degrees south of the Equator, is the reservoir from which the sacred Bahr-El-Abiad, or White Nile, mainly or largely descends to Gondokoro and thence by Khartoom into the sandy plains of Egypt.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER'S DISCOVERY OF THE ALBERT LAKE.

Since the days of Ptolemy, the Nile was described as flowing from two great lakes, and while Victoria Nyanza had been found by Speke to be one of them, it was reserved for Baker to discover Albert Nyanza as the other, and perhaps the most extensive of the two. Baker set out in 1861, without avowing his intention to seek for the sources of the Nile, but with the cherished hope, to use his own words, "as the insignificant worm slowly bores its way into the hardest oak, even so I hoped by perseverance to reach the heart of Africa." He employed the first year in exploring all the Nile tributaries from Abyssinia, and thence descended the banks of the Blue Nile to Khartoom, and left this city on the 18th of December, 1864, arriving at Gondokoro after forty-five days' voyage on the water. After almost incredible sufferings and long marches southward through a land of misery and malaria, to which his party were constantly exposed on the fatal banks of the White Nile—weak, tottering and exhausted with more than a twelve month's anxiety, toil and sickness, suddenly upon reaching some rising ground,

THE GREAT RESERVOIR OF THE NILE

burst upon his astonished and delighted vision. "Far below his view point, some fifteen hundred feet beneath a precipitous cliff of granite, lay my prize so hardly sought. A boundless sea-horizon south and southwest, while west the faint blue mountains, of about seven thousand feet above the water level, hemmed in the glorious expanse of waters." Such is his own vivid picture of Albert Nyanza, whose waves were rolling upon a beach of sand, beneath the discoverer's gaze and whose pleasant waters he drank with gratitude. Speaking of his discovery, the modest Baker said:—"For myself I claim no honor as the discoverer of a source, as I believe the mighty Nile may have a thousand sources. The birthplace of that great river is the vast rock basin of the Albert Nyanza. In those profound depths, bosomed in the mountain range of Equatorial Africa, in a region of ten months' rainfall, every drop of water, from the passing shower to the roaring mountain torrent, is stored in that great reservoir of nature. So vast is its volume of water that no single stream appears to influence its level. Even the great river, from the Victoria (Nyanza) Lake enters the great reservoir absorbed without a perceptible current." Sir Samuel determined the elevation of the Albert Nyanza to be 2,720 feet. But Mr. Buchan, the eminent secretary of the Scottish Meteorological Society, afterwards corrected the barometric height from Baker's observation, and reduced it to 2,520 feet, which must now be regarded as its most accurate measurement.

"PTOLEMY'S WESTERN LAKE RESERVOIR OF THE NILE."

To Captains Burton and Speke, companions in exploration, in the years 1857 and 1858, is due the honor of finding another grand receptacle of water, which forms the interesting and, as yet, but imperfectly discovered Lake Tanganyika. This magnificent lake, draining a large and high table land and mountainous region, has been proved to have no immediate connection with Lake Nyassa on the southeast, nor with the Indian Ocean on the east, nor yet with Lake Albert Nyanza or Lake Victoria Nyanza on the north. Nor has any connection been established between Tanganyika and the Chambezi River, on the southern side of the lake. Lake Tanganyika was found to be fresh water, and to receive the streams of the Rusisi on the north, the Marungu on the south, and other smaller streams. It is impossible to suppose that the evaporation from its surface can at all equal, much less exceed, the immense tropical rainfall which fills its caverns and beds, *and the conclusion is therefore irresistible that it must discharge itself on its western side into some river having a general meridional course.*

The great question which remains for Livingstone to settle is this:—

DOES TANGANYIKA LAKE CONNECT WITH THE NILOTIC BASIN?

Ptolemy, the wonderful Græco Egyptian geographer, A. D. 136, viewing this matter almost in the light of Burton's researches, had located just such a lake as Tanganyika on his maps, and given it connection with the head waters of the Nile. It is true that the Ptolomean chart and geography recognize two principal lacustrine reservoirs of the Nile, but they also speak of others, and it is highly probable their author alluded to the identical Lake Tanganyika of our explorers. To clear up this difficulty two things must be settled. The first and most important of these is the altitude of Tanganyika. Burton fixed this altitude (above the sea) at about eighteen hundred feet, and nearly all writers and cartographers since the date of his discovery have blindly and undiscriminatingly repeated him. If Lake Tanganyika is only 1,800 feet above the sea and Albert Nyanza 2,520 feet, it is clear that the former cannot discharge itself into the valley of the Nile and the basin of the Albert Lake without running over seven hundred feet uphill. The conclusion, therefore, reached by those who accept Burton's figures of 1,800 feet for Tanganyika is that this lake empties itself by a westerly channel-way into the upper watershed of the Congo River, and thence into the Atlantic Ocean. There is, however, no logical necessity for such a conclusion, nor any known fact to countenance it, when we remember that Burton's figures are not relied upon, even by himself. The method of determining the height pursued by all these explorers has been by noticing the point of the thermometer at which water boils. Speaking of the particular elevation and drainage of Tanganyika, Burton says very pointedly:—

"An objection to the theory that the Tanganyika Lake drains into the Luta Nzigé at once suggests itself, and it would be fatal if reliance could be placed upon it. I allude to the levels. Lake Tanganyika is allowed but 1,844 feet. Captain Speke (page 332 of the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, vol. XXXIII.) argues that the Luta Nzigé is 2,161 feet, or upwards of three hundred feet above the Tanganyika. But his B. P. (boiling point) observation was made at Paira, a station distant from the stream, and even to obtain that altitude he was obliged to add the mean of certain differences, 368 feet; this emendation is not generally accepted. During our exploration of Tanganyika the state of our vision would, I am convinced, explain a greater difference than the fraction of a degree. Without reference to variation of barometric pressure, our thermometer had altered from first to last one degree (F.) 535 feet. On our return to Konduchi, a harbor on the eastern coast, our B. P. (boiling point) thermometer boiled at 214 F. This alone would give a difference of 1,000 feet. Mr. A. G. Findlay, in his able paper of 1867, read before the Royal Geographical Society, says:—'A single observation of Captain Speke, with what he described to me as a 'bath' thermometer, gave, as the elevation of the lake (Tanganyika), 1,844 feet. But this thermometer, when brought to the coast, read 214 degrees F., instead of 212 degrees.' 'Captain Speke's single observation as to the elevation of that lake,' he again says, 'is probably erroneous to the extent of the index error showed by his thermometer on the sea shore, two degrees, equal to about 1,000 feet,' and he thus forcibly concludes that 'we must apply the known correction by Sir Samuel Baker's thermometer to Captain Speke's observation, acknowledged to be imperfect; this will bring Tanganyika Lake up to 2,844 feet, or 124 FEET ABOVE THE ALBERT NYANZA!'"

According to the latest and more exact correction of Mr. Buchan this should be, instead of 124 feet above the Albert Lake, 324 feet. Keith Johnston, Jr., one of the most judicious and accurate of all our physicists, in his late "Physical Geography," does not hesitate to state that "Lake Tanganyika's elevation is perhaps 2,800 feet above the sea." And Sir Roderick J. Murchison, in his report to the Royal Geographical Society in 1866, also concludes—"The altitude of Tanganyika, as given (by a bad instrument it is true) by Burton and Speke, was very erroneous; for by their measurement it was more than eight hundred feet below the level of Albert Nyanza, as fixed by Baker."

We have, therefore, in view of all these authorities and others, and the mass of circumstantial and cosmographical evidence corroborating them, not hesitated to give to Lake Tanganyika the altitude of 2,850 feet. We are all the more certain that these figures are approximately exact, because it is well known that this lake is fresh water. Every other known lake in the world without an outlet is of a saline character, and it is next to impossible that Tanganyika can have any outlet, unless it be to the westward through what Dr. Livingstone has demonstrated to be the general Upper Nilotic valley and basin.

After what has now been advanced concerning all the different links of discovery which connect themselves with the great discovery and with all the explorations of Equatorial Africa, of which David Livingstone may truly say,

Quorum maxima pars fui,

we are now in a position to capture and command

A UNIQUE VIEW

of all Eastern Africa and its hydrographic and orographic systems.

We have already said that it was reserved to the genius of Livingstone to combine all the researches and results of his fellow explorers into a harmonious whole. In 1865 he prepared for his present vast undertaking, and proceeded to Zanzibar. Thence, on the 28th of March, 1866, he crossed to the main land of Africa and commenced the march along the valley of the Rovuma River. Plunging into the wilderness of the African interior, he was lost sight of till found at Ujiji by Stanley. During this long agony of suspense to the civilized world Livingstone has conclusively settled or discovered one great and all-important feature of the Nilotic basin. From about the eleventh degree of south latitude and between the thirtieth and thirty-eighth meridians of east longitude he found the headwaters of a noble river, the Chambezi, entirely distinct from the Zambesi, long known to geographers through his earlier labors; and he has traced this river Chambezi, through its countless meanderings and its lacustrine reservoirs, 700 miles westward, around the southern side of Lake Tanganyika and thence northward and westward to a point within 180 miles of its probable connection with the Albert Nyanza lake. The reader will easily trace the Chambezi on the map, through Lake Bangweolo and thence northward and northwestward, and the delineations on the chart leave nothing further to be explained.

We have said that the Chambezi, after it had become the Lualaba, has a probable, we had almost said, an unquestioned connection with Albert Nyanza; for, though the great explorer has yet to examine the gap of unvisited and unknown territory on the south of Albert Nyanza and the north and west of Tanganyika, all the elements and conditions now ascertained in the great problem of the ages conspire in forcing the conclusion that, if spared to science, "the man of iron" will find that the Lualaba, after receiving a tributary from Tanganyika on the west actually forms with the Chambezi and the Luapula, the grand upper basin of the Nile. This will make

THE CHAIN COMPLETE

and, from Cairo and the Nilotic delta, on the Mediterranean, to Khartoum, Gondokoro, Albert Nyanza, Tanganyika, and far south to Bangweolo and the mountain streams of the Chambezi, in latitude eleven degrees south, there will not be a single link missing. It is this complete chain of physical conditions which alone can explain the perennial supply of the Nile in its unwearied and unexhausted flow through the fiery seas of sand, and beneath the terrific suns of Tropical and Equatorial Africa. It is a singular coincidence that the Amazon river is supplied, like the Nile, by the rainfall on both sides of the Equator, over which line the belt of rains and of greatest precipitation oscillates with the sun in declination. When this rain-belt is on the northern side of the Equator and pouring its floods into the streams which lie north of the Amazon, the river is swolen, and while, in our winter, the rain-belt is flooding the streams of Brazil south of the Amazon, they maintain its majestic volume to its wonted fulness. So also, to compare the Nile with the Amazon, it is now easy, in the light of what Livingstone sends us through Stanley, to see that all the wonderful phenomena of the former river are unravelled and explained. While the rainy season floods the Abyssinian mountains and the regions of Africa north of the Equator, the Egyptian river is full to overflowing, and while the sun is vertical in the southern hemisphere in our winter and the upper basin of the Nile, the Chambezi, the Lualaba and the magnificent system of lakes around their courses are deluged with rain-fall, the great river is sustained even along its most northerly limit and pours a noble flood of water past the Pyramids of Egypt and along the very quays of Cairo.

THE GREAT DIVIDE

which determines the climatic and hydrographic character of all Eastern Africa and the Nile-watered regions is thus seen to be found, and is exhibited on the map north of the Upper Zambezi and between the Zambezi and the Chambezi rivers, near the parallel of ten degrees south latitude. Could this great dividing ridge be removed by some African labor and borne away, the probable result would be that the Zambezi would receive all the present drainage of the Chambezi and the Luapula and become a roaring Amazon or Mississippi, while the supplies of water for Tanganyika, Bangweolo and Albert Nyanza, failing to go northward into these States, the southern reservoirs of the Nile would fail to keep up its enriching and beneficial volume.

This paper must not close without calling attention to the route on the map of

THE HERALD "UP-NILE" EXPEDITION

sent out last year from Cairo in search of Sir Samuel Baker and the remnant of his gallant army of explorers under the flag of Egypt. We have already published accounts of the rapid march of our expedition across the Nubian Desert and its ascent of the Nile Valley by ship and steamer to Khartoum, whence they are pushing on to the southward on their search for Baker. A few days hence we may have tidings which will cheer the hearts of thousands and throw additional light over the whole field of the Middle Nile geography and meteorology.

FURTHER EXPLANATIONS OF THE MAP.

The summer of 1869 brought Livingstone on the west of Tanganyika, to the virgin country of Manyema, and this led him to the discovery of the two important lakes—Lake Kalmolondo (in latitude 6 degrees 30 minutes south) and Lake Lincoln (named in honor of the American President), both of which connect with the Lualaba River, and, originally, with the Chambezi. They are thus among the great Nilotic reservoirs of the Southern Hemisphere. The 180 miles of yet unexplored territory lie between the southern end of Albert Nyanza and the point farthest north attained by Livingstone while on the south and west sides of Tanganyika.

The Manyema country lies west of Lake Tanganyika. After resting at Ujiji from his long travels Livingstone set out the last of June, 1869, travelled south and southwest in the vicinity of Lake Moero, and coming around the southwestern angle of Tanganyika paused. Thence moving in a westerly and northerly direction he discovered Lake Kamolondo, and traced its connection with lakes Moero and Bangweolo on the south by means of the Luapula River, which is a continuation of the Chambezi (latitude 11 south), and which afterwards has its name altered to the Zualaba River. Dr. Livingstone found a river called the Locki, running from the west of Lake Kamolondo, and drawing into this lake the surplus waters of another lake, the Chebango, to which he gave the new name of Lake Lincoln. Thence moving in a northerly direction the great explorer reached a point (indicated on the map by the abrupt termination of the route mark) which is only 180 miles from the southern end of Lake Albert Nyanza.

INDIANS ON THE WARPATH.

Brainerd, Minn., Filled with Threatening Chippewas—Governor Austin Calling for Troops.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 25, 1872.

The St. Paul *Despatch* says that despatches were received late last night by Governor Austin from Brainerd, Minn., stating that the town was filled with Chippewa Indians who were threatening trouble. They had been ordered to leave, but refused, and the Governor was called upon for troops. Three companies of the First regiment were ordered to leave on a special train this morning and they will be joined on the route by other companies of the regiment. The cause of the trouble is supposed to be the hanging by a mob of the two murderers of Miss McArthur.

THE MISSOURI LIBERAL CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, July 25, 1872.

The Liberal State Convention has been called to meet in Jefferson City on the 21st of August, at the same time and place as the Democratic State Convention.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Reassemblage of the Geneva Court of Arbitration—A Lengthy Session—Strict Silence and No Report to the People.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

GENEVA, July 25, 1872.

The members of the Alabama Claims Arbitration Tribunal reassembled in the Hotel de Ville at half past twelve o'clock this afternoon, and, after remaining in session four hours, adjourned to meet again on Monday next.

The rigid secrecy heretofore observed in relation to the proceedings of the Court is strictly maintained, and nothing of the least importance concerning the meeting of to-day can be ascertained.

HARMONIOUS ACTION.

The rumors that a difficulty had arisen in the Court of Arbitration are positively contradicted.

CATACAZY'S CASE.

Imperial Russian Decree Dismissing the Ex-Minister from the Service of the Crown.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25, 1872.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* to-day publishes an imperial decree dismissing from the diplomatic service of the empire M. de Catacazy, former Russian Minister to the United States, and lately stationed at Paris.

The *Journal* states that the publication by Catacazy of his pamphlet in relation to his imbroglio with Secretary Fish was entirely without the knowledge and against the will of the imperial government.

FRANCE.

Execution of Communists—Difference of Political Opinion at the Death Post—Trade Strikers' Assault on the Troops and a Fatal Retaliation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, July 26, 1872.

The three Communists convicted of participation in the massacre of the hostages in the Rue Haxo were shot at Satory to-day. One of the condemned when brought to the place of execution shouted, "*A bas la Commune!*" the other two cried "*Vive la Commune!*" in their last moments.

MILITARY FIRE AGAINST ASSAULTING STRIKERS.

The coal miners at Denain, in the Department of the Nord, who are on a strike, made an attack to-day upon a detachment of troops which had been sent to that place to preserve the peace.

The troops were compelled to fire upon their assailants, killing one of them and wounding several. Forty of the attacking miners were arrested and lodged in prison.

THE STRIKE EXTENDING AND A RIOTOUS DISPOSITION MANIFESTED.

Disturbances were also occasioned last night by the strikers in the city of Auzin, Department of the Nord. They were, however, easily suppressed by the troops without casualties.

Reinforcements of troops have arrived in the department from Paris, with tents and provisions, as if for a lengthy stay.

President Thiers has written to the Perfects of the Departments, as well as to the commanding Generals, instructing them to use their utmost endeavors to maintain order.

The disturbances at Auzin were, nevertheless, renewed this morning, and the troops, who were pelted with stones by the rioters, were forced to use their muskets, killing one of the strikers.

Otherwise the Department of the Nord, as well as the entire Department of the Somme, are undisturbed, and the men have made no demands upon their employers.

CONJECTURE AS TO CAUSE.

The troubles in the coal mining districts are believed to be fomented by members of the International Society of Belgium.

SPAIN AND FRANCE.

President Thiers' Preservation of the Border Neutrality.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, July 25, 1872.

The French government authorities have seized a quantity of arms, near the Spanish frontier, which, it is believed, were intended for use by insurrectionists against the government of King Amadeus.

IRELAND.

The Home Rule Movement and Its Promoters in Parliament.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 26—5:30 A. M.

The debate in the House of Commons on the case of Justice Keogh, involving the Irish home rule question, which was to have been brought up to-night, on the motion of Mr. Isaac Butt, member for Limerick, has been postponed.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26—1 A. M.

Probabilities.

The low barometer and area of cloud and rain on the lower lakes will move rapidly eastward, with southerly to easterly winds, over the Northern, Middle and Eastern States. Clearing weather will prevail in the northwest the Upper Mississippi Valley and on the upper lakes, and extend southwestward to the Ohio Valley and to the lower lakes by Friday noon. Clear weather will prevail in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with southerly winds.

The Weather in this City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1871.	1872.		1871.	1872.
3 A. M.	70	69	3:30 P. M.	74	86
6 A. M.	71	70	6 P. M.	70	84
9 A. M.	73	76	9 P. M.	73	77
12 M.	76	79	12 P. M.	75	76

Average temperature yesterday.................. 79½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.................. 72¾

BITTEN BY A SKUNK.

A Woman Dies from a Wound Inflicted by the Animal—Symptoms of Hydrophobia Manifested Before Death.

NEWBURG, July 25, 1872.

About two months ago Mrs. Elizabeth Clark, of the village of Highland Mills, in this county, had a fight with a skunk, which attacked her, and seizing a finger held on so tenaciously that its jaws had to be forced open to release the finger. The wound healed, and nothing more was thought of the affair until Tuesday of this week, when the arm commenced swelling. Soon afterwards symptoms resembling those of hydrophobia were manifested, the woman frothing at the mouth, snapping and biting, horrified at the sight of water, &c., and requiring force to hold her.

She died in great agony at eleven o'clock last night, leaving a family of five small children.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

President Grant arrived in this city yesterday morning, having come with General Porter by the early train from Washington. He was met at the railroad depot by his son, Lieutenant Frederick D. Grant, United States Army, of General Sherman's staff, who arrived here this week by the Oceanic from Europe. The party put up at the Astor House, where they took a sly and curious peep into the headquarters of Dr. Greeley's committee. The President and Lieutenant Grant afterwards started by the half-past nine o'clock boat for Long Branch, but General Porter remained in town and was closeted during the greater portion of yesterday afternoon with the Collector and the Naval Officer of the port in General Arthur's room in the Custom House.

CUBA.

Official Congratulation to the Crown in Madrid.

Military Dispersion of a Filibuster Invading Band—Colonial Finance and the Labor Supply—Reply to an English Press Suggestion.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, July 24, via KEY WEST, July 25, 1872.

The steamship Crescent City, from New York, arrived this morning.

The Captain General and the Casino Español have sent to King Amadeus congratulatory despatches on his escape from assassination.

FILIBUSTERS DISPERSED.

General Riguelme telegraphs a report of an engagement of the government troops with the nineteen remaining members of the Fannie expedition. Ten of the filibusters were killed and four captured, who were subsequently executed. The five who escaped are likely to die of hunger. Several stands of arms and a flag were captured.

PRESS REPLY TO AN ENGLISH SUGGESTION.

The *Diario* condemns the London *Times'* article recommending the sale of Cuba.

FINANCE AND THE LABOR SUPPLY.

Negotiations are in progress to establish a branch of the Spanish Bank at the capital of Porto Rico.

Importations of Chinamen continue. Two vessels arrived last week.

OFFICIAL MOVEMENTS.

General Portilla, commanding the Cinco Villas district, has arrived at Havana.

Captain Alfan has captured Augustin Aguero, the revolutionary Postmaster General.

Governor Zabalza returns to Spain on the 30th instant.

MEXICO.

American Contradiction of an Insurrectionary Report—A General in Danger—Quiet at Tepic.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25, 1872.

The following Mexican news has been received:—

The report that Lozada, of Tepic, was in arms against the Mexican government at the head of 10,000 men is wholly unfounded.

While Lozada was amusing himself by killing fish with Giant powder a cartridge exploded, blowing his hand to fragments and destroying one of his eyes.

All is quiet at Tepic.

The men shot at Mazatlan were conscripts who had revolted.

PROSPECT AND PROGRESS.

Work on the Guaymas and Tucson Railroad will, it is hoped, be commenced as soon as United States Consul Willard returns from the City of Mexico to Guaymas with the Executive signature to the concession.

Citizen Respect for the Memory of Juarez—Political Reconciliation in View of His Opening Grave.

MATAMOROS, July 25, 1872.

The public offices and places of business throughout the city were closed to-day, the national and Consular flags displayed at half-mast and minute guns fired in honor of Juarez.

The animosities exhibited during the recent revolution have given place to a better feeling. The political opponents of Juarez acknowledge his great services to the republic, and have united in the public demonstrations of respect to his memory.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General James H. Ledlie has quarters at the Gilsey House.

Viscount de Valcourt, of Paris, has arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Bishop P. T. O'Reilly, of Springfield, Mass., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General Hunter, of Washington, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressman William Williams, of Buffalo, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Governor Hoffman yesterday came from the capital to the Clarendon Hotel.

Lieutenant Leutze, of the United States Navy, is registered at the Hoffman House.

Judge E. F. Bullman, of Louisville, Ky., has arrived at the Grand Central Hotel.

General Baird, of the United States Army, has quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Governor E. M. McCook yesterday left the Fifth Avenue Hotel on his return to Colorado.

Count Zaninni, of the Italian Legation, is among the latest arrivals at the Albemarle Hotel.

Count Campo Alegre yesterday arrived at the Brevoort House. He is registered as from Havana.

Congressman William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, and Frank Hereford, of West Virginia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

President Grant, Secretary Fish, General Horace Porter and Lieutenant Grant arrived in this city from Washington early yesterday morning. The President, his son and General Porter had breakfast at the Astor House, and then continued on their way to Long Branch. Secretary Fish went to his residence, up the Hudson.

Judge John Van Allen, of Watkins, N. Y., is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The Judge was one of the anti-Greeley, old Bourbon democrats who opposed the "suicide of the party" at Baltimore. He has not yet wheeled into line, but is working to secure the success of the coming Free-Trade Labor-Reform Old-Democratic Convention in Louisville.

Baron Stein, who, according to Mr. Bancroft, "kindled the idea of German unity, the spark of which time had fanned into flame," has had a memorial erected in Nassau, Germany. A few days ago the monument was unveiled in the presence of the Emperor William, the Empress and the Imperial Prince. Minister Bancroft made a speech, which was a hearty eulogy of the character and work of the Baron.

Colonel George W. Carter, the late Speaker of the House of Representatives of Louisiana, and Judge E. C. Billings, of New Orleans, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, having come on from Washington. Colonel Carter is said to have made another political somersault, and to have landed among the friends of Horace Greeley. He has thus come into friendly meeting with his whilom foe, Governor Warmoth. Truly, as a former statesman said, "Politics, like misery, makes strange bedfellows."

President Thiers' declaration that after Sedan the only desire of Prussia was to make peace, seems to be borne out in truth by a letter lately published by the *Eclaire* newspaper. It purports to have been written by Prince Bismarck immediately after Sedan, to his wife. After announcing that France was now at the mercy of Prussia, the Prince writes:—"My end, so obstinately and so patiently pursued, is attained; nothing remains but to demand from France—what she cannot refuse—two milliards, and the dismantling of a number of fortresses that I shall decide upon."

A number of the engineers and officers of the party sent out to survey a route for the proposed interoceanic canal across Nicaragua were yesterday brought to this city by the steamship City of Galveston, from Key West. The chief of this expedition, Captain Crossman, of the United States Navy, with six others of its members, met death by drowning in the harbor of Greytown, or San Juan del Norte, some time ago. The names of the gentlemen who arrived yesterday were:—Lieutenant Goodwin, U. S. N.; Lieutenant Schitkey, U. S. N.; J. E. Noel, U. S. N.; Lieutenant E. H. C. Lintze, U. S. N.; W. W. Rhodes, U. S. N.; Lieutenant J. M. Moser, U. S. N.; A. G. Menocal, J. F. Crowell, Dr. J. J. W. Elston, L. Norris.

ALDERMAN M'MULLIN.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1872.

Alderman McMullin's condition is more favorable to-night. The Moyamensing Hose Company have offered a reward of $2,000 for the arrest of Mara and the "Square Association" $500.

THE UNBRIBED SENATOR.

A Flood of Light on the St. Domingo Annexation Plot.

General Pleasonton the President's Go-Between.

His Letter to Carl Schurz on Behalf of Grant To Be Published.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 24, 1872.

Mr. Schurz left St. Louis last night and is now on his way to fulfil his speaking engagements in North Carolina.

The overtures mentioned in his speech were made to him by General Pleasonton, while Commissioner of Internal Revenue. He met Pleasonton in New York, where the latter told him, in an interview sought by Pleasonton, that if he would support

THE ST. DOMINGO SCHEME

all the patronage of the administration in Missouri would be transferred from Drake to himself. More than that, he could have any foreign patronage he desired. Schurz asked him if he came a credited from the President, and Pleasonton answered that he did, fully.

BRIBERY PURE AND SIMPLE.

Schurz declined to consider it, but when he got back to Missouri, seeing that the question of the annexation of St. Domingo was likely to become a serious point of difference, he wrote to Pleasonton, asking him to state more fully the overtures made verbally in New York. Pleasonton answered the letter quite explicitly, and it is this which can be produced. At that time Pleasonton was in high feather with the administration, and fully possessed its confidence. The letter will be made public in North Carolina, as Schurz has it with him.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1872.

Those Timely Documents—More to Come When Wanted—Fun for the Initiated.

A compilation is being made from that portion of the rebel archives which have been in possession of the government since the surrender of General Lee. These, with six or eight documents which are part of Jacob Thompson's proceedings and report, will soon be given to the public. Several of these papers are of far more political as well as historical significance than Thompson's report. Among them are letters from Holcomb, of Virginia, and Clay, the associate of Sanders. These present details are of transactions which are referred to in general terms by Thompson. A search through the files of the War Department has brought to light letters and reports which it is said will be unpleasant reading for some prominent Southerners.

New York Custom House Regulations.

Some few weeks ago the Secretary of the Treasury instructed the Collector at New York not to allow the entry of goods by uncertified invoices, but to require, where goods arrived without a certified invoice, that entry should be made by appraisement. This order was subsequently modified, so as to allow goods paying a purely specific duty to be entered upon duplicate uncertified invoices on giving bond to produce a certified invoice, and the order was subsequently further modified so as to allow goods paying ad valorem or mixed duties the same privilege.

Local Politics and Parti-Colored Pretentions.

At the adjourned convention of the Purvis wing of the republican party to-day, the Hon. John W. Lebannes was nominated for delegate to represent the District of Columbia in Congress, Colonel N. G. Ordway having positively declined the nomination.

Laws Bearing on Silver Bars.

The following regulations relative to the receipt of base silver bullion at the Mint of the United States, the branch mints and the Assay Office at New York, have been issued from the Treasury Department:—Deductions for loss in refining—First, base silver bullion of less than 600 fine is not receivable; second, from 600 to 750 fine, containing copper as the chief alloying metal, with one or more of the following substances, viz., lead, antimony, arsenic and sulphur, one and one-quarter per cent on the gross weight of the deposit; third, on bullion 750 or 900 fine, one per cent; fourth, on bullion below 900 fine, containing copper only as the alloying metal, one-quarter per cent; fifth, when lead only is the alloying metal deposits of less fineness than nine hundred thousandths will not be received. The charge for refining, parting and bar making at the Mint of the United States, the branch mints and the Assay Office at New York continue as heretofore.

Naval Work and Naval Supplies.

The contracts under the bids for furnishing naval supplies, recently opened at the Department, will be awarded in the latter part of next week. The list of the supplies to be furnished is very large, embracing all kinds of materials used in the construction of ships at the Navy Yards, the cost of which will be about $400,000 for the present fiscal year. It is probable that as soon as the contracts have been awarded the work at the several Navy Yards will become more active, as the new supplies will be furnished immediately, and the work now suspended for want of supplies will be resumed.

Naval Changes.

Rear Admiral Joseph Lanman, lately commanding the South American fleet, has been placed on the retired list by reason of long and faithful service. The retirement of this officer promotes Commander Alex. M. Pennock, now commanding the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, to the grade of Rear Admiral, and Captain R. H. Wyman, in charge of the Hydrographic Office in this city, to be Commodore. There will be no promotion to fill the vacancy caused by Wyman's promotion, Congress having at its last session passed a law restoring Capt. Beaumont to active duty, which increased the list of captains to fifty-one, and the promotion of Wyman reduces it to fifty, the number required by law.

Lieutenant George W. Pigman has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Yantic.

First Assistant Engineer Henry Snyder has been detached from the Philadelphia Navy Yard and ordered to the Saranac.

Second Assistant Engineer Levi F. Safford has been detached from the Saranac and ordered home.

Postal Extension on the Kansas Central.

The Postmaster General has ordered a daily mail service upon the Kansas Central Railroad, from Leavenworth to Grasshopper Falls, a distance of thirty-five miles, from August 1; also upon the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago road, from Lafayette to St. Ann, Indiana, a distance of forty-seven miles, to commence at the same time.

The San Francisco Mint.

The following is the official statement of the deposits and coinage at the Branch Mint at San Francisco during the fiscal year 1871-72:—Gold deposits—value, $25,351,270 74; silver deposits and purchases—value, $1,039,822 34—total deposits, $26,391,093 17. Gold coinage, $17,790,000; silver coinage, $955,500—total, $18,745,500. Unparted bars, $7,736,580 26. Total value, $26,482,080 26.

A LAND SLIDE IN PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 25, 1872.

A heavy land slide occurred this afternoon, on what is known as Boyd's Hill, on the side facing Second avenue. An immense mass of earth moved down, completely demolishing four new brick houses, owned by John Mullen. Two other houses were damaged. The occupants escaped unhurt. Further slides are anticipated, and considerable uneasiness is felt among the residents in the neighborhood.

GREELEY AND THE GRUMBLERS.

A Frightful Mare's Nest Discovered in Broome County.

Horace Greeley an Awful Copperhead.

A Wild Goose Chase After a Tame and Harmless Political Canard.

The Fun and Folly of a Big Bugaboo.

Mr. Carmichael and His Terrible Correspondence and Something About Rebel Debts.

COOL AND SHADY INTERVIEWS

Objections of the Philosopher to Talk on Politics—Farmers in a Ferment—Utter Recklessness of the Partisan Press—Something of a Farm and Very Proper Reflections on Things in General.

UNADILLA, N. Y., July 25, 1872.

Acting under instructions, a representative of the HERALD was despatched to Unadilla, Otsego county, to learn as much as possible relative to a correspondence alleged to have taken place between Horace Greeley and leading democrats of the State of New York prior to the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention. The accusation or statement, that for the first time appeared in a Broome county paper, attracted the attention of several metropolitan journals, and after many demands that the facts should be stated, if facts or correspondence existed, an article appeared Friday last in the local print mentioned giving what pretended to be particulars. This article, copied into a New York partisan paper, was again reproduced in that paper the following day. Mr. Lewis Carmichael is put forward to play the principal part in the ridiculous canard, and gets the credit in sources he abhors of originating the correspondence that finally brought about, it is attempted to show, Mr. Greeley's nomination for the Presidency. The representative of the HERALD sought and found Mr. Carmichael at his farm, near Unadilla, three hundred miles away, and it will be seen by what follows how unfounded and even malignant the story in question given to the public turns out to be in every important particular.

POLITICS IN THE INTERIOR OF NEW YORK.

For the last ten years Otsego county has been equally divided as to the political opinions of its voters. It contains 50,000 inhabitants and there are twenty-four towns, the county seat being Cooperstown, named after James Fennemore Cooper, the novelist. The republicans were successful last November, but the best informed persons predict confidently that Greeley will carry the county by at least two thousand majority. The representative of the HERALD, in conversation with men of both parties, found that the defection in the republican ranks, men who refuse to support Grant and now advocate Greeley's election, is very large; and this feeling, he was assured, extended to the adjoining counties of Delaware, Chenango, Schoharie and Herkimer. It would hardly be credited to learn how emphatic and general is the sentiment of the people in favor of Greeley, or to imagine how deep is the feeling among the republican farmers against Grant, who, in their opinion, has neutralized all his former services by keeping unnecessarily the wounds of the war open in the South for his own personal behoof, and turning the great office of the Presidency into an instrument, as they think, for filling his pockets and providing for unworthy relatives. One old farmer from Delaware county in conversation stated:—"I have read the *Tribune* for years, since I reached manhood. Greeley is my man, and nothing would persuade me that he is otherwise than eminent and honest. I liked Grant once, but there is no comparison between him and Uncle Horace. I am sick of reading of the Dents, jockeys and gifts." Much stronger views were expressed by republicans, but enough is here given to show the drift of opinion among republicans in the interior of New York.

MR. LEWIS CARMICHAEL.

Mr. Lewis Carmichael, who has been brought into a rather prominent position in the political arena, is a very plain man. He is over fifty years old, a widower, without children, and is generally called Luke by his neighbors, born in Otsego county, of united Irish and German parentage, he has lived there all his life, and for many years past has been, it is the simple village belief, a careful observer of public events. Mr. Carmichael is, perhaps, about five feet six inches high, or it may be a fraction less. He is strongly built, and has a decided stoop. His face is free from whiskers of any kind, and there is not a trace of gray to be observed in his head. But this does not indicate youth—time has laid a heavy hand upon the gentleman. The habit of looking towards earth has tended to lessen the brightness of an open countenance that at once conveys an idea of intelligence and suspicion. Mr. Carmichael improves in conversation. Among his fellow townsmen opinions differ as to his mental capacity. Plain, sententious and careful in language, he enlarges with a certain degree of effect on some political topic in which he takes an interest. There can be hardly any doubt as to his honesty of purpose, though he would at times strike a person as not being altogether frank or free from shuffling. Perhaps knowing that he was in correspondence with the great and best men of the country, he became inclined to vaunt over his importance and spoke indiscreetly to his neighbors; and, among them, as intimated, some think him a far-seeing and well informed politician, and others regard him as eccentric, shallow and even visionary. Carmichael, as far as our representative could see, is not overburdened with worldly goods, though in passing through the village in his company a man hailed him at a distance, when Carmichael stopped and he promptly paid the toller for certain work performed that day on his farm. Seeming eccentricity, cunning, reserve and general reticence are not common combinations in town or country.

A COUNTRY EDITOR TRIES TO BECOME FAMOUS.

Returning to Unadilla, which was forgotten to be mentioned before, the writer fortunately met Mr. Carmichael on the road. He (Mr. Carmichael) heard that some inquiries had been made for him, and hastened from Oneonta, which he visited for the purpose of seeing Mr. Carpenter, who had made a very extraordinary affidavit, published in the paper of which he is editor—the Oneonta *Herald*—In this affidavit Mr. Carpenter declares that in one of Greeley's letters to Carmichael he recognized Greeley's handwriting, and that he (Greeley) expressed views "*favorable to the passage of a law providing that the general government pay pensions to Southern disabled soldiers*" (italic as printed), and that he (Carpenter) "read the letter carefully, and this was its true expression and meaning." This, Mr. Carmichael states, in the most distinct and emphatic form, is utterly devoid of truth; that no such expression, or any allusion to such a topic as paying pensions to Confederate soldiers ever occurred in any correspondence that took place between him and Mr. Greeley, and that learning for the first time on Sunday last that he was so grossly used to the prejudice of truth and honor, he had called on Mr. Carpenter for an explanation, the business of the writer being to ascertain the correct nature and extent of Mr. Carmichael's connection with the so-called "intrigue," and having Mr. Carpenter's affidavit before him he did not trouble himself as to what occurred between the two C's in Oneonta. Inviting Mr. Carmichael to the Unadilla Hotel the HERALD representative sat down with that gentleman, and the following conversation ensued:—

GOING BACK A LITTLE.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—You have heard, I see, of the object of my visit to Otsego county, and presume there exists no objection to describe the part you have taken during the past year in politics so far as it relates to Mr. Greeley's nomination?

Mr. CARMICHAEL—Certainly not, sir. Allow me, however, to explain, and go back a little. I have not voted for President since 1856, though, if Chase were nominated in 1868 I would have cast my ballot for that conservative statesman. The democratic party, after the repeal of the Missouri compromise, discovered that differences of opinion existed within its organization amounting to laying the first stones for the foundation of a bloody strife between the North and South. It always appeared to me to be necessary that just principles should be adopted acceptable to the people in every part of the Union in order to save it; for, in my opinion, the rights of Alabama are as important and as valuable as the rights of Connecticut. When North Carolina is assailed in its sovereignty, and negroes are made to rule over a white people, I feel, as an American citizen, deeply attached to the entire country, as if my own home were lawlessly invaded.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—But this is going away from the charge that Mr. Greeley favored paying pensions by the federal government to rebel soldiers.

Mr. CARMICHAEL—That is a statement coming from false and unscrupulous people, and I wish to aver that nothing, as far as I am concerned, ever was mentioned in the few business or commonplace letters I sent to the *Tribune* editor. The only convention I ever attended as a delegate was the State Convention in 1851, and the only other one I was at took place at Baltimore in 1860; though the Binghamton *Republican* attributes to me an active participation in such assemblages, of which I am entirely innocent.

THE MISTAKE OF NOT NOMINATING CHASE

in 1868 left the situation much to my sorrow in the old unsettled condition following the war. Not ceasing to think of the matter, I looked to Mr. Chase as a nominee in 1872; but learning that the condition of his health was very unsatisfactory, I turned my attention, seven or eight months ago, towards other quarters.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—Toward Mr. Greeley?

Mr. CARMICHAEL—Yes, sir. I spoke with the people of Otsego county, as opportunity offered, both democrats and republicans. I discovered that Horace Greeley was very popular; for we all up here, irrespective of party, have great confidence in the man you call the "Woodchopper;" we felt kindly toward him. I considered he would be a very acceptable and available candidate for the Presidency, and far from holding any relations, before that time, with Mr. Greeley, the gentleman was to me an entire stranger. My desire was to reach some compromise that would tend to the harmony of the nation at large, and not keep at our feet an Ireland, badly treated by the Grant mercenary and family party, or a Poland that shames us and weakens us before the civilized world.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—When did you first write to Mr. Greeley?

Mr. CARMICHAEL—Again excuse me. The New York *Times* statements, copied from the Binghamton *Republican*, are false in gross and in detail. There is not a word in any letter sent by me to Mr. Greeley, or received by me from him, as I will tell you, to justify the reckless assertions as to Mr. Greeley's correspondence with Governor Seymour, or any abler prominent democrat, as far as I know.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—In your own way please relate the story.

Mr. CARMICHAEL—In October, 1871, I called upon Mr. John Eddy, who was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. He is a republican. I also saw Mr. Samuel R. Follat, Mr. William T. Finch, a magistrate; Harvey Hunt, a republican, and C. S. Armes, an ex-member of Assembly, and also a republican, who were disgusted with the

JUNKETING AND BLANK STUPIDITY OF GRANT,

who does not seem to possess capacity enough to speak two sentences on any subject on any occasion, as far as the people know, either in public or in private. After seeing these gentlemen I interviewed Mr. Birdsall, formerly Surveyor of the port of New York and ex-member of Congress, and Perry P. Rogers, a republican attorney of Binghamton. They all were mortified in observing the blind and wretched policy of keeping alive the wounds caused by a war ended seven years ago, and which policy they declared was unjustifiable in the eyes of God and man. The talk of a union where there was nothing but a policy under Grant of disunion and persecution, was something that required even as humble an individual as I am to raise my voice in favor of change. Avoiding consultation with any person, I determined to write to several parties, with the view of advocating Mr. Greeley's nomination both by the liberal republicans and democrats.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—Did you write to Mr. Greeley?

Mr. CARMICHAEL—Now, here is what I want you to be very particular in taking down. I did write to Mr. Greeley, to whom I was at that time a perfect stranger. I had as little notion of anything important growing out of it as the child that runs before us under one of the maple trees beneath the window. I gave to Mr. Greeley my views as to the necessity of stopping the humiliating business of keeping the Southern States under martial law, or call it, as the sycophants and office-holders describe it, privilege then lodged in the hands of the smoky, horsy individual in the White House, aided in the Senate by Conkling and his crowd, to upset all law. Besides this I penned other observations touching upon kindred topics. He replied, and I will give his words as far as I can recollect.

MR. GREELEY'S LETTER.

Mr. Greeley answered my communication as I suppose he has, for years, responded to thousands of others of a similar kind. I should have stated that I informed him that he was the choice, in my opinion, of the people in the interior of New York for the Presidency. Mr. Greeley wrote, so far as I recollect, for I have not got the letter:—

> I agree with you that Mr. Chase ought to have been nominated in 1868. Whether he would have been elected or not, that nomination would have done much to heal the wounds opened by the war. As to what the future may unfold let us not be impatient, for I cannot see my own way clear to the end of 1872. Yours, &c.,
>
> HORACE GREELEY.

DENTISTRY AND CALIGRAPHY.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—There is nothing in that letter about paying rebel soldiers pensions or making a bargain with the democracy. I see a "Doctor" Ireland, a dentist in your town, swears that Mr. Greeley promised to you that the tone of the *Tribune* would be changed after January, 1872. He appears to be

A PARTICULARLY SMART CHAP

in discovering what others in the journalistic profession failed to see.

Mr. CARMICHAEL—I received about five letters from Mr. Greeley, all in answer to communications I sent him. As they came to hand I considered that they were in no sense private, or, in my opinion, very particular. I showed them to democrats and Grant men alike. I repeat again what I said before, that Mr. Carpenter in solemnly swearing that he read a letter from Mr. Greeley to me in which reference was made to pay Confederate soldiers pensions, it being totally false, is something I leave for him to settle between his conscience and his maker. At no time in correspondence or conversation was ever such a topic touched upon by Mr. Greeley or myself. Mr. Carpenter in this matter places himself in a very questionable position before the people of Otsego county. "Doctor" Ireland is a light weight, and though swearing to examining letters from Greeley that he could not read, owing to bad caligraphy, only recognizing signature and a printed top heading, yet this "Doctor" can positively swear to important matters in these letters, that only exist, it is merely charity to state, in his own imagination. The "Doctor" will perhaps learn, before he is much older, that to be virtuous is to be happy. The cobbler ought to stick to his last.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—Is not that, Mr. Carmichael, a severe way to deal with this so-called "Doctor" Ireland?

Mr. CARMICHAEL—No, sir; but let me go on, for I know your time is valuable. The only letter received by me from Mr. Greeley, in which reference is made to politics, is the one given at length above. If Mr. Greeley had any correspondence with Horatio Seymour I know nothing of it. To connect my name with it is the rankest kind of nonsense.

THE FUN OF POLITICAL AFFIDAVITS.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—Allow me to ask you this question. Mr. Carpenter, in his affidavit sworn to July 17 inst., says he saw a letter from Horatio Seymour to you, dated in August or early in September, 1871, on the subject of paying pensions to rebel soldiers, and in which he expressed himself *in opposition to making the pension question an issue then*. Is that true?

Mr. CARMICHAEL—That statement is false, and the man who swears to it others than myself should deal with. At no time did I refer to such a subject in communication with Mr. Greeley or Governor Seymour, or they to me in writing or otherwise.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—Did Mr. Greeley suggest or invite you to attend the Cincinnati or Baltimore Conventions?

Mr. CARMICHAEL—No, sir: never.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—After receiving the letter above mentioned from Mr. Greeley what steps, if any, did you take?

Mr. CARMICHAEL—Now, please listen, and you will see how the action of a plain, well-meaning citizen has been distorted and made material of in an attempt to injure and deceive. The people were and are for Mr. Greeley anyhow, and anything of this kind cannot affect his popularity to the amount of a row of pins. I act with the liberal republicans because, though a democrat, the interest of the country requires, in my opinion, the brokerage that is selling offices by the Dents and Porters and the family arrangement at Washington should be dispersed, and I am with them.

A VISIT AND COOL RECEPTION AT THE TRIBUNE OFFICE.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—The Binghamton *Republican* states that Mr. Greeley invited you to meet him in New York. Is that fact?

Mr. CARMICHAEL—No; it is not fact. After receiving the letter from Mr. Greeley in which he states his inability to judge of matters even as far on as 1872, I consulted again with my friends in Otsego county, who considered it would be advisable for some of us to exchange views with him personally. Mr. Arnold B. Watson, of Unadilla, thought he would go down. I then saw Mr. Follatt and Mr. Cook of Otego on the same subject. All these failing to go, I went myself to New York.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—How were you received by Mr. Greeley?

Mr. CARMICHAEL—Most gentlemanly and cordially. I was placed in the hands of a polite attaché, who showed me through the *Tribune* establishment. In conversation subsequently with Mr. Greeley, he gave his views on farming, and regretted the mistake made by people in removing or destroying timber on poor lands. This was the main and only subject of our conversation, except, as I will explain. I hazarded a remark on politics, because my distinguished friend showed no disposition to touch upon the subject. In fact, I was like a fish out of water. I introduced the topic by saying that Grant's re-election would be a curse to the country, and keep alive all the wounds of the war; that he (Greeley) was looked upon as an available statesman, while Grant had sunk almost below contempt or notice among the farmers of New York. I also stated that there was a willingness on the side of the people of all parties, I believed, to bring him (Greeley) forward as a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Greeley said the people were at liberty to talk matters up among themselves, or something to that effect. These were about his exact words. I then proposed to see leading members in the democratic party, and mentioned

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Mr. Greeley said that would not do at all, and wished the interview then and there to be considered ended. The matter was then stopped, for Mr. Greeley declined courteously, but firmly, to have any further conversation with me, and, after friendly expressions, I left for home. This is about all I know of Mr. Greeley's candidature. This interview was brought about by myself, and not sought for by Mr. Greeley. In it—the only one I ever had with the liberal republican candidate—there was not any reference to rebel soldiers' pensions or coalition or conditions with the democracy, with whom I have not acted for years, and for whom I had no authority whatever to speak. I have stood aloof from politics for fifteen years.

WALDO HUTCHINS.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—What about Waldo Hutchins?

Mr. CARMICHAEL—I do not know, nor did I ever see to my knowledge Waldo Hutchins. Even in the case of these gentlemen the New York *Times* has furnished a dish of falsehood only fit for gudgeons to swallow. It is strange your city papers should be so weak in brains as to give currency to transparent nonsense. I hesitate to refer again to the editors in Binghamton and Oneonta, who have deliberately falsified.

MEN WILLING TO FIGHT.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—I understand the statements relative to this alleged "intrigue" and correspondence with democratic leaders to be groundless.

Mr. CARMICHAEL—As far as I am concerned I know nothing of such transactions, and I believe the reports are not true. I visited Dewitt C. Littlejohn at Oswego, and saw J. H. Ramsay, President of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, who said if there was any movement on foot to put the Grant thieves out to count them in the fight. I then went to Ithica and saw Governor Seymour, in the latter part of November, 1871, and was kindly received by him at Deerfield.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR AGAIN.

There was no friendship, acquaintanceship, or anything of the kind existing between Governor Seymour and myself prior to this time. When I presented myself to him a few months ago, he probably did not know such a person as I am was in existence. My credentials were that I knew his reputation and standing as a patriotic statesman and national politician, and I desired to consult with him as to the public welfare. Profoundly impressed with the belief that if a portion of the republican party, consisting of its best, wisest and most influential members were anxious to cut away from the rottenness of the Grant gift and family concern, and were also in sympathy with the democracy, I hoped there was some prospect for the South and for the North becoming really united. I was not discouraged by Mr. Greeley's refusal to hear or debate with me. The latter was opposed to any intercourse with the democrats in December last. I went to Governor Seymour without consulting any one, still having reason to think that Greeley was the best man for Chief Magistrate in the country. I had not been near the polls since 1856, for I believed Lincoln's candidature was an unhappy matter, because it was sectional, and I believe it was Calhoun who said that when this occurred the country was lost.

WHAT GOVERNOR SEYMOUR SAID.

Governor Seymour stated he did not desire to walk over the line, but there was one thing he wished to say, that if the republican party was disposed to change the administration the democratic party, as far as he knew, was willing to treat them fairly and take no advantage of the movement. I mentioned Greeley's name, but the Governor remarked there were besides him other prominent republicans, such as Trumbull and Chase, who would be acceptable to men of both parties. There was nothing that occurred then, before or since, which gives any foundation for the false statements contained in the Binghamton paper and the Oneonta paper alleging and stupidly echoed by the New York *Times* that Governor Seymour, through me, or through anybody else to my knowledge, had any communication with Mr. Greeley as to the Convention at Baltimore. My first and only interview with Governor Seymour took place in February last. There was no reference made in my conversation to paying wounded Confederate soldiers pensions, but the Governor alluded to the gradual softening of passions and prejudices growing out of the war, and he remarked it seemed to him as if the best men of both parties were resolved to be no longer quiet under the dragoon and guard mounting system attempted to be established for the government of the country at Washington.

HERALD REPORTER—You understand, Mr. Carmichael, I am giving your own words, taking at the same time the liberty of condensing them. Was there any proposition to hold

A GREELEY CONVENTION IN OTSEGO COUNTY?

Mr. CARMICHAEL—Yes, sir. During the first week of January I wrote to Mr. Greeley asking him if he would approve of holding a convention here in Otsego county, to nominate him for the Presidency. I informed him the republicans were in favor of the proposition, but that I, as a retired democrat, would take no part in it. Mr. Greeley replied that such a movement would be unwise, as he could only look, without reference to himself or his interest, to the general good of the country. After this one would think Mr. Greeley wished to have nothing to do with me, except so far as courtesy required.

STATEMENTS TO BE VERIFIED, IF NECESSARY.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—Will you please state anything further in reference to the part you took in political affairs since October last?

Mr. CARMICHAEL—In the first place I desire to give the most positive contradiction to the material portions of the statement published in the New York *Times*, and quoted from the Binghamton paper. If necessary I can verify what I say on oath. The pretended series of letters from Governor Seymour, Horace Greeley and Waldo Hutchings, as far as I know is the work of some unscrupulous person and of persons heedless of the responsibility of an oath. I addressed many leading men, as I did Mr. Greeley, as I saw their names in the newspapers, who were announced as going as delegates to Cincinnati, and to whom I was unknown. I wrote to Mr. Fenton, urging Mr. Greeley's merits, but the Senator never replied. I wrote to Mr. Hutchins, as well as to many others whose names I do not now recollect. I received about five letters from Mr. Greeley and three from Governor Seymour during the past eight months, all in answer to communications sent them. They are not in my possession. Being a widower, and having no safe place to keep papers of consequence, I mailed them to New York, where they are now. I have learned a lesson as to the value of simple business communications. I believe that only on one occasion did I exhibit a letter of Mr. Greeley's to Mr. Carpenter, and though I may have spoken among my neighbors of corresponding with that gentleman, I do not remember of ever giving an opportunity to any of the persons who at present seem to know more about their contents than myself of even glancing, reading or examining them; and, besides, my memory is not a bad one.

PENSIONS TO REBEL SOLDIERS.

HERALD REPRESENTATIVE—Can you explain how this matter of pensioning rebel soldiers came to be spoken about?

Mr. CARMICHAEL—I am free to say that in my understanding of curing the wounds of the war there should be equal treatment of the people, soldiers and civilians, both North and South, as we honest people in the country believe, and Mr. Greeley was and is in favor of healing the sores and softening the bitter memories of a fratricidal contest, where the fanatics of the North were as much to blame as the chivalry down in the Carolinas. Your "Woodchopper" is not a saint, in my opinion. As I have said more than twice, Mr. Greeley or Mr. Seymour never mentioned this matter to me about rebel soldiers, nor did I to them. But however much mistaken you and the HERALD may consider me, I am in favor of such a measure. My only aim or thought is to make our people united, and, if possible, to be relieved of the incubus of Grant and his corrupt and incompetent surroundings. What is the difference between supplying a one-legged or infirm soldier in a Southern poorhouse and making him the ward of the nation? The expense to the people is the same. Who would pause in bestowing food and shelter to a widow and orphans when in want because the husband and father fell bravely fighting on the Rappahannock or Mississippi in the lost cause? No one; and there is, besides, what is generous and forgiving to be considered. The people of the South are our brethren, who, having erred, paid the penalty. If we are to have a Union let it be so in fact as well as in name. Mr. Greeley promises in good faith to bring about—and the people up here believe him—peace and unity. Grant and his Secretary of the Treasury desire to keep the bloody chasm created by the war open. As far as I know in the country here such a policy is repudiated and finds no favor. The republican farmers of the interior of New York want to join hands and hearts with their sorely oppressed brethren in the South.

The HERALD representative had to suggest to Mr. Carmichael that he had got the chief points bearing upon the so-called intrigue. Mr. Carmichael had much further to say on this subject, but the shades of evening closing in the interview ended.

A PARTING WORD.

This report would be incomplete if it were not recorded that during the two or three hours spent in the hospice of William Mattice several interruptions occurred. Mr. Carmichael seemed to be suddenly in demand, and men knocked at the door of the nice parlor from time to time to deliver verbal messages and notes. This, of course, disturbed the interview between Mr. Carmichael and the HERALD representative. In Unadilla, as in larger places, there are cliques and parties; but one thing was as plain as the noonday sun, that the gentleman usually living in the old barn, three miles away, and now present, enjoying a glass of ice water, seemed to have attained suddenly a position of importance to which the judges, doctors and neighbors generally thought he was not entitled.

GREELEY DEMONSTRATION IN WILLIAMSBURG.

A large open-air meeting was held last evening at the intersection of North Fifth and Fourth streets, Williamsburg, of the enthusiastic supporters of Greeley and Brown.

The Committee of Arrangements brought into requisition music, fireworks, artillery and flaming tar-barrels, and brought together an immense multitude of persons wearing white hats, beside a large crowd without hats of any color.

The meeting was called to order by Captain P. J. Gleason, President of the Seventh Assembly District Greeley and Brown Association, who delivered a vigorous address. He was followed by ex-Judge A. H. Dailey, Stephen J. Calahan and others. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed and the meeting continued until a late hour.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Feeling the Pulse of the Anti-Secession Mountaineers.

POLITICS IN HIGH LATITUDES.

Great Gnashing of Teeth Over the Tennessee Jayhawkers and the Holden-Kirk War.

Ex-Senator Clingman's Horrible Recitals.

Conservative Stump Orators Using Inflammatory Language to the Blue-Noses.

SECRET REPUBLICAN TACTICS

An Administration Victory by a Small Majority Fully Conceded.

MORGANTON, Burke county, N. C., July 23, 1872.

Here, in the centre of the great western mountain region of North Carolina, the canvass has reached its highest pitch of political excitement. The entire country, ranging from Virginia to South Carolina and from the middle of this State to Tennessee, is fairly alive with stump speakers of every grade, from the candidate for County Commissioner to the aspirant for the Gubernatorial honors of North Carolina. Along the line of the Western division of the North Carolina Railroad, from Salisbury to this point, I counted nine political meetings of both parties, and, taking these as a basis for an estimate, I am satisfied that the number held to-day throughout this section of country must reach several hundred. Governor Caldwell, the republican candidate for re-election, is hereabouts, as are also a few other republican speakers, but where exactly I have not yet been able to find out. All business seems to be temporarily suspended, and the popular mind is wholly devoted to the importance of the canvass. To say that there is great enthusiasm would be but a mild way of giving expression to the feeling of the people. It is now nothing short of the most intense political excitement, and this, too, among a people who are naturally hard to be aroused and who have been used to regard politics with the greatest aversion. Whites and blacks, farmers and laborers, brandy distillers and brandy drinkers, blacksmiths and woodchoppers, and even the hardy mountain women who chew and take snuff and smoke tobacco, clad in their native homespun, throng to political meetings to hear the issues, national and State, discussed from every standpoint. These mountaineers, whom the readers of the HERALD have already been informed are for the most part original Unionists, have generally been regarded as republicans since the close of the war. They were bitterly opposed to secession, and when that became a fixed fact they stubbornly refused to join the Confederate cause, were hunted down in consequence, many of them shot, their families left homeless, and latterly, like Secretary Boutwell, they were opposed to shaking hands across the bloody chasm. Heretofore every effort to induce them to register and vote proved a failure. If a secessionist or a supporter of the "lost cause" had any connection with a political movement he could not be induced by the most plausible pretensions to have anything to with it, and republicans of the most ultra carpet-bag stripe found it difficult to bring a few of them to the registering office and to the poles. Recently, however, quite

A POLITICAL REVOLUTION

has taken place in this respect. The present constitution, with its oppressive system of taxation, its township system and its many other objectionable features, has been sorely felt by them, and, having never had any of the benefits of negro slavery, they begin to feel aggrieved that so much national and State legislation should be expended upon Sambo, which seemed to grind them down while it elevated him. While they are excessively poor, and in most instances very ignorant, yet they have intelligence enough to discern that the negroes are far more favored than they are by both the national and State governments. Governor Vance and his brother, who is the conservative Congressional candidate in this district, and General Clingman, Judge Merrimon, General Shipp, Senator Tipton and other orators now in this section touched the right chord when they held up to the poor white mountaineers the patronizing manner in which the interests of the negroes were fostered and looked after by the government, while theirs were almost totally neglected.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW

is one of the most serious grievances, but the poor people of this section and the conservative speakers were not slow to take advantage of it and make a strong point in their own favor. Living remote from any but unfinished and projected railroads, and with no markets at which to dispose of the vast fruit products of this region, the people of necessity were driven to the distillation of fruit into brandy, which could be more easily transported and then easily sold. A most extensive trade was done in this way, and, until the Internal Revenue law was applied to it, it was quite lucrative. After that, which was a sad blow to the poor mountaineers, the whole western section of North Carolina became a field for spies, informers, and revenue leeches of every character and description, disreputable and bad. Their wagons were seized on the highways, their property in their houses, the men were imprisoned and ruined, and in thousands of instances their families left homeless and starving. The distillation of fruit was no longer profitable and the people were thus deprived of one of their main and chief sources of subsistence. This made the national government very unpopular with them, and it became a question with the poor unionists of the trying times of the war, whether the Confederacy, with all its terrors and abominations, was not better after all. The next subject which was brought forcibly to the attention of these people was

THE HOLDEN-KIRK WAR

of 1870. Now, if there is one horror which they regard as worse than another it is the presence among them of soldiers armed with muskets and bayonets. The mention of them recalls vividly to their minds the terrible and often atrocious scenes that transpired in their midst, and of which they were the victims, between the 20th of May, 1861, and the 9th of April, 1865. When ex-Senator Clingman—a recent strong republican, whose name seems to be a household word in this section—graphically depicted to the attentive mountaineers all the horrors to which the people of Alamance and Caswell counties were subjected in 1870, by the Tennessee jayhawkers, commanded by Kirk, under the orders of Governor Holden, they were amazed. With wrapt attention they listened to the details of that infamous despotism which was said to have received the sanction of the federal government. How all the leading citizens, and those only, were torn from their homes and families and crammed into dungeons by ignorant and brutal soldiers; how many of them were knocked down, beaten, constantly insulted and the worst indignities offered them; how numbers were threatened with death, with

THE PISTOL'S MUZZLE AT THEIR HEADS,

if they did not divulge secrets which they did not know; how many of them were hung up by the necks until life became nearly extinct, in order to force them to reveal such supposed secrets; how whole communities were in constant terror of being dragged from their homes at midnight and cast into prison by these Tennessee miscreants; and how the women and children—wives, mothers and sisters of the men—were openly insulted, indignantly treated, the effect was magical, and many a sovereign from that moment resolved to vote the liberal ticket. This has proved the most effective card for the liberals in the West, and if they are successful it can be attributed to that fact. But if the people were at all undecided when they heard the tale of woe from Alamance and Caswell, all existing doubts were dispelled when it was gravely and solemnly announced to them that the republican convention which nominated Todd R. Caldwell for Governor, endorsed in its platform the Holden-Kirk war of 1870. This settled the question, and with a unanimity scarcely ever witnessed in any political campaign, the people resolved to vote against such a platform and its candidates. I am informed that it is because Caldwell cannot deny any of the charges made against the party on Holden's account that he refuses to meet the conservative speakers on the stump. Caldwell was Lieutenant Governor when

HOLDEN WAS TRIED AND IMPEACHED

for these very crimes, and the alacrity with which he stepped into the ex-Governor's executive shoes is a proof that he at least was convinced of the justice of the trial, and that he cordially acquiesced in the judgment and sentence.

Another charge, and a very serious one, for which the people here hold the republican party responsible, is the seven million bond swindle perpetrated by certain bankers. Connecting with the Western division of the North Carolina Railroad, which terminates here, is the projected French Broad road, which is partially graded to the Tennessee line. It was to build this road that the republican Legislature of 1867-8 made the seven million appropriation, and appointed a president. Besides this enormous sum, the people along the line of the projected road were induced to invest largely in an enterprise which promised to develop their resources, open up the country, and bring them into daily communication with the markets of the world. The work was begun, contracts let, and the sturdy mountaineers were employed as laborers to push it through to completion. They worked hard for three months, the contractors purchasing supplies from storekeepers in the vicinity on the credit of their contracts. At about the expiration of this period, the two chief banking agents decamped with the proceeds of the $7,000,000 bonds, which had a ready sale, while the work was in progress, the contractors found themselves ruined men, the storekeepers who advanced the supplies were swindled, and the poor laborers were defrauded out of their hard-earned wages.

Here was embezzlement of the State funds; whole communities were swindled out of their property and the workmen cheated out of the small pittance earned by the sweat of their brow, and all this through a republican carpet-bag Legislature, which was the willing tool of a certain unscrupulous and thieving carpet-bagger. These issues have been used with the most telling effect in the present campaign, and it will be no matter of surprise if they carry the State for the conservatives on the first Thursday in August, for this alone is the doubtful section in the State.

EFFECTIVE REPUBLICAN TACTICS.

While the conservatives are active in all the outward show of a political canvass, the republicans are quietly endeavoring to counteract the inroads that are daily being made in their ranks. Their plans are not so apparent: their agents permeate the entire country, and circulate among the real sovereigns, but with what results cannot be stated. On my route here I met no less distinguished a personage than Deputy United States Marshal John G. Hester, who has acquired a national notoriety by the alleged abduction of Dr. Rufus Bratton, of South Carolina, from Canadian soil. Hester has been one of the most active officials in arresting Ku Klux offenders in this State for the past twelve months, and his duties have called him to nearly every county in this section.

"How will the election go on the 1st?" I asked.

HESTER—We will carry the State by a large majority—probably by 7,500.

CORRESPONDENT—What reason have you for thinking so?

HESTER—Well, sir, I have it directly from the people themselves, not from politicians; I have talked with men in their homes, sitting by their firesides in their cabins, and on their porches smoking their pipes, and I know that the very men whom the democrats count upon to vote their ticket will vote the republican ticket.

CORRESPONDENT—The republicans do not seem to be making as active a canvass as the conservatives. Why is this?

HESTER—We are making a sure and certain canvass; but leaving that out of the question, the people of this State know they will have

PEACE BY THE ELECTION OF GRANT,

and they believe that if he is not elected there will be a repetition of the murders, whippings and atrocities which have so recently been put a stop to by General Grant.

CORRESPONDENT—You do not suppose Mr. Greeley would tolerate any Ku Kluxism more than Grant would?

HESTER—No; I don't think he would; but then you know he has promised to allow the States to regulate their own affairs, and if these people are permitted to do that, why there would be no security for the rights or privileges of the colored people, nor for their lives or property.

CORRESPONDENT—Is the administration using money to any great extent in the canvass?

HESTER—Not that I am aware of. It has been charged that the Marshal in this State drew large sums for campaign purposes, but there is not a word of truth in it. The moneys that he drew were legitimately used in defraying the expenses of the United States Courts, and in paying the mileage and expenses of thousands almost of witnesses to attend the courts, which you know were in session at times for over a month.

THE CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

CORRESPONDENT—What do you think about the Congressmen?

HESTER—We will carry the First, Second, Third, Fourth and this (the Fifth) district, beyond a doubt. The other three, I think, the conservatives may carry, though one of them is still doubtful.

CORRESPONDENT—Then you think Senator Pool's estimate that the State will go largely republican is correct?

HESTER—I am confident of it. Senator Pool has had for months past two clerks preparing statistics of every county in the State. He has an intelligent correspondent in every township, and to-day he is in possession of information as to how every doubtful white man in the State will vote.

CORRESPONDENT—What do you think about the Legislature?

HESTER—We will carry that, too, by a handsome majority.

These are the views generally expressed by republican officials. On the other hand, when conservative politicians are informed that certain voters they count upon are deceiving them the invariable answer is, "Don't you believe it. The white men that tell these deputy marshals they will vote the republican ticket

LIE LIKE FORTY.

They will every one vote our ticket." In such a case of questionable veracity it is hard to decide which is right. From all the lights now before me, and for the information of the readers of the HERALD, I give it as my candid and impartial opinion that the republicans will carry the State by a small majority; but in a future communication I will endeavor to disclose how this is to be done.

GRANT AND WILSON BANNER RAISING.

Large Meeting at 457 Fourth Avenue Last Evening.

Nearly two thousand persons assembled last evening at Thirty-first street and Fourth avenue, the occasion being the raising of a Grant and Wilson banner by the Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association. Strings of Chinese colored lanterns were stretched across the street and many of the houses in the immediate neighborhood were decked with flags and bunting. Four calcium lights were employed to light up the scene. A platform was erected immediately outside the headquarters of the association, 457 Fourth avenue, on which a band of music was stationed and whence the speakers of the evening addressed the assemblage.

At eight o'clock precisely the band struck up "The Star-spangled Banner," and the handsome wire banner, with the names and portraits of Ulysses S. Grant and Henry Wilson was flung to the breeze amid vociferous cheering from the crowds in the street, on the sidewalk and in the adjacent windows.

The presiding officer of the meeting, Mr. Henry E. Howland, then made a few introductory remarks previous to the appearance of the speaker of the evening, Mr. E. Delafield Smith. Mr. Smith reviewed the respective records of Ulysses S. Grant and Horace Greeley, and without wishing to say anything against Mr. Greeley's private character, he declared that no true American or republican could consistently vote for him.

He was followed by Colonel Morgan, Dr. David Bell, Mr. J. C. F. Beyland, Mr. Moriarty, of Philadelphia, and a few others.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

BIDDEFORD, Me., July 25, 1872.

The First District Democratic Convention to-day nominated W. H. Clifford, of Portland, for Congress and L. S. Moore, of Limerick for Presidential Elector. The resolutions of the Baltimore Convention were endorsed.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

TOLEDO, July 25, 1872.

The republicans of the Sixth Congressional district to-day nominated General Isaac R. Sherwood for Congress on the fourth ballot.

OHIO NOMINATIONS TO CONGRESS.

CINCINNATI, July 25, 1872.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Thirteenth district to-day nominated Lucius P. Marsh for Congress.

The republicans of the Third district have nominated John Q. Smith for Congress.

AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 25, 1872.

The American Philological Association closed its sessions this afternoon and adjourned to meet next July at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—

President.—Rev. Dr. A. C. Kendrick, D. D., University of Rochester, N. Y.

Vice Presidents.—Professors Francis A. March, of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., and James Hadley, of Yale College.

Secretary.—Professor George F. Comfort, of Syracuse University, New York.

Treasurer.—J. Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford, Conn.

Executive Committee.—Chancellor Howard Crosby, University of New York; Professor E. W. Evans, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Professor William F. Allen, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; Professor Robert Harkness, Brown University, Providence, R. I.; Professor Crawford H. Foy, Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Greenville, S. C.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Meeting of the Republican State Central Committee—Appointment of an Elector and Two Congressmen at Large—Forney's Constant Fight.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 25, 1872.

The Republican State Central Committee met in this city this morning for the purpose of nominating an elector at large and two Congressmen, agreeable to the late Apportionment law, which gives the State of Pennsylvania two extra Congressmen. There were seventy-eight members present, and the proceedings were characterized by harmony and good-will throughout. From rumors current in Philadelphia, yesterday, it was supposed that the committee seriously thought of changing the nominees for Governor and Auditor General, for it cannot be denied that Hartranft's alleged connection with the Evans fraud has materially weakened the present ticket. The committee in secret thoroughly canvassed the *pros* and *cons* of the proposed change, and concluded that it is a bad policy to "swap horses in the middle of the stream." If the party cannot carry their present candidates to victory in October, there is very little hope that others would meet with better success.

William D. Forton, of Philadelphia, colored, was nominated for elector at large; Glenni W. Schofield, of Warren, and General Charles Albright, of Carbon, were nominated for Congressmen at large. The committee received reports from every county in the State, and report themselves well satisfied with the state of affairs.

I had a conversation this afternoon with State Treasurer Mackay. It was in relation to Forney's bitter fight against Hartranft and Cameron. In reply to a direct question concerning Mr. Forney's bitterness of spirit, and why he still maintained the fight, Mr. Mackay informed me that it arose from one cause only—the connection of the Forney family with the Evans frauds. Forney was very angry when subpoenaed as a witness by the committee last winter, and has never forgiven Hartranft for not protecting him. Cameron occupies the position that Forney covets—the United States Senatorship, hence his fight with Cameron. Mr. Mackay and others of the committee, will not admit that Cameron stands in Forney's way, or that any one stands in his way, for it is not admitted by Pennsylvania politicians that Forney has any chance whatever of securing a nomination.

Geary is quietly ignored by every one, and spends his time recounting his many claims on the people's gratitude, and says he will go down to his grave covered with honor and possessing the hearts of all the people of the commonwealth.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

"Don Carlos," prohibited by the Madrid censorship, has been readmitted on the stage, but failed.

The "Woman in White" is being fitted for the French stage under the title of "La Femme en Blanc."

A German musician has discovered that the tone of a violin can be greatly improved by immersing the instrument in lager beer, and leaving it there until it becomes thoroughly saturated.

The London *Athenæum* thus speaks of a debutante at Covent Garden:—"Mlle. Smeroschi, in one word, has neither physical power, dramatic talent nor vocal ability enough to justify her in aspiring to be a London prima donna."

Opera-frequenters may recollect the Sisters Carlotta and Barbara Marchisio, who sang the Rossinian duets so charmingly a few years since. We regret to learn the death, at Turin, at the age of thirty-six, of Signora Carlotta, who was married to Signor Coselli.

Herr Lorenzo Riese, a tenor from the Stadt Theatre, Nuremberg, has been singing in a round of characters with extraordinary success at the Royal Opera House, Dresden. Public and critics are equally pleased with him. As a proof how highly a good tenor is appreciated nowadays and paid in Germany, we may mention that from a provincial theatre like that at Nuremberg Herr Riese receives 12,000 florins—that is, £1,200 sterling per annum.

The German bass, Herr Stockhausen, who was brought up in France, and taught his art at the Paris Conservatoire at the expense of the French government, has published at Berlin a song in which the misfortunes of France are scorned and derided. The tenor Roger, at the head of the artists of the Opera Comique, has addressed a letter to him, which has been made public, censuring his ingratitude, and after qualifying him as a coward the indignant actors repudiate all fellowship with him.

The London *Athenæum* thus criticises the last Philharmonic concert:—"Herr Halle played Mendelssohn's Concerto in D minor frigidly; his left hand seems to have lost its cunning, and the execution was but imperfect in *arpeggio* and *staccato* passages. The interpretation made scarcely any impression, and yet a more poetic, melodious and powerful pianoforte piece has never been conceived. There were two splendid specimens of vocalization from two English artists. Mme. Parepa-Rosa sang the 'Ah! perfido' of Beethoven, restoring the original key, which contraltos are so fond of changing (by doing so they destroy the effect of the lovely accompaniments), and Mr. Santley executed the florid divisions of Rossini's *scena* for a baritone, 'Alle voce della gloria' (sung in former days by Signor Tamburini), with rare point and precision. We know of no modern Italian baritone who could attack these *roulades* so superbly as Mr. Santley did."

FINE ARTS FOR JULY

has much interesting reading of a light kind about art and artists. The "History of Engraving" is continued with some excellent illustrations. A *critique*, on Ward's Shakspeare has sought out the obvious weak points of the last addition to our public monuments. Although there is much justice in the points made against Mr. Ward's work, with all its faults it is the best public statue we possess. This is, of course, only a poor excuse for its shortcomings. The chief illustrations in this popular work are engravings of the "Foolish Virgins," and the "Ruins of the Abbey of Sligo."

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Indians of Arizona at Camp McDougal—Strong Professions of Peace while Armed to the Teeth.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 25, 1872.

Mrs. McKinney, a young married woman, who shot William Cummings dead at Petaluma, for slandering her, has been admitted to bail in $20,000.

Carrutha's suit, involving the title to a large portion of Portland, Oregon, has been decided in favor of the plaintiffs.

Letters from Camp McDowell, Arizona, state that delegations from the Tonto, Pinal and Cayetero, Apaches, and Apache Mojaves Indians, came into that post professing peace, but as they represented only a portion of tribes, numbering over a thousand warriors, they were evidently impelled by the movements of the troops under General Crook. They were informed that they must all come in and surrender their arms and agree to remain on the reservation. They were also informed that they could not expect to repeat the dodge of showing the white flag, retaining their arms and drawing their rations, and then return to the war path when the pursuit of the troops ceased.

THE CHAPLAINCY OF THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

SIR—As the recent *émeute* in the House of Refuge has called forth criticism of the management of the institution, permit me through your paper to inquire whether the fault lies mainly with those who have charge of the industrial department or whether these ebullitions of juvenile depravity may not be traced to neglect in the chaplaincy. Has the chaplain been a father to the children, acquainting himself with them personally, and thus acquiring a knowledge of their individual characters and wants, and getting into their very hearts by tender, fatherly sympathy, so as to sway them to the good, true and manly? Has he not rather contented himself mainly with addressing them publicly once a week, devoting a large portion of his time to newspaper correspondence. He has, at least, in this way gained sufficient notoriety to be appointed to the editorship of a paper. And is there not here a gross dereliction of duty? In the name of these unguarded youth, I ask, are not their claims sufficient to tax the whole of the chaplain's time? Should he not devote himself, publicly, privately and all the while to making the children Christians as the effectual way of making them good citizens? The place is evidently no sinecure. Yet has not the chaplain, in addition to former neglect, been drawing his pay for two months past, while spending a large portion of his time in Boston? and this at the critical juncture when the children have special need of a loving father to go round among them, take them by the hand and breathe into them the spirit of contentment, industry and piety, and lead them gently to God and goodness.

And is it true that, in view of his prospective retirement from his post, the managers of the institution, in seeking one to fill his place, have directed attention to another D. D. editor, who has made himself somewhat popular by writing a novel, and who, we are informed, if he accepts the chaplaincy, would make it a subordinate employment, and devote his chief attention to bookmaking and newspaper correspondence. For the good of the children I hope a different selection will be made. Let the desideratum be not so much one who wears a great name as one who will be practically efficient and faithful, devoting his entire time to the work.

A FRIEND OF THE INSTITUTION.

ANOTHER CONFLAGRATION.

Destruction of the Catholic Female Protectory at Westchester.

Narrow Escape of Six Hundred Children.

Heroism of the Good Sisters in the Rescue of the Inmates.

THE BUILDING ENTIRELY DESTROYED

The Loss Estimated at a Quarter of a Million and Partially Insured.

History of the Origin and Progress of the Institution.

The female department of the Catholic Protectory is in ruins. This splendid edifice was utterly consumed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning, yet, thanks to a beneficent Providence, no one of the youthful inmates perished in the flames. The Protectory is situated near the village of West Farms, Westchester, and in close proximity to the male department of the Protectory. The fire was first discovered about a quarter to one, at which hour nearly five hundred and eighty-one children, together with thirteen sisters, who were in charge of them, were

PEACEFULLY SLEEPING.

The remainder of the Sisters connected with the establishment were at the Mount St. Vincent annual retreat. The night watchman noticing the fire gave the alarm, and the custodians of the children, assisted by the brothers from the adjacent institution and the workmen from the buildings near at hand, succeeded in safely removing all the little inmates, though the time between the alarm being given and that in which the building was

ENVELOPED IN FLAMES

was brief indeed. The fire broke out upon the second floor, and as no lights or fires were then in use within the Protectory it is at present impossible even to surmise how the conflagration originated. The Westchester fire engine, the one belonging to West Farms and also two from Morrisania were speedily upon the ground, and the workers of them certainly rendered most efficient service. But these engines are only worked by manual power, and though the men attached to them did their utmost to quell the advance of the fire fiend, their efforts were unavailing—the building being doomed to destruction.

On first discovering the fire the watchman who was promenading one of the piazzas rapped and hallooed lustily, awakening the Sisters from their sweet repose. At first these ladies did not deem the incident of such consequence as it proved to be, and as one of the Sisters expressed herself to a HERALD reporter, "I only

GENTLY AROUSED THE CHILDREN

and told them not to be frightened, that there was a fire, but I did not think it would amount to anything serious."

But in less time than the recital of it occupies it became palpably evident that no human agency could save the edifice from total immolation. The floors were of pine, the partitions dry as tinder, and great waves of flame came sweeping down, the torrent lapping up with greedy tongue everything inflammable that essayed to arrest its progress. It was at this epoch that the heroism inherent in the nature of womankind displayed itself to its fullest advantage. In the hospital were thirty little ones

SICK AND PROSTRATE.

Their devoted custodians heeded not the risk they ran, but, willing to yield up their lives if necessary, in fulfilling the sacred trust reposed in them dashed through the scorching heat, the flames hissing and glowing about their sombre robes, and rescued from an awful fate the timid innocents. The Brothers, workmen and larger boys from the adjacent Institute were quickly upon the spot of the disaster and lent valuable aid as life savers. The task imposed upon all was a herculean one, but it was bravely completed, and the painful record of the disaster is rendered less dark by the fact that there was no loss of life. True to her faith, ready for a dreadful martyrdom, if it was God's good will, one of the sisters even at this hour of dire peril, remembered the holy sacrament in the chapel and rushed forward to preserve it from the polluting touch of the sacrilegious flames. It was an undertaking accompanied by no small amount of danger, but it was

GALLANTLY ACCOMPLISHED

as was also the rescue of a very valuable painting presented to the institution by Dr Anderson. The sewing machines were also preserved from the general wreck, but it was found absolutely impossible to save any of the furniture or effects either of the Sisters or the children. Had the snows of winter mantled the earth, or the chilly winds of March been blowing, the calamity would have been augmented to a frightful extent, but the wind was tempered to the shorn lambs, and though nearly naked and homeless they were not subjected to the pains and privations inclement weather would have produced.

The smaller buildings in the rear of the main one caught fire several times, but the firemen by great exertions, managed to extinguish the flames and retard the advance of

THE DEVOURING ELEMENT.

These buildings—wooden edifices, mostly—now provide a temporary home for the Sisters and a few of the little ones whom the Society is obliged to maintain. The floors of the Protectory were of pine and the fire swept over these with wonderful rapidity, consuming the partitions and furniture, turning in flexuous folds around the middle tower, enwrapping everything, eager to cause a perfect holocaust.

The scene presented by the burning edifice was grand but painful to behold. High towards the star spangled sky flashed crimson forks of flame, while showers of glowing sparks scattered themselves around, searing the gnarled trunks of the virent trees in the orchard near at hand, blighting the fruit pensile from the moss-clad branches and wilting the pinnate leaves which embowered it. Silently and energetically the good Sisters worked, but ever and anon the fall of some ponderous portion of the building would create terror in the minds of

THE LITTLE ONES

whom their angelic efforts had rescued from the flames, and shrilly shrieks of fear and dismay would fill the calm air. The spire and cross upon the fine square tower soon toppled and fell, the piazzas were swept away in a whirlwind of flame, and an outhouse in which were stored 300 tons of coal, was ablaze before the fire engines reached the spot. To any one used to witness the rapid progress a fire makes when it has once obtained full headway it was by that time clearly apparent that no human exertions could save the stately pile from complete demolition. Work hard and pluckily as they would, the devastating element had the upper hand, and held supremacy until it waned and died for lack of further fuel. Fortunately the night was calm, or there is no doubt that the magnificent building occupied by the Brothers, and connected with the same Protectory, would have been demolished.

THE WATER

used in the endeavors to check and quell the flames was procured from wells. The supply of the limpid fluid held out capitally, but hand pumps do not force water very far, and this fact, added to the combustible nature of the building, accounts in great measure for the total demolition of the edifice.

When the last lambent sheet of flame had waned and faded from sheer inanition, and only the smoke issuing from some portions of the debris tainted the air, the Sisters gathered in little throngs and discussed the events of the past night. It had been a night of trouble and woe most direful. To the pure and tender hearted woman there is no sound more painful than the wailing of

A HORROR STRICKEN CHILD.

But these Sisters had strong hearts, and were willing to run any risk for the salvation of the little ones confided to their care. From the moment the first alarm was given until all hope or chance of saving anything beyond the articles above mentioned was gone, they labored hard and well, and then, unmindful of sleep or rest, busied themselves in making provision for the little frightened ones, whom they shielded beneath their wings of holiness.

THE PROTECTORY,

Gaunt, weird and grim stood out against the azure sky of yesterday the ruins of that stately pile. A few bare remnants of walls, the skeleton of a noble tower and a pile of smouldering ashes, charred timbers and hot bricks were all that remained a memento of one of the noblest institutions that true home charity ever gave birth to.

THE INMATES.

Most of the 581 children who were nurtured and educated within the Protectory had been committed to the care of the institution by the police magistrates of the city of New York, some were sent thither by their parents and guardians, in consequence of their destitute condition, a few entrusted to the

MATERNAL CARE

of the Sisters by erring mothers and some sent by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, the society, by its charter being enabled to take children from these several sources provided they are not younger than seven years of age or older than fourteen. After remaining in the institution for such a length of time as deemed necessary for their improvement, it was customary to again entrust them to their families, but in the event of their not having any immediate relatives they were provided with suitable homes or situations by the society.

Father Quinn, the pastor of St Peter's church, Barclay street, was upon the scene of the disaster at an early hour yesterday morning, and rendered every aid in his power to procure for the HERALD representative facts relating to the institution worthy to be recounted. The directors of the Protectory wish the friends of all children who were inmates of the destroyed building at the time of the conflagration to take such measures as they deem most necessary for providing in future for their offspring. At present they will be cared for in the Brothers' Protectory and the houses of friends in the neighborhood. Any further information required can be obtained at the office of the manager of the institute, No. 29 Reade street, New York.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

The girls' department, which at the time of the fire contained 495 females, thirty of whom were sick in the infirmary, and eighty-six boys, is four stories high with the addition of a Mansard roof and a basement. It is located fourteen miles from the City Hall in the midst of a fertile and charming rural district of Westchester county, and is a monument alike of the bounty of private citizens who subscribed liberally, and the Common Council, which in 1869 appropriated $50,000 towards the erection of it and the Boys' Protectory located on the same ground. The society owes its organization and successful establishment to L Silliman Ives, D D, once Episcopal bishop of North Carolina, who for eleven years had been a convert to Catholicity, and who died in 1867. This prelate met a number of Catholic clergymen at a dinner given by Archbishop Hughes in this city, and there the propriety of founding the Protectory was [illegible] supported by the clergy. The Archbishop during his life gave it all the encouragement in his power and the Protectory eventually became a grand success.

In April 1863 the Legislature incorporated the Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children of the city of New York, making it the duty of the Courts that whenever the parent, guardian or next of kin of any Catholic child about to be finally committed by the magistrate shall request that the child be committed to a Catholic institution the magistrate shall grant the request.

The children sent here consist of two classes—those who have been guilty of no crime except vagrancy and destitution and those who have been committed for petit larceny to which they have generally been driven by want.

The House of the Holy Angels is an immense structure built in the modern French style with imposing exterior. On the first and second floors were the workrooms, a few apartments on the first floor being reserved for reception rooms and offices.

The third floor was devoted entirely to the chapel and class rooms so arranged as to be thrown into one large apartment by removing sliding partitions. By this means no change of position or movement was necessary on the part of the inmates when religious services were held. On the fourth and fifth floors were the dormitories, the cell like sleeping apartments for the Sisters being placed at each end of the immense apartments, separated from them only by shifting curtains. In the basement were the kitchens, laundries, refectories and steam engines which drive the washing machines and mangles and supply the steam pipes that heat the house throughout. There were in the building three grand staircases—one through the centre and one at either end of the building—affording ample means of escape in case of fire.

The cost of the wing burned was $150,000, upon which there is an insurance of $125,000. The total cost of the building with its appurtenances, machinery and furniture was $250,000. Upon the contents was the following insurance:—Furniture, $6,000, sewing machines, $3,000, chapel furniture, $1,200. The estimated loss over insurance is $50,000.

THE FOUNDER.

It was owing principally to the energy and exertions of Dr Ives that the institution came to be one of almost indispensable utility and extraordinary service.

A brief history of this charitable prelate may be added here. He was an Episcopal Bishop of North Carolina, who though his ministerial career inclined more or less to Catholicity, until he finally shook off the Episcopal pallium and became a faithful attaché to its doctrines. As a Catholic layman he then took upon himself a most charitable undertaking. Having rented two adjoining houses in this city, one in Thirty-sixth and the other in [illegible] street, he began to receive destitute children whom he saw instructed and cared for. The number of recipients growing larger it became necessary to rent a more spacious house on Eighty-sixth street and Fifth avenue where he still presided over his little abandoned delinquents. During this time the institution so existing was supported by voluntary subscriptions alone.

In 1866 Dr Ives succeeded in placing it on a par with other institutions of a similar character. Meanwhile a farm was purchased in Westchester for $10,000 and a legislative grant obtained by him for $50,000 to assist in putting up a building for boys. In 1868 a mammoth fair was held in Union square the proceeds of which—over one hundred thousand dollars—were devoted to the completion of the building which is now smouldering in ruins and over which Dr Silliman Ives was the first President. Dr Ives died at his residence in Manhattanville, in October, 1867, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was universally beloved as a great private, unassuming philanthropist. After the demise of Dr Ives Mr Henry James Anderson was made President of the Protectory with Eugene Kelly and James Slevin Vice Presidents and John O'Brien Treasurer. The following comprise the other officers of the Protectory, viz.:—

Executive Committee—Henry L Hoguet, James Slevin, D O'Conor, Franklin H Churchill and James R Floyd.
Legal Adviser—John E Develin.
Advisory Chaplain—Rev William Quinn.
Actuary—H J Anderson.
Accountant—John J Rodrigue.
Assistant to President—Robert W Bowyer.
Clerk—William Coddington.

Here follows a list of thirty-six managers consisting of the most prominent Catholic citizens of New York.

The officers of the institution for the present year are:—
President—H J Anderson.
Vice Presidents—Eugene Kelly and James Slevin.
Treasurer—John O'Brien.
Secretary—James Lynch.
Executive Committee—H L Hoguet, James Slevin, Daniel O'Conor, Franklin H Churchill and James R Floyd.
Legal Adviser—John E Develin.
Advisory Chaplain—Rev William Quinn.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION IN ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 25, 1872.

A fire was discovered early this morning in the planing mill of Joseph Lovecraft on Warehouse street. The flames made rapid progress, and the building was speedily consumed together with the large stone building directly opposite, owned by F G. King, and occupied by Schautz, Mings, Shale & Co as a cabinet furniture factory and H N Peck & Co as a grape and berry box factory. The large brick building adjoining on the south, also owned by Mr King, was damaged by water and the occupants suffered losses by removing their effects. Adjoining this building were large piles of lumber and at ten o'clock this morning the lumber took fire, and the contest between the flames and the firemen was a desperate one.

The losses are about as follows:—F G King, $15,000 on building, insurance $2,000. Schautz, Mings, Shale & Co $18,000, insurance $8,000. H N Peck & Co $3,000, no insurance. Van Hensen, sash, door and blind factory, $3,000, insurance, $1,000. Joseph Lovecraft $15,000, insurance, $3,000. Jacobs & Hughes, children's carriage factory, $500, insured. William Emmerson, batten factory, loss light, insured. A Schrick & Co., axle factory, loss light.

Two firemen were injured, but not dangerously, by the fall of the smoke stack of the planing mill.

THE FIRE FIEND IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 25, 1872.

The blacksmith shop and carpenter shop of Allison & Co.'s car works in West Philadelphia were destroyed by fire this morning. The tube works adjoining were saved.

The loss is estimated at $200,000. The insurance amounts to $297,000, including $15,000 in the Imperial, $12,500 in the Queen's, and $10,000 each in the Liverpool, London and Globe and Andes, the balance in New York and Eastern companies.

CHURCH CONSECRATION IN NEWARK.

The handsome little edifice of St John's Episcopal church in Woodside, Newark, N J., recently completed and relieved entirely from debt by the indefatigable efforts of the rector, Rev. Samuel Hall, was consecrated yesterday, by Bishop Odenheimer, in presence of a large congregation. The interior of the church—a neat Gothic structure—was tastefully and profusely decorated with flowers and evergreens. Assisting the Bishop in the lovely and simple consecratory service of the Episcopal ritual were Rev Dr Boggs, Rector Hall, Rev. Dr. Dennison, Rev Joseph H Smith and several others. The Bishop preached from St. John ii, 13, and Rev. xxi., 22. He was listened to with deep interest.

THE ERIE FIRE.

The Loss Reduced to a Quarter Million of Dollars—Silence and Mystery Regarding the Insurance—What an Erie Director Says—The Fate of Poor McCarthy

Now that the smoke has cleared away from the smouldering ruins of the Erie Railway buildings in Jersey City a more accurate estimate of the losses can be made. The following figures were given yesterday by a gentleman connected with the Erie:—Machinery, $800,000, locomotives, $110,000, buildings $60,000, drawings, $10,000. Total, $1,000,000. In this estimate no account is made of the tools belonging to the men employed in the shops. With regard to the insurance the officials were silent. Some of the officials assert that three months ago the whole property of the road was insured in London and Liverpool companies and that the insurance on the property burnt down on Wednesday night was insured for $[illegible]00,000. They add that no American companies are involved, and this latter statement is perhaps nearer the truth than any other given in connection with this case.

No action has yet been taken by the directors who met last evening to hear the preliminary report of Mr Brown, superintendent of the machine department. It is not at all likely that the shops will be rebuilt on the present site. It was stated yesterday on good authority that the shops will be erected in the broad space at the west of the Bergen tunnel where a most eligible site can be obtained. The space at the disposal of the company around the depot in Jersey City is too small for the accommodation of passenger and freight trains, and it was the intention of the late Mr Fisk, at the time of the strike two years ago, to have all the machine shops removed from Jersey City if the troubles continued for any serious length of time. The early termination of the strike led to the abandonment of the project. The removal of the shops to any place beyond the Bergen tunnel would entail great suffering on the hands employed in Jersey City and would work destitution in the districts known as the Seventh and Eighth wards.

The cause of the fire will be investigated by the Board of Directors as soon as the superintendent's report is submitted. There is no use in disguising the fact that while, as was stated in yesterday's HERALD, 1,100 hands—men and boys—are thrown out of employment not a few who consider themselves summarily treated by the superintendent of the shops feel inward satisfaction. The HERALD reporter encountered several of the latter class on Wednesday night and yesterday.

The death of poor McCarthy was the chief topic of conversation yesterday. A subscription list was set on foot for the benefit of his family and the list was headed by Mr W J Brown, followed by Mr Smith Mead, Mr Miller, City Surveyor, Mr William Taylor, Mr Thomas Kell, and many others who subscribed generously. This call will be liberally responded to in consideration of the circumstances surrounding the death of the brave fellow. Everybody had a sympathetic expression when his name was mentioned. Public opinion is directed against the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department and he felt constrained to call for an investigation into his conduct. A gentleman connected with one of the insurance companies called out to him when McCarthy was rushing into the breach, "For God's sake, Chief, send that engine out of there, that wall will fall. It is toppling already." The reply was, "Well, let it go."

MEETING OF THE ERIE RAILROAD DIRECTORS

Action of the Finance Committee as to the Recent Fire—The Loss Fully Insured

At a meeting yesterday afternoon of the Finance Committee of the Erie Board of Directors a statement was made that the losses sustained by the recent fire would amount to $[illegible]00,000, less from $200,000 to $[illegible]00,000 salvage. This estimate had been made after a careful inspection of the burnt district and consultation with insurance experts on the subject. Mr McHenry stated to the writer that within the last eight weeks the Board had effected an insurance for $13,000,000 in fifteen companies, as they have found that no policies had previous to that been taken out on any part of the property, and if the fire had occurred under the Fisk-Gould administration there would have been a loss of $300,000. The damage done consists of the destruction of twelve locomotives, the machinery in the shop and the buildings. The report published in the morning press was not correct in some of its details, and it was some time before the officers of the company could ascertain the true state of affairs.

THE SALVAGE

is necessarily large on account of the indestructible nature of the machinery, which with a little repairing will be as good as ever. The President, when the report of the examining committee was laid before the Board, gave immediate orders for the erection of repairing shops on the same plan as those destroyed, and to-day workmen will be employed clearing away the debris, preparatory to erecting shops two stories high, with brick walls.

BUSINESS IS NOT INTERRUPTED

on the line as the destruction of twelve locomotives makes little difference to a company that have five hundred at command. Orders have also been sent to the shops along the line to place on a double force, and as the services of several foundries and manufactories in Paterson and elsewhere have been promptly secured, in less than three months the valuable repairing machinery will be replaced. As the shops are now working under increased pressure the workingmen will

ALL FIND EMPLOYMENT

and no suffering among them will ensue from the disaster. The President and his subordinates have shown an energetic promptness in making the best of the calamity, and by a little skilful management, neither interruption to traffic nor loss to the employés will occur. The shops belong entirely to the company and no speculators have anything to do with them.

It was stated that all the fraudulent contracts made under the Fisk-Gould administration will be abrogated as the law does not permit the officers of a company to be participators in any contract in which the company is interested, and, therefore the new board are under no obligations to continue contracts that are detrimental to Erie interests. A thorough investigation is to be made and a goodly number of contractors and speculators who are reaping a harvest, will find their golden goose killed.

NARROW GAUGES

The new Board have been for some time considering the narrow gauge question and it has been virtually determined to narrow the road to the three and a half feet gauge and also to build a double track along its entire route.

WHAT THE COMPANY HAVE TO SAY.

The Losses Fully Covered by Insurance, and No Financial Scare Possible in Consequence of the Fire—The Daniel Drew Suit Hoax and its Absurdity.

A HERALD reporter yesterday paid a visit to the Erie Railway offices, with a view of ascertaining from "the fountainhead" just what the losses incurred by the Jersey fire really were, and what the "indirect damage" was likely to be to the company.

The grand mogul, of small stature and Rip Van Winkle mien, who was met at the entrance to the President's sacred quarters, was on hand dutifully when the reporter put in an appearance. To the question whether or not the President could be seen he answered rather equivocally, and after being questioned rather stoutly, replied that he would endeavor to find out. The result of his search was the non-finding of the President. Then came the next move. Was any one of the directors in? The reply, after a seemingly active search, was "No, sir."

Convinced that the Grand Opera House was abandoned by all

THE ERIE FOLKS,

who might have, had they been at their desks, been able to give a little information about matters and things concerning the fire in Jersey, the reporter ensconced himself in a Twenty-third street stage, and shortly afterwards arrived in Wall street. He felt reasonably certain that if no other portion of the metropolis was at that particular time graced with the presence of an Erie director, the resort of the mammon worshippers must be. Sure enough, on dropping into an office near the Board of Brokers, he came across one of the most genial members of the Board. Was the reporter determined to "interview" him? That was his great and only fear. He was full to the brim of

ALL SORTS OF INFORMATION,

but he would give it on one condition, and that was that the knight of the quill would not make mention of his name. The condition was accepted and a confab ensued.

"Are you aware, sir," began the reporter, "that the losses of the company by the fire in Jersey City last night are set down at about if not above three millions of dollars?"

"I am," was the curt reply.

"And is that set down statement correct?"

"Very far from it."

"Do you speak from belief only?"

"I speak from what I know. The losses incurred will not at the maximum go beyond $7[illegible]0,000."

"Do you put this in round figures as official?"

"I do not, but mean to say that I have consulted with several of our people, and we know that the losses will not reach a higher figure than that."

"Was the total loss covered by insurance?"

"It was fully covered and to spare."

"In what way?"

"Well, thanks to the good management of the board which was our immediate predecessor, all

THE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY

was insured in a proper manner."

"But in what way were the shops that have been burned and their contents insured?"

"They were fully insured under a general policy."

"But isn't a general policy a rather indefinite thing?"

"Not necessarily."

"I [illegible] hear that the company insures the property of the road for $140,000 and that only $[illegible] of that covers the shops destroyed. Is that the general proportion?"

"[illegible] your information may be good as to that one insurance company, but I beg leave to doubt it. You can rely upon this: the losses are fully covered by insurance."

"Did the company [illegible]?"

"Not [illegible] kind. [illegible] management [illegible] all the property [illegible] general policy."

"Can you give me the names of the insurance companies [illegible]?"

"[illegible] for the [illegible] to

MAKE THE PARTICULARS PUBLIC."

"And why [illegible]?"

"Well, I do not see that we are obliged to make them [illegible], but it has been decided [illegible] a public exhibit of the insurance. The company has nothing to fear [illegible] the insurance companies interested. I understand [illegible] that for the time being we should not publish anything about the matter."

"Has the company any idea how the fire originated?"

"They have their opinion about the thing."

"Does that opinion suspect any person or persons of incendiarism?"

"I don't know; you had better wait awhile before jumping to any conclusion about the matter."

"Is it suspected that the men living in Jersey City formerly in the employ of the company at the shops did

THE WORK OF DESTRUCTION?"

"It is not, for the reason that the majority of the men working in the shop lived in Jersey City and its immediate neighborhood."

The conversation about the fire not eliciting anything very particular the reporter rose to take his leave, but was suddenly reminded of an article which appeared in a morning paper relative to the proposed prosecution of Daniel Drew for the recovery of 10,000 shares of Erie which were in litigation some years ago when the great contest between Vanderbilt and the Erie was at its height. Taking a clipping of the article from his vest pocket the reporter handed it to the director, who read it attentively, and then burst out into a loud laugh.

"What is there in it?" asked the reporter.

"Nothing whatever. It is

CUT OUT OF WHOLE CLOTH."

"Would you be likely to know if there was any such suit in view?"

"I think I would. In fact I know I would, for I am one of the special committee whose business it would be to arrange matters before a suit would be begun of this character."

"Then you assert that it is all bosh?"

"I do, to tell you the truth. I think somebody has 'put up a job' as the thing is to scare old man Drew, but I don't think he will scare much on such flimsy ground."

This ended the conversation, when the reporter withdrew.

STREET CONTRACT COMMISSIONERS

The Street Contract Commissioners met yesterday afternoon in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen.

The following cases were considered:—

John L Brown, to regulate, grade, curb, gutter and flag Tenth avenue, between Manhattan and 13th streets. Mr Witherall, Mr Brown's partner, testified to the work being now nearly finished and to its having been done under the supervision of an inspector. The contract was got without any bidding, it being a special one. A lengthy cross-examination ensued going over the entire work done. In paying $3 50 a yard for the work on the rocks a dollar extra was given, because the contractors had to assume the responsibility of damages, there being great danger to the Croton water pipes at the tunnel.

Counsel opposing the claim asked for an adjournment until Monday, in order that his witnesses may be present. An injunction has been issued by the Supreme Court against the Comptroller's paying this claim.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned to Monday next.

The case of Mr Eschbach, who belongs to Baltimore, and who took the contract for paving Twenty-sixth street with stone block, from Third avenue to East River, was opened, and Mr Eschbach's statement received. He did the work, he said, properly. Two contractors had previously had the contract, but resigned it over to him. The case is to come on again.

Christopher Keyes, for regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter in 112th street, from Second avenue to Harlem River. In this contract the curb was charged for at a rate that would cover the cost of flagging which was not placed in the contract. The amount of the contract was about twenty-two thousand dollars, of which $16,000 had been received. Case closed and reserved for consideration.

Christopher Keyes for paving Macdougal street with stone block, from Spring to Eighth street. This case had been before the Commissioners already but was adjourned owing to the existence of a sand bank which, it was said, was an obstacle in one of the streets. The sand bank having been since removed by Mr Keyes the claim was now admitted. The claim amounted to about twelve thousand dollars.

Smith and Noonan, J H Moore assignee, Eighty-eighth street, sewer between Second and Third avenues, and in Ninety-first street between Second and Tenth avenues. This claim, about $50,000, was allowed.

Michael Noonan for a sewer in Fourth avenue between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. The contract had been first given to a Mr O'Brien but Mr Tweed took it from him and got an injunction against his continuing the contract. Noonan then got the contract by bid. This claim, about $4,000, was allowed.

Thomas Hayden, David Hayden being assignee, for a sewer in Hudson street. This claim, amounting to a little over three thousand dollars, was certified to.

The Commissioners then adjourned to Monday next.

THE MAYOR OF JEDDO AND MAYOR HALL.

The following telegraphic correspondence took place yesterday between the Mayor of Jeddo and Mayor Hall. So significant a desire as that expressed in the despatch of the Mayor of Jeddo finds a characteristic response in the despatch of the Mayor of the Empire City:—

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25, 1872.

TO THE MAYOR OF NEW YORK:—

The Mayor of Jeddo sends his respects to the Mayor of New York, the metropolis of America, the sails of whose commerce whiten the sea of the Orient, long isolated from Western civilization. Jeddo now desires to learn and profit from the wisdom gained by the experience of other cities.

K. YURI, Mayor of Jeddo.

NEW YORK, July 25, 1872.

K. YURI, Mayor of Jeddo, San Francisco, Cal:—

A great citizen of New York, Commodore Perry, long ago made us first and best acquainted with Jeddo. Since his death civilization, aided by her many servants, among whom is the Western Union Telegraph, has made Jeddo our valued neighbor and esteemed civic friend. The Atlantic metropolis joins with the Pacific one in congratulations on this pleasant meeting, either face to face, by the sunlight or the light of electricity. New York city wishes the Mayor of Jeddo a life long enough to see his city the perfect pride of a great empire.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor of New York.

NEW DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

Large drinking fountains have been ordered by Commissioner Van Nort to be placed on the line of the principal avenues. Four of these fountains are already in position, at the corners of avenue A and Sixteenth street, First avenue and Sixteenth street, Third avenue and Sixteenth street and Third avenue and 121st street. Two more are now being put up, one at Sixth avenue and Sixteenth street and one at Eighth avenue and Sixteenth street. The fountains are for the use of man and beast and will be found exceedingly useful to truckmen and drivers of wagons. More of them are still needed.

BARNARD'S IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Counsel Tilt Over the Question of Levity and Vulgarity on the Bench.

THE JUDGE'S "GRATZ" REFEREE.

How Scoundrels Were To Be Driven Out of New York.

THOSE G. G. B. ERIE CHAIRS.

Barnard Riding Roughshod Over the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 25, 1872.

The Court met at ten o'clock A. M. Thirty-three members were present. Arthur Johns resumed the witness stand. Witness said—While the Assembly Judiciary Committee was in session I heard Judge Barnard frequently [illegible] in session. That [illegible] will form the hundred and fifteenth article of impeachment, referring to something transpiring in his Court.

Mr Beach objected on the ground that the evidence was immaterial, frivolous and [illegible].

Mr Parsons said the evidence had reference to one of the specifications in the thirty-seventh article.

Mr Van Cott said he was not disposed to argue the question, still he was bound to meet the objection as it touches a large [illegible] charge the prosecution were bound to support with evidence. The question raised here was the one [illegible] yesterday—whether a judge could be impeached for offences not indictable at law. This question reaches in fact all the charges, for there was not one charge which was indictable at law. Counsel then cited several English authorities to show that the tenure of office of a judge was held on good behavior. Now we charge, said he, bad behavior on the part of Judge Barnard. You may not indict a judge for being drunk on the bench, nor for using bad language, nor for many other like acts. Webster said you could not impeach a judge except he violated a law. Now what law must he violate—the common law or the parliamentary law? He maintained that unless a judge conducted himself in a becoming manner he violates the law. If he is partial instead of impartial, if he is corrupt instead of incorruptible he is amenable. He claimed that this was the usage of England and we had taken our usage precedents from England. He asked counsel on the other side if he knew of a case in which a judge had ever been indicted for an official act, but on the other hand we found

JUDGES IMPEACHED FOR BAD MANNERS

and corruption in office for all manner of offences except indictable ones. A judge is not suable at law for any suit or for any decision, no matter how clearly it may be proven that it was partial or corrupt. Why is this? It is because he should be safe and secure in the discharge of his duties. Were it otherwise his whole time would be taken up in defending himself against such suits. Counsel argued these points at length, citing additional authorities to sustain his position that impeachment is not limited to indictable offences.

J. H. Reynolds, of counsel for the defence, responded. After reading the specification, which was to the effect that the said Judge Barnard while sitting as Court while scratching himself remarked "I am going to scratch myself and that I suppose will make the one thousandth or one thousand and first article of impeachment against me," counsel said that it was claimed that this was undignified. They do not say that the act of scratching was impeachable, but that the remark accompanying the scratching was impeachable. As to the English precedents, counsel said they were not at all applicable here and proceeded to discuss and explain them in order to show that they were inapplicable. The counsel says judges hold their offices during their good behavior. That is so in some of the States but it is not so here. Their term of office is fixed by the constitution and by statute. He maintained that our system provides for the very evil which the prosecution seek to reach through this Court. They admit that Judge Barnard has not committed an indictable offence. He has been guilty of nothing except, if you please,

LEVITY OR VULGARITY ON THE BENCH

but nothing which amounts to a crime, and then, counsel said, we come to the question as to the power of impeachment and that brings the whole question before us. He read the constitution on the point and said, if this Court will hold that no charge shall be entertained except what reaches the dignity of a crime then such charges as this cannot be considered. It is left to the discretion of the Court, as the constitution is silent as to upon what cause a judge shall be impeached or upon what cause he may be removed, therefore the precedents cited go for nothing. Counsel read from Story on what constitutes impeachment and who declares that the common law cannot govern cases of impeachment, and to ascertain what are and what are not high crimes for impeachment recourse must be had to that great basis of American jurisprudence. Counsel cited a number of other authorities sustaining his position. He said whatever may be the opinions, precedents or rules as to the United States Senate which militate against proceeding according to common law, or if there is, then, no common law to govern cases in the United States, we have in our State a common law which compels us to proceed in such cases and punish according to the statute. The constitution of the United States provides, in so many words, that the trial of all crimes, except of impeachment, shall be by jury. Judge Story maintained that impeachment shall be for the violation of some law, that is common law, or some statute law. Now there is no law, common or statutory, requiring a Judge to conduct himself in any particular manner. This Judge is charged with a breach of decorum and that is made a crime for impeachment."

The President put the question—"Shall the objection be sustained?" and it was decided in the affirmative, Senators Benedict and McGowan only voting in the negative.

DRIVING SCOUNDRELS FROM NEW YORK.

Mr Parsons then proposed to examine the witness as to Judge Barnard's saying in a public lunch room—"I have driven one set of scoundrels out of New York and am going to drive out another," that he admitted he made this remark while on the bench and that it had reference to a suit between Fisk and the Union Pacific Railroad. Counsel said they proposed to show that this was a threat made in the presence of Durant, a witness in the case of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

W. O. Bartlett, on the part of the defence, objected, and proceeded to argue that a person is not liable to impeachment for this offence, because it is not liable to indictment. He read from the constitution to sustain his position, and said he understood the question was simply as to the admissibility of the evidence and to its effect.

Judge Grover said he would vote for overruling this objection, as he did not know what effect it would have before the evidence in the case of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The question was put to the Court, and the objection overruled unanimously.

Witness then proceeded to say that he remembered the remark attributed to Judge Barnard as made by him, there was a large number of persons present, Judge Barnard said, "I have driven one set of robbers out of New York and I intend to drive another;" the remark was made by Judge Barnard while he was sitting on the bench, holding Court, it was in a room for holding Chambers.

Counsel then proposed to examine the witness as to Barnard's appointing a person a receiver because he was his (Barnard's) friend, and that Barnard so said.

Mr. Beach objected, stating his reasons, but the Court overruled the objection by 28 to 1—(Senator Johnson).

THE WITNESS PROCEEDED

to state that he was in Court when there was an application for a receiver in the case of a judgment debtor, Barnard said, "In such matters we always appoint a receiver, you are gone, counsellor, there is a man I will appoint, he is a friend of mine, I know him very well," and then said to the counsellor, "You will have to tell your client that Judge Barnard is such a bad man that he will not grant this order."

Cross examined by Mr. Beach—I was employed to make these observations only as a reporter, as a reporter I am employed to make observations of the sayings and doings of all the Judges. I do not remember any such instances with regard to other Judges. I have noticed remarks on the part of Barnard. I noticed his remark concerning H. J. Raymond.

Counsel—Do you know, of your personal knowledge, that Judge Barnard referred to H. J. Raymond?

Witness—I knew it as well as I know anything.

Counsel and witness here passed words as to the testimony, and finally witness said he did not know, of his personal knowledge, that Judge Barnard referred to H J. Raymond or Eaton.

BARNARD AND HIS ENEMIES.

Counsel—Were you an enemy of Judge Barnard's?

Witness—I was opposed to him.

Counsel—You were inimical to him?

Witness—Yes, sir, that is the word.

Counsel—Have you ever published anything against him?

Witness—I have written, but it was not published, cannot tell in what year the language about appointing a friend, instead of an enemy referee, was used by Judge Barnard. I remember the fact only from the language used and from the order as I went and looked at the order. I cannot tell the year in which the language [illegible] unfortunate was used. I cannot tell what matter was pending. It was a general remark.

This witness was subjected to a lengthy and searching cross-examination, but nothing new or material was elicited. Witness said he could not give any dates or facts by which reference could be made so that the papers in the case could be obtained. My impression is that Durant was not present at the time. I am sure that Judge Barnard used the words, or similar words, that he used either the word "robber" or "scoundrel."

FAVORITE REFEREE "GRATZ."

Judge William Mitchell was called and sworn.

Mr Parsons said he proposed to prove that when Gratz Nathan was proposed as a referee in the first Erie suit Barnard said he knew but one Gratz and that was Gratz Coleman, "he is my Gratz," or "he is my referee," thereby alluding to a notorious fact that said Nathan was a person usually selected by Judge Cardozo, and meaning thereby that he (Barnard) had a like favorite in James H Coleman. The witness stated that he was present at the time referred to in the specification, and when application was made for a referee and Gratz Nathan was proposed, Barnard said, "Gratz who? I know but one Gratz and that is James H Coleman;" the Judge may have said Gratz Coleman, but I think he said James H Coleman.

Cross-examined by Mr Beach—The remark was made in a jocose way, I was offended at the remark.

CHAIRS FROM THE ERIE RAILROAD.

Adrian Herzig called and sworn—Am a furniture dealer, with Marcott & Co; heard the witness Robinson's testimony concerning chairs at Judge Barnard's yesterday. Marcott & Co made such chairs; they made no furniture for Judge Barnard; they made furniture for the Erie Company; they made such chairs as Robinson saw at Judge Barnard's for the Erie Directors' room; [illegible] for the Erie Railroad Company were made with the monogram E R. [illegible] with G G B were put in for the Erie Railroad Company as also the others; all the furniture was paid for by the Erie Railroad Company; the cost of the chairs was $5 a piece; we made four revolving chairs; they were $8 more a piece; [illegible] of two chairs of both patterns initialed with the G G B monogram.

Cross-examined by Mr Beach—The manufacture of these chairs is peculiar to our establishment; we are the only makers of this style chair; don't know that it has not been imitated by other manufacturers; it is not unusual to have monograms on chairs; don't know as we sold any chairs to the Erie Railroad Company marked G G B; sold no chairs to Judge Barnard; we sold to the Erie Railroad Company chairs not marked E R.; don't know what monogram was on them; Judge Barnard never bought chairs of us.

To Mr Parsons—I remember that there were chairs sold to the Erie Railroad Company without any monogram.

To Senator Benedict—The monogram die G G B shown to me was made for our establishment.

To Senator D. P. Wood—Our bill shows that there were two dies ordered for the Erie Railroad; the bill does not tell what letters were on the die.

To Mr Beach—Cannot say whether one of those dies was G G B.

THE PACIFIC MAIL ORDER.

James L. Lowery was called and sworn—I was counsel of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in the suit of Goddard against Stanwood. The witness proceeded to state the action taken to procure settlement of indebtedness against the Pacific Mail Company which culminated in an order addressed to the Pacific Mail Company from Barnard as follows:—

"If the money is not paid upon my order of this day I shall imprison the parties charged with contempt on Monday in room [illegible] the opening of the Court."

There had been no other order served upon the company prior to this.

The cross-examination of this witness was simply explanatory of the proceedings.

Rufus Andrews was sworn and testified as to this charge, he was attorney for Stanwood, who was not intimate with Barnard, and did not know Barnard in California; think the Judge was sitting at Chambers when he granted the order. Witness stated the proceedings in the case.

Cross-examined by Mr Beach—"The action in this case is still unsettled," as to the paper threatening imprisonment witness said that Judge Barnard was under the impression that the Pacific Mail Company had refused to obey an order he had issued, that they were in contempt, and had used insulting language toward him in the matter, he (witness) told him he was mistaken, that the order he had issued previously was not a peremptory one, finding he was mistaken he told Stanwood to go and get that paper back, Stanwood went after it.

THE ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA SUIT.

John W Sterling was called and sworn. Witness testified as to the proceedings under the injunction issued by defendant at the instance of David Wilbur against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company. Witness said the order appointing Fisk and Potter receivers was preferred at the chambers in the house 313 Twenty-third street, the papers were referred at the Opera House, Wilbur was never a client of our firm before this case, first met him at the Erie railroad office, when I got the papers I started for Judge Barnard's house, on Twenty-first street, on the way I met a gentleman who took me to No. 313 Twenty-third street where we found Judge Barnard, this was in the evening, about ten o'clock, 313 Twenty-third street is two doors west of the entrance of the Erie Railway Company.

Adjourned until ten A. M. to-morrow.

SUPPOSED SWINDLE.

Personating a Custom House Officer to Frighten a Lady—The Accomplice and Friend—An Artistic Arrest.

Two men, named Alexander Levy and Charles E. Brown, of No 396 Grand street, were arrested yesterday by detectives Farley and Simington, charged with having swindled Mrs Jean Darcel, of No 185 South Fifth avenue, out of $250. The facts in the case, as told by Mrs Darcel, appear to be that on the 15th inst. Brown, who was an acquaintance, called at her house, and while he was there Levy walked in and represented that he was a Custom House officer. Mrs Darcel was very much astonished at the announcement, and asked Levy what the object of his visit was. He explained that from certain information received at the Custom House the authorities were confident Mrs. Darcel had been in the habit of receiving a certain kind of goods from Europe without paying any duty. The lady denied this emphatically, but Levy persuaded her the Custom House officials had sufficient evidence to send her to State Prison for ten years and cause the confiscation of all her property. This assertion so alarmed the lady that she begged the pretended officer to remember she was only a woman, and not strong enough to sustain such shocks as he had chosen to give her. Levy then asked her if she had any friends who would attend to the matter for her, but the lady answered, no, she had none.

"Who is that in the back room?" asked Levy.

"That is a Mr Brown, a friend of the family," answered the innocent woman.

"Well, you had better call him," suggested Levy, and Mr Brown was asked to come upon the scene. A long interview occurred between Brown and Levy, who in the presence of Mrs. Darcel looked as if they had never seen each other before. The result of the conference was that Brown told Mrs Darcel that Levy, the Custom House officer, would settle the matter for $250. The lady consented to pay this money rather than have any trouble and then started for the bank in which she kept her savings, accompanied by

THE TWO WORTHIES.

They remained at the door while Mrs Darcel drew the money, and when she arrived on the sidewalk the money was handed over to Levy. Brown immediately excused himself to the lady on the pretence of going after Levy to find out if he was really a custom officer, and the lady, glad to see Mr. Brown take such an interest in her concerns, was happy to grant him permission. A few days afterwards Brown called at Mrs. Darcel's house and comforted her with the assurance that everything was all right, and she had no need to be solicitous for the future, at the same time enjoining her for her life to say nothing of the matter. Mrs Darcel promised, but in a moment of forgetfulness she told the whole story to a friend. This gentleman consulted with Superintendent Kelso, who studied the case for a time and then handed it over to Captain Irving, of the detective force, who had only just returned from Saratoga. Captain Irving gave the case to Detective Farley, and that officer immediately set to work to

UNRAVEL THE MYSTERY.

When Detective Farley set out to hunt up one of the men his associate, Detective Simington, started to look for the other. Neither officer had anything more to guide him than a simple and insufficient description of the party, and yet, by a strange coincidence, the detectives arrived at headquarters within a few hours of each other, each one having a man, and each man the right one. Captain Irving complimented the officers highly on their work, and Superintendent Kelso seemed thoroughly delighted at the success of the schemes he had laid out for the capture of the supposed offenders. The case is one of cruel deception, for Mrs. Darcel is a poor dressmaker, and her husband a cripple, who is compelled to sell inflated india rubber balls on Broadway to gain a livelihood. There is no doubt in the minds of the police that the men were in collusion, and the manner of their arrest is considered a piece of consummate strategy. They will be taken before Judge Hogan at the Tombs this morning.

CHILD KILLED.

A Mechanic Censured.

John Sullivan, a child five of age, whose parents reside at 221 Chrystie street, died from the effects of injuries received by a wooden platform which stood against the fence opposite Joseph Smith's blacksmith shop, 75 Pike street, falling upon him. In their verdict the jury censured Mr. Smith for failing to make the platform secure. Coroner Schirmer held the inquest.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVII....................No. 208

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Yacup—The Rival Dutchmen.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Chris and Lena. Afternoon and Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—The Witches of New York—Trapeze Performances.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, 14th st. and Broadway.—The Vokes Family—The Belles of the Kitchen, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—Robin Hood.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—Streets of New York.

PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—The Ragpicker of Paris.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Garden Instrumental Concert.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58th st., between Third and Lexington avs.—Summer Evening Concerts.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Science and Art.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, &c.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, July 26, 1872.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD

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1—Advertisements.
2—Advertisements.
3—*Bird's Eye View of Africa: Complete Chart of Equatorial Explorations in the Tropical Continent*; Livingstone's New World—The Alabama Claims—Cable Telegrams from France, Russia and Ireland—News from Mexico and Cuba—The Unbribed Senators—News from Washington—The Weather—Personal Intelligence.
4—Greeley and the Grumblers: A Frightful Mare's Nest Discovered in Broome County: Horace Greeley an Awful Copperhead; A Wild Goose Chase After a Tame and *Harmless Political* Canard—North Carolina: Feeling the Pulse of the Anti-Secession Mountaineers: Politics in High Latitudes—Pennsylvania: Meeting of the Republican State Central Committee—Grant and Wilson Banner Raising—Greeley Demonstration in Williamsburg—American Philological Association—Music and the Drama—Fine Arts for July—The Chaplaincy of the House of Refuge.
5—Another Conflagration: Destruction of the Catholic Female Protectory at Westchester; Narrow Escape of Six Hundred Children; Heroism of the Good Sisters in the Rescue of the Inmates; The Building Entirely Destroyed; The Loss Estimated at a Quarter of a Million and Partially Insured—The Erie Fire: The Loss Reduced to a Quarter of a Million of Dollars; Meeting of the Erie Railroad Directors: What the Company Have to Say—Disastrous Conflagration in Rochester—The Fire Fiend in Philadelphia—Barnard's *Impeachment Trial—Street Contract Commissioners*—The Mayor of Jeddo and Mayor Hall—New Drinking Fountains—Church Consecration in Newark—Supposed Swindle—Child Killed.
6—Doctor Livingstone: Grand Triumph for England and America; The Flags of Both Countries United: Livingstone Successful; Stanley Successful; *Characteristic Letter of the Great Explorer to the Editor of the* HERALD; The First Gleam of Hope; The New Lights to Science; *What Livingstone Has Discovered and His Description of the Great Watershed of the Nile*—Editorials: Leading Article, "Dr. Livingstone's Story Told by Himself—The Letter of the Great Explorer"—Amusement Announcements.
7—Full Page Map of Equatorial Africa.
8—Yachting: Sailing for the Challenge Cup: Commencement of the Race—Trotting at Goshen, N. Y.—Long Branch: The Sayings and Doings at the "Summer Capital;" The President Bored by Bohemians; Amusing Incidents and Reflections—Studio Notes—New York City News—Department of Docks—Brooklyn Affairs—The Newark Murder—Weekly Report of Street Cleaning—Arrest of an Alleged Abortionist in Newark—Sudden Death of a Merchant.
9—Financial and Commercial: Another Quiet Day in Wall Street; Erie Stock Unaffected by the Fire and Duller Than Yesterday; Street Rumors Respecting the Losses and Insurance; Money Still Easy; *Governments Strong*, Southern Securities Neglected and Railway Mortgages Steady—Domestic and European Markets—The Howard Mission—The Brussels Murder—The Coming Prize Fights—Board of Audit—The Stabbing of Commissioner Corr—The Wrecked Steamer New England—Marriages and Deaths—Advertisements.
10—Punishment of Prisoners: A Visit to Blackwell's Island and What a Reporter Saw and Heard; The Workhouse Management Exposed—*Shipping Intelligence*—Advertisements.
11—Campaign Curiosities: How Falsehood is Sometimes Nailed to the Mast; Is A. T. Stewart for Grant or Greeley?—Longstreet and Swords: What They Think of Greeley's Chances in the South—Governor McCook, of Colorado: What He Thinks of Grant's Chances in the Western States—The Greeley Headquarters—The Democratic Headquarters—The International Prison Congress: The *Closing Day's Proceedings of the Delegates*—Tammany: The Ratification Meeting—Remarkable Car Accident.
12—The Courts: The Imprisoned Witnesses in the Stokes Case and Application for Their Release; Three Rival St. Patrick Benevolent Societies in the Courts; Newspaper Advertising Bills Against the City—"Red Davis:" What Came of Taking a Drink With Him—The Stabbing of Mark McDonald—Advertisements.

Dr. Livingstone hints at the terrible instances of man's inhumanity that sickened his heart on his weary journey when deserted by most of his followers. The history of the explorer's adventures must be full of interest, and the details will be looked for with anxiety, although the main features are now known to the world.

Dr. Livingstone opens a desirable field for those republicans who, now that slavery is abolished in the United States, feel impelled to bestow the government of the South upon the negroes and to fasten the chain of political servitude on the necks of the white citizens of that section. The slave trade and slavery exist in all their horrors in Africa, and these republicans, who have so much affection and respect for negroes, cannot employ their energies and their means to a better purpose than in laboring to secure their abolition. To be sure they could not obtain political power and political offices in return for their philanthropy, but then their consciences would be light and their reward would be laid up for them *hereafter*. What will Senator Wilson do for the poor, enslaved Africans?

There is a Spice of Humor about Dr. Livingstone which peeps out in his interesting letter. He had seen a companion broken down in spirit and despairing of success in consequence of an accident to a photograph of his wife, and he could not resist laughing at the superstition which seriously regarded such a trifle. Dr. Livingstone had seen his followers die around him or desert him like cowards. He had travelled for months without a sympathizing word to cheer him. He had suffered disappointment in the receipt of supplies, and had been forced back from the point at which he hoped to accomplish the main object of his tedious journeying. At last he found himself reduced almost to poverty by the treachery of a knave, and with the prospect of beggary in that strange land before him. Yet he refused to despair or to believe that fate was against him. The result proved the wisdom of his philosophy. Relief came, disproving the reliability of the sign conveyed by the broken photograph, and showing the wisdom of constancy and hope. "Never despair" is Livingstone's motto in the wilds of Africa, and it is a good one anywhere.

DOCTOR LIVINGSTONE.

Grand Triumph for England and America.

The Flags of Both Countries United.

LIVINGSTONE SUCCESSFUL.

STANLEY SUCCESSFUL

Characteristic Letter from the Great Explorer to the Editor of the Herald.

Deeply Interesting Description of a Five-Hundred-Mile Tramp.

"I Thought That I Was Dying on My Feet."

Deceived, Plundered, "a Mere Ruckle of Bones" and Almost Despairing at Ujiji.

The Inspiration of a Broken Photograph.

Plucking Courage from Superstition.

THE FIRST GLEAM OF HOPE.

Sighting the American Flag in the Distance.

SALUTATION TO THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

The Herald Commissioner's News.

THE NEW LIGHTS TO SCIENCE.

What Livingstone Has Discovered and His Description of the Great Watershed of the Nile.

How Africa May Become a Centre of Civilization.

"Suppression of Ujijian Slavery a Nobler Task Than the Discovery of All the Sources of the Nile."

Holding to the Task with "John Bullish" Tenacity.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

London, July 25, 1872.

James Gordon Bennett, Esq.:—

Sir—I beg leave to transmit to you the following important and most highly interesting special communication, which has been received in this city from Dr. Livingstone, by Stanley's mail from Africa, conveying the thanks of the explorer to the editor of the New York Herald for the successful organization of the American Search Expedition, which has placed the long-lost traveller again in communication with civilization.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE W. HOSMER,
Agent New York Herald, London.

Dr. Livingstone's Letter of Thanks.

Ujiji, on Tanganyika,
East Africa, November, 1871.

James Gordon Bennett, Jr., Esq.:—

My Dear Sir—It is in general somewhat difficult to write to one we have never seen—it feels so much like addressing an abstract idea—but the presence of your representative, Mr. H. M. Stanley, in this distant region takes away the strangeness I should otherwise have felt, and in writing to thank you for the extreme kindness that prompted you to send him, I feel quite at home.

CONDITION AFTER A FIVE-HUNDRED-MILE TRAMP.

If I explain the forlorn condition in which he found me you will easily perceive that I have good reason to use very strong expressions of gratitude. I came to Ujiji off a tramp of between four hundred and five hundred miles, beneath a blazing vertical sun, having been baffled, worried, defeated and forced to return, when almost in sight of the end of the geographical part of my mission, by a number of half-caste Moslem slaves sent to me from Zanzibar, instead of men. The sore heart made still *sorer* by the woful sights I had seen of man's inhumanity to man reached and told on the bodily frame and depressed it beyond measure. I thought that I was dying on my feet. It is not too much to say that almost every step of the weary sultry way was in pain, and I reached Ujiji a mere "ruckle" of bones.

WHAT HE FOUND AT UJIJI.

There I found that some five hundred pounds sterling worth of goods which I had ordered from Zanzibar had unaccountably been entrusted to a drunken half-caste Moslem tailor, who, after squandering them for sixteen months on the way to Ujiji, finished up by selling off all that remained for slaves and ivory for himself. He had "divined" on the Koran and found that I was dead. He had also written to the Governor of Unyanyembe that he had sent slaves after me to Manyema, who returned and reported my decease, and begged permission to sell off the few goods that his drunken appetite had spared.

He, however, knew perfectly well, from men who had seen me, that I was alive, and waiting for the goods and men; but as for morality, he is evidently an idiot, and there being no law here except that of the dagger or musket, I had to sit down in great weakness, destitute of everything save a few barter cloths and beads, which I had taken the precaution to leave here in case of extreme need.

AN EARTHLY EXTREMITY.

The near prospect of beggary among Ujijians made me miserable.

COURAGE.

I could not despair, because I laughed so much at a friend who, on reaching the mouth of the Zambezi, said that he was tempted to despair on breaking the photograph of his wife. We could have no success after that. Afterward the idea of despair had to me such a strong smack of the ludicrous that it was out of the question.

FIRST WORDS OF HOPE.

Well, when I had got to about the lowest verge, vague rumors of an English visitor reached me. I thought of myself as the man who went down from Jerusalem to Jericho; but neither priest, Levite nor Samaritan could possibly pass my way. Yet the good Samaritan was close at hand, and one of my people rushed up at the top of his speed, and, in great excitement, gasped out. "An Englishman coming! I see him!" and off he darted to meet him.

THE AMERICAN FLAG A HARBINGER OF ENLIGHTENMENT AND CONSOLATION.

An American flag, the first ever seen in these parts, at the head of a caravan, told me the nationality of the stranger.

I am as cold and non-demonstrative as we islanders are usually reputed to be; but your kindness made my frame thrill. It was, indeed, overwhelming, and I said in my soul, "Let the richest blessings descend from the Highest on you and yours!"

STANLEY'S NEWS FROM THE OUTER WORLD AND ITS EFFECTS.

The news Mr. Stanley had to tell was thrilling. The mighty political changes on the Continent; the success of the Atlantic cables; the election of General Grant, and many other topics riveted my attention for days together, and had an immediate and beneficial effect on my health. I had been without news from home for years save what I could glean from a few *Saturday Reviews* and *Punch* of 1868. The appetite revived, and in a week I began to feel strong again.

AN ENGLISH DESPATCH FROM AN OLD FRIEND.

Mr. Stanley brought a most kind and encouraging despatch from Lord Clarendon, whose loss I sincerely deplore, the first I have received from the Foreign Office since 1866, and information that the British government had kindly sent a thousand pounds sterling to my aid. Up to his arrival I was not aware of any pecuniary aid. I came unsalaried, but this want is now happily repaired, and I am anxious that you and all my friends should know that, though uncheered by letter, I have stuck to the task which my friend Sir Roderick Murchison set me with "John Bullish" tenacity, believing that all would come right at last.

GEOGRAPHICAL FACTS IN AID OF SCIENCE.

The watershed of South Central Africa is over seven hundred miles in length. The fountains thereon are almost innumerable—that is, it would take a man's lifetime to count them. From the watershed they converge into four large rivers, and these again into two mighty streams in the great Nile valley, which begins in ten degrees to twelve degrees south latitude. It was long ere light dawned on the ancient problem and gave me a clear idea of the drainage. I had to feel my way, and every step of the way, and was, generally, groping in the dark, for who cared where the rivers ran? We drank our fill and let the rest run by.

The Portuguese who visited Cazemba asked for slaves and ivory, and heard of nothing else. I asked about the waters, questioned and cross-questioned, until I was almost afraid of being set down as afflicted with hydrocephalus.

My last work, in which I have been greatly hindered from want of suitable attendants, was following the central line of drainage down through the country of the cannibals, called Manyuema, or, shortly, Manyema. This line of drainage has four large lakes in it. The fourth I was near when obliged to turn. It is from one to three miles broad, and never can be reached at any point or at any time of the year. Two western drains, the Lupira, or Bartle Frere's River, flow into it at Lake Kamolondo. Then the great River Lomaine flows through Lake Lincoln into it too, and seems to form the western arm of the Nile, on which Petherick traded.

Now, I knew about six hundred miles of the watershed, and unfortunately the seventh hundred is the most interesting of the whole: *for in it, if I am not mistaken*, four fountains arise from an earthen mound, and the last of the four becomes, at no great distance off, a large river.

Two of these run north to Egypt, Lupera and Louraine, and two run south into inner Ethiopia, as the Liambai, or upper Zambezi, and the Kafneare.

These are not the sources of the Nile mentioned by the Secretary of Minerva, in the city of Sais, to Herodotus.

HE MUST REMAIN.

I have heard of them so often, and at great distances off, that I cannot doubt their existence, and in spite of the sore longing for home that seizes me every time I think of my family I wish to finish up by their rediscovery.

MATERIAL AID.

Five hundred pounds sterling worth of goods have again unaccountably been entrusted to slaves, and have been over a year on the way, instead of four months. I must go where they lie at your expense, ere I can put the natural completion to my work.

HOPES FOR AFRICAN CIVILIZATION.

And if my disclosures regarding the terrible Ujijian slavery should lead to the suppression of the east coast slave trade, I shall regard that as a greater matter by far than the discovery of all the Nile sources together. Now that you have done with domestic slavery forever, lend us your powerful aid toward this great object. This fine country is blighted, as with a curse from above, in order that the slavery privileges of the petty Sultan of Zanzibar may not be infringed, and the rights of the Crown of Portugal, which are mythical, should be kept in abeyance till some future time when Africa will become another India to Portuguese slave traders.

I conclude by again thanking you most cordially for your great generosity, and am,

Gratefully yours,
DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

Dr. Livingstone's Story Told by Himself—The Letter of the Great Explorer.

With much gratification we publish in the Herald to-day the interesting letter of Dr. Livingstone, delivered to our agent, Mr. Stanley, at Ujiji, in November last and transmitted over the cable from London yesterday. This letter, traced by the hand and dictated by the heart of the great traveller, is destined to create a profound sensation throughout the civilized world. It will be more welcome than the most elaborate and graphic description of *his travels, trials and discoveries* that could be written by the ablest pen, for it brings the devoted old man face to face with all who read his earnest words, and tells them in his own language, eloquent in its simplicity, of his sufferings, his hopes, his disappointments, his touching faith, his triumphs, his unaffected gratitude and his devotion to the task he has assumed. The world will know more of Dr. Livingstone from this letter than it has ever known before, despite the volumes that have been written of his labors and in his praise; more of his true character, more of his brave constancy, more of the great underlying spirit of Christianity that shapes and controls the action of his life. We learn from his own words of his desolate condition when found by the Herald expedition; of his excitement and joy at meeting with those who had come to his relief; of the injuries inflicted upon him through the dishonesty of the agents so carelessly chosen to convey the supplies forwarded to him by his friends; of the valuable discoveries he had made in the midst of pain, discouragement and danger; and we find him finishing up his compact and simple narrative with the prayer that his disclosures regarding the terrible Ujijian slavery may lead to the suppression of the inhuman traffic along the whole east coast of Africa, and give freedom and happiness to a splendid country now "blighted as with a curse from above."

Dr. Livingstone describes his condition when met by the Herald expedition as "forlorn." A weary tramp of four or five hundred miles beneath a blazing vertical sun, added to the sickening scenes of inhumanity he had witnessed on the journey and the heartburnings arising from defeat brought about by the treachery of his attendants, had so depressed his physical energy that, in his own expressive language, he thought he was dying on his feet. When he had reached Ujiji, "a mere ruckle of bones," the goods he had expected to find there were missing, and he was dismayed at the discovery that a drunken half-caste Moslem tailor, to whose keeping they had been entrusted, had made away with them for his own profit. This faithless agent had "divined on the Koran," and was told by that authority that Livingstone was dead, whereupon, like a good believer, he had turned the property of the dog of a Christian to his own use. There being no law in Ujiji but that of the dagger and the musket, to which Dr. Livingstone was not likely to apply for redress, he was compelled to submit to the loss and to look calmly in the face the unpromising prospect of beggary among the Ujijians. We have here an illustration of the simple-hearted faith of this great and good man. He could not even then despair. Trusting in an overseeing Providence, self-reliant in the consciousness of his own purity of motive, having once laughed at the superstition of a friend who had been discouraged by the accidental breaking of a photograph, the idea of despair had in it to him some smack of the ludicrous. Yet he could not resist the feeling of sadness that oppressed him, and when this was strongest upon him the startling rumor of an English visitor sounded on his ears. He thought of the man who went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and a vision flashed across his brain—could it be that the good Samaritan was close at hand? Another moment and one of his attendants, rushing at the top of his speed, gasped out the eventful news that a white man was actually approaching. Then the eyes of the wanderer were made glad by the appearance of a human being of his own color, and the American flag, the first ever seen in those parts, told him of the *nationality of his visitor*.

We cannot say what were the first thoughts of Dr. Livingstone when the Stars and Stripes, fanned by an African breeze, first met his gaze. It may be that for the instant he anticipated annexation to the United States, or it may be that his mind momentarily prepared itself for a proposition to trade cloth or to publish his explorations of the sources of the Nile in a cheap edition on shares. But he soon learned the object of the men he beheld drawn up before him, and his heart thrilled with joy and gratification to find that he was still remembered among his fellows, and that the American people vied with his own countrymen in the effort to bring him relief. Then came anxious inquiries *for intelligence from the civilized world*; and the information that was news to the great traveller conveys a vivid idea of the magnitude of the task he has undertaken and the sacrifices it has entailed upon one born and nurtured in the lap of civilization. The final success of the Atlantic cables was unknown to Dr. Livingstone, and from Mr. Stanley's lips he heard for the first time that the two continents were actually speaking together every instant across three thousand miles of ocean. The mighty political changes on the Continent of Europe; the unification of Italy and Germany; the overthrow of the French Emperor; the election of General Grant; the death of his friend, Lord Clarendon, were all news to him; and we can imagine the interest with which he listened to the budget of information poured into his ears by his welcome visitor.

The progress made in his work of discovery is concisely given by Dr. Livingstone in his valuable letter. The watershed of South Central Africa, he tells us, is over seven hundred miles in length, and the fountains thereon are so numerous that it would take a man's lifetime to count them. He traced the four large rivers into which they converge, and, again, the two mighty streams eventually formed by these, groping his way in the dark; for, as he says, who in that *region* cares where the rivers run after he drinks his fill of the waters? His last great task was to follow the central line of drainage down through the country of the cannibals, called Manyema, which line has in it four large lakes. When near the fourth he was compelled to return. He had explored six hundred miles of the watershed, and, unfortunately, the as yet unexplored seventh hundred mile is the most interesting of the whole; for *in it*, as Dr. Livingstone believes, arise the four fountains from an earthen mound, of which so many rumors have been heard, and the mysteries of which he designs to penetrate before he returns to Europe, despite his longings to rejoin his family and kindred in a civilized land. But not in the world of research alone does Dr. Livingstone hope to accomplish good from his self-sacrificing labors. His practical mind leads him to believe that he can achieve a victory for which his heart prompts him to struggle—a victory over the horror and sin of African slavery. This work of humanity, in which he asks the aid of the republic that has abolished domestic slavery from its own soil forever, he declares he shall regard as a greater triumph than the discovery of all the Nile sources together.

The events of the past fifteen months, in connection with the Livingstone expedition, pass before us like the panoramic views of a strange and marvellous drama. Every inch of the moving canvas has its interest, and as it rolls along its striking features leave on the mind the impressions gathered from a fairy tale. We see the fleet of dhows as they set sail to convey the adventurous leader, with his motley followers and novel cargo, through the coral reefs of Zanzibar to the mainland, amid the cheers of the few white men and the crowds of wondering Africans gathered on the shore to witness their departure. We see the picturesque caravan setting out from the sea coast on its perilous journey, with its turbaned chief and his two or three white companions; its hundred pagazi, or "carriers," from the Land of the Moon, loaded with the wealth of the expedition—the bales of cloth, bags of beads and coils of wire; its little band of armed men, which tell that there are other dangers than those of climate to be encountered. We trace the singular procession as it winds along, carrying the American flag through fields rich with the variegated colors of a tropical climate—over hot sands, through thick forests, threatening swamps and dangerous jungles. Suddenly we find signs of civilization appearing on the scene; not the civilization which brings peace and happiness in its train, but the civilization which places trained armies in the field and wages war against its neighbors. Some savage ruler has demanded tribute of a rival chief, as one Christian monarch sometimes seeks political advantages over another, and the result in the one case, as in the other, is bloodshed and suffering for the people. The peaceful expedition becomes mingled with the combatants, and is compelled to take part in the conflict; but the American flag comes safely out of the melée and continues its steady progress onward to the relief of the great explorer. Through the wilderness, over the mountains, along rarely travelled routes the diminished band presses on until it reaches Ujiji and enters the suburbs of the town, to the astonishment of the Arab inhabitants, who are made aware of its approach by a salute of guns. Then comes the meeting with the long-lost wanderer, and the exchange of congratulations; the mutual joy of the discoverer and the discovered—of the conveyer and recipient of the welcome relief.

Who shall say that this whole chain of events has not been predestined in the cause of humanity and Christianity, by a beneficent Providence working for the civilization and salvation of mankind all over the world? Let us suppose that Dr. Livingstone had accomplished his object, and after long years of absence had returned to his home and friends. Would others have been tempted by his example to penetrate the dangerous and mysterious region he had traversed for other considerations than those of scientific research? We think not. Stanley's expedition and success have, however, done more than has ever been done before to familiarize the world with the country through which he has passed; to make known the condition and wants of the people, and, it may be, to direct the attention of philanthropists and adventurers alike to the work that may be done among them. It may prove the starting point from which we shall in future date attempts to bring the land of Livingstone's explorations within the grasp of civilization and Christianity, and to remove the curse of slavery from one of its last strongholds. It is work such as this in which Livingstone invites America to participate, and which he declares will be more precious than all the geographical discoveries that can ever be made. If the Herald expedition should prove the pioneer in such a movement it will, indeed, be a triumph of journalism greater than has ever yet been accomplished.

Livingstone's New World—Our Great Map of African Exploration and Discovery.

The great map and accompanying paper, we publish to-day, afford our readers the means of judging for themselves the nature and magnitude of the explorations in Equatorial Africa. Bringing before us a birds'-eye view of all that is now known in the heart of the great Southern Continent, it furnishes the solution of what Sir Roderick Murchison well called "The Problem of the Ages." This problem agitated the minds of geographers and travellers before the foundations of civilization were fully laid. It was the subject of eager inquiry by the Romans, and so engaged their attention that Nero despatched centurions to settle it, and Julius Cæsar, amid the splendors of his military career, was known to have expressed his willingness to lay down the sword if he might only reap the glory of discovering the fountains of the Nile.

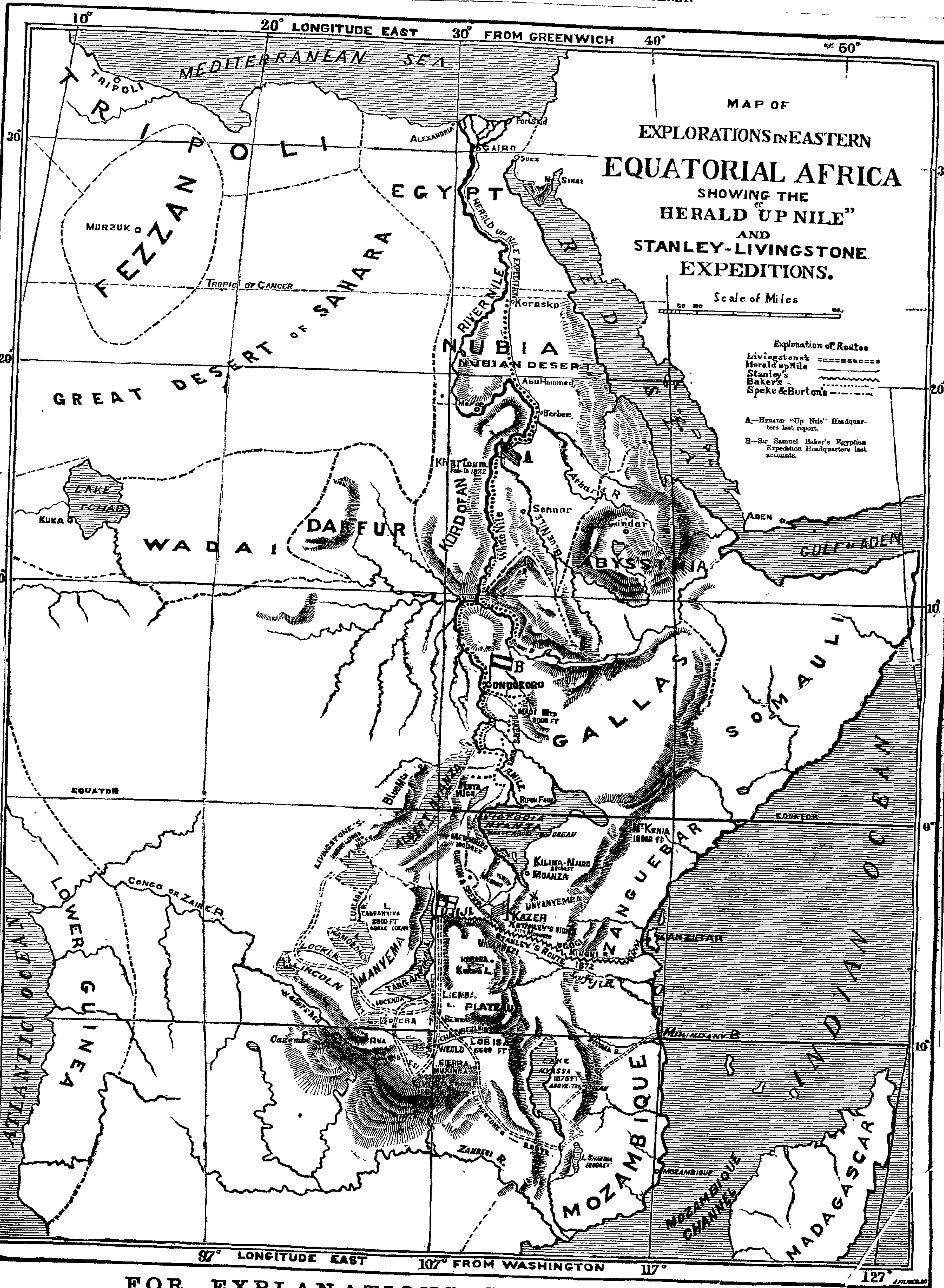
It is impossible to look over this vast field of African research without, at the first moment, being awed by the immensity of human toil and suffering which have purchased the knowledge now brought to us. The ancient myth of Minerva springing full armed from the brain of Jupiter evidently has no parallel or example in the long annals of geographic or physical discovery. The grand idea which kindled in the mind of Columbus was not a solitary, indigenous or self-originated thought, but it was the collective wisdom of his own and all previous ages of history. Without assuming anything for the modern explorer of Africa, we may justly regard his recently announced discovery as the combined and concatenated result of all modern and mediæval explorations, as well as of those dim and ill-defined, but almost prophetic, visions which floated before the mind of Ptolemy at the beginning of the Christian era.

Nor is the analogy between the magnificent discoveries of Columbus and Livingstone appropriate only in the train of causality by which they were reached. In point of magnitude and significance those of the great African geographer are not unworthy of comparison with those of the far-famed sailor of Genoa. There can be no doubt that Livingstone's work will grow in the eyes of mankind and become *the* ever-fresh theme of increasing wonder and admiration. The question is sometimes smilingly and sceptically asked, "What does all his work achieve, and what benefit will accrue from it to mankind?" We boldly answer he has made known a new world of greater extent, of vaster resources, than that which gave the first fame and celebrity to Columbus. The great navigator, it must be remembered, only brought to light the islands which skirt the American Continent, and it was reserved for Sebastian Cabot to find and announce the mainland from Newfoundland to Florida. The actual problem proposed to himself by Columbus—of finding a short way to Cathay and Xipangu—was never solved, and in one sense his triumph was a failure. It was, however, a failure which was worth far more than the utmost success he had ever aspired to, even in his most sanguine moments and when his lofty genius towered above the puerile and pusillanimous criticisms of the doctors of Salamanca. The harvest, yet to be reaped from the labors of Livingstone and the hardy explorers of Equatorial Africa, must be rich indeed. They have revealed a continent within a continent. Built by the Almighty high up above the sea, the vast plateaus and tablelands of the environs of Tanganyika and the Nyanzas present a magnificent and well watered country, habitable for man, abounding in all the gifts of nature; although, within the tropics, this upreared inland continent is in every respect far beyond the Andean and Mexican plateaus of America in all that can minister to the wants and comforts of man. How far the rivers which empty into the Indian Ocean, as the Lufiji and the Zambezi, may prove navigable, and thus open gateways for civilization to enter, is a matter for further investigation; but, once known, the vast watershed countries of the African interior cannot long remain shut up to the tide of colonization which, according to the divine mandate, is already rapidly overspreading the entire known earth.

The only essential point yet to be settled is the geography of the one hundred and eighty miles, which a concourse of trials, privations and perils forced Livingstone to abandon for the time being, but which he is already on his way to explore.

If it be still sceptically asked of the Herald "Up Nile" Expedition in search of Sir Samuel Baker, and of the Stanley Expedition, *Cui bono?* we further reply:—Stanley's succor and timely discovery of the exhausted Livingstone makes it possible for the latter to push forward, and renew, to completion, the labor of his lifetime; and but for this aid the last link in the chain of his discoveries might not be supplied. The work of the "Up Nile" party, in relieving Baker, will enable him to co-operate with Livingstone and unify all African explorations.

It cannot now be said that the great secret of the Nile—the *magnum arcanum* of Old World geography—is still veiled in darkness, and that it remains to this generation, as to its forefathers, "*caput quære Nili*," to close the Canon of geographical discovery. The mist of immemorial and unrecorded ages has begun to lift itself, and, though we see as yet through a glass, we can perceive the features and even chart the lineaments of the New World of Livingstone.



MAP OF
EXPLORATIONS IN EASTERN
EQUATORIAL AFRICA
SHOWING THE
HERALD "UP NILE"
AND
STANLEY-LIVINGSTONE
EXPEDITIONS.

Scale of Miles
50 100
Explanation of Routes
Livingstone's
Herald up Nile
Stanley's
Baker's
Speke & Burton's
A—Herald "Up Nile" Headquarters last report.
B—Sir Samuel Baker's Egyptian Expedition Headquarters last accounts.
10°
20° LONGITUDE EAST
30° FROM GREENWICH
40°
50°
97° LONGITUDE EAST
107° FROM WASHINGTON
117°
127°
30°
20°
10°
0°
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
TRIPOLI
Tripoli
FEZZAN
Murzuk
EGYPT
Alexandria
Port Said
Cairo
Suez
Mt. Sinai
RED SEA
GREAT DESERT of SAHARA
Tropic of Cancer
HERALD UP NILE EXPEDITION
RIVER NILE
Koraskp
NUBIA
NUBIAN DESERT
Abu Hammed
Berber
A
Khartoum
Feb 15 1872
Atbara R.
Sennar
Gondar
ABYSSINIA
Aden
GULF of ADEN
LAKE TCHAD
Kuka
WADAI
DARFUR
KORDOFAN
White Nile
Blue Nile
B
GONDOKORO
Madi Mts 8000 FT
BAKER'S ROUTE
GALLAS
SOMAULI
EQUATOR
Blue Mts
ALBERT NYANZA
Luta Nzige
Ripon Falls
NILE
VICTORIA NYANZA
ABOVE THE OCEAN
Mt. Kenia 18680 ft
Kilima-Njaro
Muanza
Unyanyemba
Kazeh
Stanley's Fight with Mirambo
Ugogi
Kingani R.
STANLEY'S ROUTE 1872
UNYAMWEZI
BURTON & SPEKE'S ROUTE
Mt. Meubiro 10000 FT
ZANGUEBAR
ZANZIBAR
Lufiji R.
LIVINGSTONE'S ROUTE
Nile
UJIJI
L. TANGANYIKA 2800 FT ABOVE OCEAN
Lualiba R.
Kamolondo
Lockia
LINCOLN
MANYEMA
TANGANYIKA
Lucenda
L. Moero
Webb's Lualiba
Cazembe
Rua
Liemba L.
PLATEAU
Bemba
Chambezi R.
LOBISA 6600 FT
Wemba
SIERRA MUXINGA
LIVINGSTONE'S ROUTE
Lake Nyassa 1576 FT ABOVE THE OCEAN
Rovuma R.
Mikindany B.
L. Shirwa
Zambezi R.
MOZAMBIQUE
Mozambique
MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL
MADAGASCAR
INDIAN OCEAN
EQUATOR
Congo or Zaire R.
LOWER GUINEA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
EQUATOR

FOR EXPLANATIONS SEE THIRD PAGE.

NewspaperARCHIVE® NewspaperARCHIVE®

N Y Central, con 98	a	98⅛		St Paul pref.... 79	a	79½
Erie.......... 52	a	52⅛		Wabash......... 76⅛	a	76¼
Lake Shore..... 92⅝	a	92¾		Ohio & Miss.... 48	a	48⅛
Union Pacific... 37⅞	a	38		Han & St Jo... 39⅝	a	39¾
Northwestern... 75¼	a	75⅜		C, C & Ind C.... 35⅛	a	35¼
Northwest'n pf. 91½	a	91⅝				

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Cotton in Moderate Demand and Firmer for Future Delivery—Receipts at the Ports 484 Bales—Flour Steadier—Wheat Higher—Corn and Oats Firmer—Pork Firmer—Lard Unchanged—Spirits Turpentine Decidedly Better—Whiskey Steady.

THURSDAY, July 25—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—There has been a fair jobbing trade to-day, but otherwise the market remained dull. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 15½c. a 15¾c.; fair do., 16½c. a 17c.; good do., 17½c. a 17¾c.; prime, 18c. a 18½c., gold, per lb., 60 days; Maracaibo, 15½c. a 18c.; Laguayra, 17½c. a 18½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.; Java, 19c. a 20c., gold, per lb.

COTTON.—The demand for spot cotton was limited and prices were unchanged. Future delivery, under a moderate demand, advanced ⅛c. per lb. The sales reported on 'Change sum up as follows:—

	To-day.	Last Evening.	Total.
Consumption	292	273	565
Total	292	273	565

—For future delivery (basis low middling), the sales have been as follows:—Sales last evening after three P. M.—August, 100 at 20⅞c., 100 at 20 15-16c., 700 at 21c., 300 at 20⅞c., 100 at 20⅝c., 300 at 20 11-16c.; September, 200 at 20 11-16c., 300 at 20 13-16c., 800 at 20¾c., 700 at 20 11-16c., 200 at 20⅝c., 200 at 20 11-16c., 100 at 20⅝c., 4,000 at 20 11-16c.; October, 100 at 19⅝c., 200 at 19⅝c., 100 at 19 9-16c., 600 at 19½c., 400 at 19⅝c., 100 at 19 7-16c.; November, 100 at 18 13-16c., 300 at 18⅞c.; December, 100 at 18⅞c. Total, 7,100 bales. Sales to-day up to three P. M.—August, 100 at 20⅝c., 100 at 20 9-16c., 400 at 20⅝c., 200 at 20⅝c., 200 at 20 15-16c.; September, 200 at 20⅝c., 200 at 20 7-16c., 600 at 20½c., 600 at 20 7-16c., 200 at 20⅜c., 800 at 20 7-16c., 600 at 20½c., 1,300 at 20½c., 800 at 20 7-16c., 400 at 20½c., 600 at 20⅝c., 500 at 20 9-16c., 1,100 at 20⅝c., 400 at 20⅝c., 500 at 20⅝c., 600 at 20⅝c., 300 at 20 13-16c., 200 at 20⅝c., 400 at 20⅝c., 200 at 20⅝c., 400 at 20 11-16c., 100 at 20⅝c., 200 at 20 13-16c., 600 at 20⅞c.; October, 200 at 19½c., 100 at 19⅜c., 400 at 19 5-16c., 600 at 19⅜c., 100 at 19 7-16c., 100 at 19½c., 500 at 19 9-16c.; November, 300 at 18⅞c., 1,600 at 18⅞c., 100 at 19c., 100 at 18 15-16c.; December, 400 at 18⅝c., 1,500 at 18⅞c. Total, 20,600 bales. Grand total, 27,600 bales. The receipts at the ports were as follows:—New Orleans, 5; Mobile, 4; Savannah, 280; Charleston, 37; Norfolk, 167; New York, 1. Total, 494. This day last week, 222. This day last year, 1,556. Rates on cotton to foreign ports closed as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, ⅜d.; by sail, 5-32d. a 3-16d. To Havre, by steam, ⅝c., gold; sail, ⅝c. To Hamburg, by steam, ⅜d., compressed; ½c. sail. To Bremen, by steam, ⅝c., gold, compressed; sail, ⅝c. To Baltic ports, by sail, ⅞c. a 1c., gold. To Mediterranean ports, by steam, ⅝c. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅝	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
Good ordinary	19⅜	19⅜	19⅝	19⅝
Low middling	21	21⅛	21¼	21½
Middling	22	22⅛	22⅜	22½
Good middling	23⅛	23⅛	23⅜	23½

—The quotations are based on cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 5,160 bbls.; wheat, 185,901 bushels; corn, 429,703 do.; corn meal, 400 bbls.; oats, 172,816 bushels. The flour market was firmer, under a moderate export inquiry, and in some cases better prices were realized. The sales foot up about 12,000 bbls., comprising all kinds. Corn meal continued in fair demand, with further sales of about 800 bbls at prices within the range of appended quotations. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$3 25	a	$4 60
Superfine State	5 00	a	5 50
Extra State	6 00	a	6 50
Choice State	6 50	a	7 00
Superfine Western	5 00	a	5 50
Extra Western	6 00	a	6 25
Extra Minnesota	7 00	a	8 25
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 50	a	7 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 00	a	7 50
Family	8 00	a	9 00
St. Louis low extra	7 00	a	7 50
St. Louis straight extra	7 75	a	8 50
St. Louis choice double extra	9 00	a	9 50
St. Louis choice family	9 50	a	10 00
Rye flour	3 50	a	4 75
Southern No. 2	3 75	a	5 00
Southern superfine	5 00	a	5 75
Southern extra	6 25	a	9 00
Southern family	9 50	a	12 50
Corn meal, Western	3 25	a	3 40
Corn meal, Jersey	3 50	a	3 60
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 00	f. o. b.	
Baltimore	4 00	f. o. b.	
Caloric	3 65	a	3 85
Puncheons	18 50	f. o. b.	

—Wheat was in fair request and prices were 1c. and 2c. better; the sales were about 75,000 bushels at $1 46 for No. 2 Chicago; $1 48 a $1 50 for good to choice No. 2 Milwaukee; $1 52 for No. 1 Milwaukee; $1 75 for white, to arrive; $1 77 for new amber Tennessee, and $1 72½ for amber Michigan. Corn was firmer, but closed quiet at 61½c. for prime, sail; the sales sum up about 164,000 bushels, at 60c. a 61c. for steamer; 61½c. a 62c. for sail; 62½c. for yellow Western, afloat, and 66c. a 70c. for common to choice white Western. Oats were steady, with sales aggregating about 49,000 bushels, at 43½c. for Western, afloat; 42c. for do., in store, and 45c. a 47c. for white. Rye was dull; 7,500 bushels sold at 70½c., in store, last evening, and 15,000 bushels at 70½c. a 71c. to-day. Barley remained dull and nominal; a sample of new Iowa was shown on 'Change to-day.

FREIGHTS.—There has been a moderate business transacted in berth freights, at about yesterday's closing rates. Vessels for the petroleum trade were in fair demand at full former rates. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, by steam, 15,000 bushels grain, at 9d. a 9½d.; 25 hhds. tobacco, 22s. 6d., and by sail, 7,500 bushels grain (wheat), 8½d. a 8¾d.; 300 bbls. rosin, 3s. To London, by steam, via Southampton, 5,000 boxes cheese, 55s.; 500 boxes do., direct, 45s., and by sail, 7,500 bushels wheat, 10d. To Glasgow, by steam, 300 bbls. rosin, 3s. 6d. To Antwerp, 250 tierces lard, 40s. The charters comprise a Swedish bark, hence to Havre, 5,000 bbls. crude petroleum, 6s. 6d.; a Swedish bark, hence to a direct port German Baltic, 2,000 bbls. refined do., 7s.; a Norwegian bark, 2,500 bbls. refined do., same voyage and rate; a Swedish bark (rechartered), hence to a direct port in the United Kingdom, 2,000 bbls. refined do., on private terms; a British brig, hence to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom, 2,450 bbls. refined do., 6s. 6d.; a British ship, 649 tons, to London, general cargo at current rates; a German brig, from Philadelphia to the German Baltic, 1,800 bbls. refined petroleum, 7s. 4½d.

MOLASSES.—The market shows no improvement, remaining dull and nearly, if not quite, nominal. We quote:—

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	19c. a 20c.	20c. a 25c.
Clayed	22c. a 25c.	28c. a 32c.
Muscovado, refining	— a —	30c. a 35c.
Muscovado, grocery	— a —	34c. a 38c.
Porto Rico	— a —	30c. a 60c.
English Islands	— a —	30c. a 45c.
New Orleans	— a —	40c. a 88c.

NAVAL STORES.—For spirits turpentine the market was again decidedly firmer, with sales reported of 77 bbls. at 57½c. and 150 bbls. at 58c., the market closing firm at the higher price. For rosin the market was quiet and exhibited no particular change. Strained quoted at $3 12½ a $3 20. We learn of sales of 200 bbls. No. 1 at $4 a $4 25; 1,100 bbls. pale at $5, and 1,000 bbls. strained, for August, at $3 25. Tar remained dull and unchanged from former figures.

PETROLEUM.—On 'Change to-day the market for refined remained quiet, and was a trifle easier. Sales were reported of about 6,000 bbls. for remainder of month at 22⅝c. Crude in bulk was also quiet and unchanged, quoted at 12½c. Cases remained inactive and nominal at 28c. a 28½c. Naptha was entirely nominal at about 14½c. a 15c. At the creek the market exhibited no change in prices, and remained quiet, quoted at $3 85 on both roads. The Philadelphia market after the recent activity was quiet and a shade easier. Refined quoted at 22½c. for balance of month, and 22⅝c. for first half of August.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 63 bbls.; beef, 100 packages; cutmeats, 243 do.; lard, 557 bbls. and tierces. The market for mess pork continued moderately active, and was a shade firmer. The sales reported were:—250 bbls. for August at $13 80, 750 bbls. for do. at $13 85, 500 bbls. for do. at $13 90 and 1,000 bbls. at $14—closing at the higher price. Also 50 bbls. extra mess at $11. Bacon was in fair demand and a shade firmer. Sales 500 boxes long clear at 7⅛c. Late last evening, 300 boxes do. at 7⅛c. Dressed hogs were in moderate demand and a trifle easier, quoted for the range of heavy to pigs at 6c. a 6½c. Beef remained quiet, except in a jobbing way, and prices were unchanged. Sales about 60 bbls. and tierces, in lots at from $7 a $9 for mess, $9 a $11 for extra mess, $12 a $14 for prime mess tierces, and $16 a $20 for India mess do. Beef hams were inactive, but unchanged; quoted at $22 a $24. Cut meats—The market was firm under a fair demand. Sales 25 boxes pickled bellies at 7⅝c., 250 do. hams at 14½c., and 30 boxes dry salted shoulders at 5⅝c. We quote:—Smoked hams, 15c. a 17c.; do. shoulders, 6⅞c. a 7c.; pickled hams, 13c. a 15½c.; do. shoulders, 8½c. a 9c. Lard—The market for Western was quiet, but steady. Sales 1,000 tierces for July and August at 9⅜c.; also 100 tierces new at 8⅞c. City lard was a shade firmer; 150 tierces brought 8⅞c.

RICE continued in fair demand and firm. Sales 45 tierces Carolina at 8⅞c. a 9½c., 250 bags Patna at 7⅝c. a 8½c., and 400 bags Rangoon at 7c. a 7½c.

SUGAR.—The demand for raw continued moderate, and prices were without noticeable change. The sales foot up about 950 hhds. of refining grades, comprising nearly all kinds, at prices within the range of the appended quotations: also 100 bbls. Texas at 7⅞c. a 8c. Refined continued in fair request at unchanged prices. Messrs. C. Amann & Co. report the stock, sales and receipts as follows:—

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock (ascertained by actual count, including speculation), July 1, 1872	99,337	87,478	71,900	4,456
Receipts, since the 1st of July	26,362	14,008	2,410	2,336
Total	125,699	101,486	74,340	6,792
Sales, since the 1st of July	23,267	15,570	—	1,200
Stock this day, July 25, 1872	102,436	85,916	74,340	5,592
Comparing with stock, July 27, 1871	62,533	89,305	267,034	11,059
Comparing with stock, July 28, 1870	93,553	123,212	375,253	1,484
Comparing with stock, July 29, 1869	150,766	148,741	120,025	2,416

We quote:—Cuba—Refining, inferior to common, 7⅝c. a 8⅛c.; fair to good fair, 8⅛c. a 8½c.; good to prime, 8⅝c. a 8⅞c.; grocery, fair to good, 9c. a 9½c.; prime to choice, 9⅝c. a 9⅞c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9½c. a 10⅝c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 7½c. a 8½c.; melado, 4½c. a 6⅞c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8c. a 8⅜c.; do., 10 to 12, 9c. a 9½c.; do., 13 to 15, 9⅝c. a 10½c.; do., 16 to 18, 10⅞c. a 11½c.; do., 19 to 20, 12c. a 12⅞c.; white, 11⅛c. a 12⅝c. Porto Rico—Refining, common to prime, 8c. a 8⅞c.; grocery, fair to choice, 9c. a 10c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7½c. a 9c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9c. a 9½c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 7⅜c. a 8⅛c.

STEARINE.—The market remained quiet. No sales were reported, and, in absence of transactions, prices were nominal.

TALLOW.—The supply is moderate and the demand fair. Offerings light. Sales 35,000 lbs., at 8⅞c. for ordinary and 9⅛c. for choice, to arrive.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 343 bbls. The market remained steady at 93½c., with sales of 50 bbls. at that price, closing with most sellers asking 94c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, July 25, 1872.

Cotton nominal; good ordinary, 19½c. a 20c. Stock, 315 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25, 1872.

Cotton dull and nominal; low middlings, 20½c. a 21c. Net receipts, 5 bales; gross, 5. Stock, 8,661.

MOBILE, July 25, 1872.

Cotton dull and nominal; middlings nominal. Net receipts, 4 bales. Stock, 1,056.

SAVANNAH, July 25, 1872.

Cotton quiet, but firm; middlings, 21c. Net receipts, 280 bales. Exports—Coastwise, 9. Sales, 110. Stock, 1,092.

CHARLESTON, July 25, 1872.

Cotton dull; middlings 20c. Net receipts, 37 bales. Exports—Coastwise, 383. Sales, 200. Stock, 5,802.

LOUISVILLE, July 25, 1872.

Tobacco—Sales, 115 hhds.

OSWEGO, July 25, 1872.

Flour in good demand and market steady. Sales 2,400 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 spring, $9 for amber winter, $9 50 for white winter, $9 75 for double extra. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1 50; choice white Canada, $1 90. Corn firm. Sales 4,800 bushels at 56c. Oats unchanged. Sales 200 bushels, at 38c. a 40c. for Illinois and Ohio. Corn meal—$1 50 for bolted, $1 40 for unbolted, per cwt. Mill feed has advanced $1 on shorts. Sales at $17 for shorts, $18 for shipstuffs, $20 for middlings. Highwines, 91½c. Canal freights—Wheat 8c., corn 7½c., to New York. Lumber, $4 to the Hudson, $5 to New York. Railroad freights—Flour to Boston, 55c.; to New York, 45c.; to Albany, 38c. Receipts by lake, 16,000 bushels wheat, 7,200 do. rye, 2,202,000 feet of lumber. Shipments by canal—2,093,000 feet of lumber. The amount of grain on the canals from Buffalo and Oswego for tidewater yesterday at noon, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows:—470,000 bushels wheat, 1,653,000 do. corn, 736,000 do. oats, 16,400 do. rye.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 25, 1872.

Lake imports—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; wheat, 4,000 bushels; corn, 266,158 do.; oats, 37,700 do.; rye, 14,778 do. Canal shipments—Wheat, 15,500 bushels; corn, 103,300 do.; oats, 39,149 do. Rail shipments from elevators—Wheat, 3,100 bushels; corn, 16,800 do.; oats, 48,924 do. Canal freights—Wheat, 11½c.; corn, 10½c.; oats, 7½c. Flour quiet; Western spring, $7 25 a $7 50; bakers', $7 50 a $8; amber, $8 25 a $8 75; white, $8 50 a $9 25. Wheat steady; sales of 15,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2, spring at $1 35; Milwaukee No. 2, spring quoted at $1 35; Chicago No. 2, spring, $1 34; white Canada, $1 75 a $1 80; white Michigan, $1 78 a $1 80; red winter, $1 60. Corn strong and active; sales of 80,000 bushels No. 2, at 51½c.; 8,000 do. No. 2, this afternoon, at 51⅛c. Oats quiet; sales of small lots No. 2 Western at 36c. Barley malt steady, Canada quoted at $1 25 a $1 30; Western $1 15 to $1 20.

CHICAGO, July 25, 1872.

Flour steady; extra spring, fair to choice, $6 a $7 75; low grades, $5 a $5 50. Wheat excited and prices higher; No. 2 spring sold at $1 30 a $1 32—closed at $1 30 bid, cash or July; August, $1 23½; September, $1 14½. Corn in good demand; No. 2 mixed, 42¼c. a 42⅜c., regular, 42⅝c. a 42⅞c., August; 43⅛c. a 43⅜c., September; No. 2 high mixed in fair demand, but at lower rates; sales, 43c. afloat; rejected, 39½c. Oats in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 at 37⅛c. cash; 26⅞c., August. Rye in fair demand and firm; No. 2 and No. 1 at 56½c. a 57c. Barley unchanged and quiet; No. 2 fall, 55c. Whiskey active and higher; sales reported at 89c. a 90c.; closed 89c. bid, 89½c. asked. Pork is in fair demand and higher at $15 50, cash; $15 offered for August. Lard dull and drooping at 8⅝c. a 9c. Bulk meats in good demand; shoulders, 5½c. a 5⅝c.; short rib middles, 7⅛c. a 7¼c.; sales of bellies at 6½c. a 6⅝c., packed. Bacon demand light and holders firm; no sales. Freights in fair demand and lower. Corn to Buffalo, 6⅜c.; to Kingston, 11½c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. flour, 38,000 bushels wheat, 180,000 do. corn, 6,000 do. oats, 1,000 do. barley. Shipments—2,000 bbls. flour, 56,000 bushels wheat, 343,000 do. corn, 2,000 do. oats, 1,000 do. barley.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON July 25—5:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅝ for money, and 92⅞ for the account. Five-twenties closed at 91½ for 62's, 92½ for 65's, 91½ for 67's. Ten-forties closed at 89⅞.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, July 25—P. M.—Rentes closed at 54f 42 centimes.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, July 25—Spirits of turpentine, 34s. 6d. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, July 25—5:30 P. M.—Cotton closed flat and irregular at 9⅝c. for middling uplands and 10c. for middling Orleans. The sales reached 15,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were for speculation and export. Middling uplands, 9⅝c. a 9⅞c.; middling Orleans, 10c. a 10⅛c.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, July 25—2 P. M.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, July 25—2 P. M.—Beef, 62s. 6d. per tierce, of 304 lbs., for new prime mess. Cheese, 56s. for the best grades of American fine.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, July 25—Refined petroleum, 16¾c. a 17c.

FINANCIAL.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE AND Endowment Insurance Policies; also on Bonds and Mortgages; insurances of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 119 Broadway.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey. Principals only apply to SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., 155 Broadway, room 10.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, June 27, 1872.
INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.
The interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City of New York due August 1, 1872, will be paid on that day by the Chamberlain, at his office in the New Court House.
The transfer books will be closed from July 3 to August 1, 1872. ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.

ESTATE MONEY TO LOAN—WITHOUT BONUS, IN sums to suit; cash for good mortgages.
E. D. HAYWARD, 58 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT MORTGAGES ON IMproved Farm Lands (worth double the value) in State of Illinois. Apply to W. S. PECK, 93 Cedar street.

JAY COOKE, M'CULLOCH, & CO.,
No. 41 Lombard street, London.
Foreign Exchange,
Commercial Credits,
Cable Transfers,
Circular Letters
for Travellers,
available in all parts of the world.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall street.

OFFICE OF ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, July 18, 1872.—Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company that a Dividend of 15 per cent has been declared by said company, payable in certificates calling for full paid shares of the Cairo, Arkansas and Texas Railroad Company of Missouri, which will be delivered on and after August 15, at 120 Broadway, to holders of stock registered at the close of business, July 2.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, due August 1, will be paid at the First National Bank, New York. A. A. HOWLETT, Treasurer.

$15,000.—SALE OF WEST HOBOKEN (N. J.), three year seven per cent Improvement Bonds; interest payable January and July. Sealed proposals received to July 27. Address P. M. WELDON, Township Treasurer, West Hoboken, N. J.

$75,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on real estate in this city or Brooklyn, for a term of years.
JOHN F. CONREY, 162 Broadway, room 3.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

Advertising Claims Allowed and Others Laid Over for the Production of Authority to Advertise.

The weekly meeting of the above Board was held yesterday, when there were present Comptroller Green, in the chair, and Commissioners Van Nort and Olmsted. The attendance of the public was not large, and was mainly made up of newspaper claimants, several of whom protested against the action of the Board.

The following is a summary of the business transacted:—

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Law & Shapter and others, for mason work, plumbing, &c.	$1,129 41
Bauendahl & Co. and others, for work for Board of Education	3,896 28
John W. Strahan, for services as counsel, September to December, 1871	3,250 00
J. R. Van Buskirk, for services as Assistant Examiner, from June 14 to July 24—86½ hours	86 50
P. Phillips and others, for work done, repairing and plastering	1,113 92
Charles Baulch, as Assistant Janitor of Court House, from September 1, 1871, to September 20, 1871	66 00
James S. Turner, Clerk of Bureau of Elections	1,208 33
Patrick McMullen, Clerk of Bureau of Elections	1,208 34
William W. Bloom, Clerk of Bureau of Elections	666 68
John W. Price, Clerk of Bureau of Elections	166 66
Michael T. Daly, Clerk of Bureau of Elections	458 34
Edgar Brower, Messenger	500 00
N. J. Vanderpoel, salary as counsel to Police Department from July 1, 1871, to January 1, 1872	2,000 00
Bills Metropolitan Gas Company	3,340 69

NEWSPAPER CLAIMS.

The following claims for advertising were also allowed and ordered to be paid:—

New York School Journal	45 30
Irish World	756 00
Jewish Messenger	1,399 60
Metropolitan Record	12,480 47
New York Freeman's Journal	837 25
Scottish-American Journal	1,238 60
New York Atlas	8,536 35
Jewish Times	1,986 30
Sunday Times and Noah's Weekly Messenger	7,725 00
Total	$34,999 87

CLAIMS LAID OVER.

New York Printing Company and other bills	$373 50
Irish American, advertising proceedings of Common Council, 13,440 lines, at 25 cents per line	3,360 00
New York Programme	105 00
The Corner Stone	346 95
The Irish Republic	686 40
The Banner of Liberty	7,778 00
New York Mercantile Journal	48 75
Heart and Hand	450 00
The Irish Democrat	29,093 10

The above newspaper claims, with the exception of the *Irish American*, were disallowed by the examiners; but protests were entered against the action of the Board by the publishers of the *Irish American* and the *Banner of Liberty*, and, on the motion of Commissioner Van Nort, the claims were laid over and the parties interested were ordered to be notified to produce to the examiners the proof of their authority for inserting the advertisements in their respective newspapers.

The Board adjourned until Thursday next, at three o'clock.

THE WRECKED STEAMER NEW ENGLAND.

PORTLAND, Me., July 25, 1872.

The steamer New York arrived to-day bringing the passengers of the New England, together with her furniture. The captain reports the New England lying on the rocks, tipped towards the land, with a hole in her bottom, but not broken up. Her boiler and engines are good, and an attempt will be made to get her off.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains a select tale, entitled "The Romance of a Ring," together with the very latest News by telegraph from all parts of the World up to the hour of publication; a full account of the Attempted Assassination of Alderman McMullin, in Philadelphia; Execution of Ku Klux Murderers in North Carolina; Letters from Expedition in Search of the Source of the Mississippi; Statistics of Commerce and Navigation; an Abstract of the July Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, and an interview between the President and Spotted Tail. It also contains the latest news by telegraph from Washington; Political, Fashionable, Religious and Sporting Intelligence; Obituary Notices; Amusements; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse and Dry Goods Markets, Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

TERMS:—Single Subscription, $2; Three copies, $5; Five copies, $8; Ten copies, $15; Single copies, five cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

THE HOWARD MISSION.

The Management Charged with Kidnapping—The Case Brought Before the Supreme Court—Some Curious Facts Developed.

Maria Kane, a girl thirteen years of age, was left several months since an orphan. Her uncle, Rufus Kane, had charge of her after her parents' death. In the early part of March last she was induced to enter the Howard Mission, though what the precise inducements were does not yet appear. There was

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING,

which charge, it is only proper to say, is denied. An effort was made to find her, but, as alleged, they refused at the Howard Mission to tell where she was. Mr. J. M. Sheehan was employed by the girl's uncle to take such legal steps to effect her recovery as he deemed best in the premises. He at once made application for a writ of habeas corpus at Supreme Court, Chambers, which was granted. Instead of the girl being produced in Court, however, the writ was demurred to and a counter demurrer followed, and in short there was the usual amount of legal twisting, subterfuge and strategy. Mr. Sheehan continued his researches and the legal fight. He ascertained that the girl had been given to a Mr. Humphreys at Cold Spring; or rather, when

DRIVEN TO THE WALL,

the other side finally acknowledged this fact in return to the writ. Mr. Sheehan traversed this return, and the matter was yesterday again brought before the Court, the hearing coming before Judge Pratt, of the Supreme Court Chambers. On the matter being called up Mr. Sheehan gave his views of the mission. He said it was gotten up by some pious old ladies and foolish gentlemen. He claimed that it was a

REGULAR KIDNAPPING INSTITUTION,

and that young and tender girls were drawn within its meshes for other than the best purposes. They gave the alleged young girls to irresponsible parties, and in case of the latter casting them aloof, assumed no sort of responsibility for their future care. The Judge cut him short in these statements as not being pertinent to the motion, which was to set aside the return to the writ. He replied that these were not random statements, but supported by testimony from Mr. Tootle, the out-door agent of the institution. He then read some of the latter's testimony, from which we give the subjoined extract as a sample certainly of

CURIOUS TESTIMONY:—

Q. Do you know where she (Maria) is now? A. No.

Q. How long was Humphreys to keep her? A. During good behavior was as long as they agreed.

Q. Did you make any, and, if so, what arrangement for Maria provided she did not suit Mr. Humphreys? A. No, sir.

Q. Was she to be brought back to the Mission if she did not suit? A. No, sir.

Q. Was there no protection made for her provided Humphreys turned her in the street? A. No.

Q. Had you any legal or moral responsibility about Maria after you left her at Cold Spring? A. No, sir.

Mr. Sheehan insisted that the evidence read fully corroborated his statements, and upon this he pressed his motion.

In opposition, points were submitted without comment, their tenor being a general denial of the sweeping allegations made by Mr. Sheehan, and representing the institution as a noble and praiseworthy charity, and its affairs as to the disposition of its inmates as most justly and righteously conducted.

The Court took the papers, reserving its decision.

THE BRUSSELS MURDER.

Application for the Release from the City Prison of Carl Vogt—Judge Pratt, of the Supreme Court, Hears the Argument and Reserves His Decision.

Carl Vogt, charged with the murder of the Belgian nobleman De Bianco, and after the murder stealing some fifty thousand dollars' worth of securities which had belonged to the murdered man, and then setting fire to the latter's villa in the suburbs of Brussels to conceal the murder and robbery, was yesterday brought, on writ of habeas corpus, before Judge Pratt, holding Supreme Court Chambers, and application made for his release from the City Prison on account of undue delay in bringing him to trial. It will be remembered that, owing to there being no extradition treaty between Belgium and the United States, Governor Hoffman ordered that he be delivered to the custody of the Belgian authorities under the State laws. The legality of this step by the Governor was questioned, and the matter brought before Judge Curtis, of the Superior Court, who decided that the action of the Governor was unconstitutional, and remanded Vogt for trial under an indictment found against him for theft of the securities.

Mr. Anthon, on behalf of Vogt, urged his discharge under the statute directing the discharge of a prisoner if he be not tried at the term following his indictment, when he has not made the application himself for the delay and the District Attorney shows that there was no unusual delay in bringing the case to trial.

Mr. Sullivan, Assistant District Attorney, recited the facts of the case from the arrest of Vogt in this country to the recent hearing before Judge Curtis. He added that he had just received a letter from Attorney General Barlow requesting, pursuant to the wishes of Governor Hoffman, the papers in the case, with a view to bring the same before the Supreme Court to settle the question of the legality or otherwise of his late warrant. He said further that the indictment had been properly found, and should be tried, and insisted that there had been no unwarrantable delay in bringing Vogt to trial. He further said that one witness had come from Belgium, but was not able to prove the larceny, and he was now in communication with the Belgian Consul, with the view of getting witnesses from Belgium who could prove the larceny.

Mr. Anthon argued that there had been quite time enough to procure witnesses if they were forthcoming, and said that the reason that there was no treaty between this country and Belgium was because the latter found it convenient to send her criminals over here.

Mr. Sullivan—And we find it convenient to punish them when we catch them.

After further remarks Judge Pratt ordered that the prisoner be remanded to the City Prison pending his decision, which he said he would give on Saturday.

THE COMING PRIZE FIGHTS.

Training for the Heavy and Light Weight Championships.

Three weeks from this date Jem Mace and Ned O'Baldwin, the giants of the prize ring, will meet face to face in the fistic arena, somewhere on the soil of Virginia, to decide their muscular superiority, the incentives being the sum of $2,000 and the heavy weight championship of America. Mace for some time past has been actively at work preparing for the great job he has on hand, and many of his friends and scores of the curious have visited his headquarters at the Belmont Hotel, on Central avenue, Fordham, to ascertain his condition and wish him success in the coming encounter. From present appearances it is thought the betting will be greatly against Mace—offers of two to one having already been made—as he is getting quite along in years for the severe work of training, and his numerous battles must have weakened to some degree his physical qualities. However, Mace feels confident and cheerful, and is doing the work required by his mentor in the kindliest spirit possible. In a few days he will leave his present quarters for some quiet place near the seaside, this change being made because of the necessity for sea bathing. O'Baldwin remains at Atlantic City, N. J., where his exercises are gone through with regularly and earnestly. With the same feeling in the minds of the principals on the day of the fight as now exists the battle of the gladiators will be marked with terrible determination.

Billy Edwards, who is matched to fight Batt Mullin (supposed to be the "Unknown") for $2,000 and the light weight championship, is also at the Belmont Hotel, and undergoing his training with Mace. The relative claims of these men are already discussed in sporting circles, and it is apparent the match has created an unusual amount of interest among the fraternity. One half the amount of the stakes is now in the hands of the temporary stakeholder, the final deposit of $500 from each falling due on Saturday, August 24, when a final stakeholder must be agreed upon and the fighting ground tossed for, the winner to give his antagonist notice of the place selected ten days before the 4th of September. Batt is taking daily walks near Newark.

THE STABBING OF COMMISSIONER CORR.

The Expected Recovery of the Stabbed Commissioner—Assemblyman Roche and His Surrender.

The condition of Commissioner Henry Corr, of Brooklyn, was last night more favorable to his recovery, and the surgeons in attendance are of an opinion that the wound will not prove fatal. The unpleasant ending, on Monday evening, to this pleasure excursion will long be remembered by those who were on their way home from Albany on the steamboat Daniel Drew. Dominick Roche, who inflicted the wound with the knife that he accidentally had in his hand at the moment Corr struck him, surrendered himself on Wednesday at Police Headquarters to Chief Campbell. Mr. Roche was taken before Justice Walsh; but as no complaint had been made against him he was not held, and the Justice had some doubts about the jurisdiction of the Court. Mr. Roche was at once released, but it is understood that he will be forthcoming whenever he is required.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

HETZEL—MEAD.—On Tuesday, July 9, by the Rev. Mr. Burch, FRANK G. HETZEL to EMILIE L. MEAD, both of this city.

LOWE—GOBLE.—On Wednesday, July 24, 1872, by the Rev. Dr. C. F. Deems, Mr. HENRY S. LOWE to Miss ADDIE N. GOBLE, both of this city. No cards.

MCDONALD—KELWAY.—On Sunday, July 21, at the residence of the bride's friends, by the Rev. S. M. Vrine, THOMAS MCDONALD to Mrs. ELIZA KELWAY, both of Jersey City.

SHOOK—KNIGHT.—On Thursday, July 25, by Rev. N. E. Cornwall, D. D., HERMON H. SHOOK to ANNIE E. KNIGHT, all of New York. No cards.

WESTLAKE—ROGERS.—On Monday, July 15, by Rev. Hiram Hutchins, ISAAC R. WESTLAKE to ADA S. ROGERS, both of Brooklyn.

Died.

ANDREWS.—On Thursday, July 25, DERBY, son of G. L. and Mary Andrews, aged 3 months and 15 days.
Washington papers please copy.

BAKER.—On Thursday, July 25, 1872, KATE, wife of Albert W. Baker and youngest daughter of Catharine Jacob, aged 31 years, 11 months and 6 days.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 186 Eighteenth street, South Brooklyn, on Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M.

BARRETT.—At Jamestown, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 23, 1872, Hon. SAMUEL BARRETT, aged 80 years; father of Mrs. John H. White and Mrs. Elial F. Hall, of this city.

BARMSTON.—On Wednesday, July 24, after a short illness, SARAH BARMSTON, in the 96th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. S. Brownell, No. 73 Morton st., on Friday afternoon, July 26, at two o'clock.

BLANCHARD.—On Thursday, July 25, FRANCIS G. BLANCHARD, in the 76th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, July 27, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 21 Bond street, Brooklyn.

BONNER.—On Thursday, July 25, 1872, JOHN BONNER, aged 23 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 255 West Twenty-ninth street, on Saturday afternoon, the 27th inst., at half-past one o'clock.

BROCKHURST.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, July 25, 1872, after a short illness, BODLEY BROCKHURST, in the 61st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 49 Gregory street, Jersey City, on Saturday, July 27, at two o'clock P. M.

BROWN.—On Thursday morning, July 25, CLARISSA BROWN, relic of Isaac Brown, in the 76th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 770 Park avenue, near Throop avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

BUTLER.—On Thurday, July 25, JOHN BUTLER, stepson of James McCullough, 21 Mott street, corner of Park, aged 10 years.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, the 27th instant, at two o'clock.

FOLSOM.—On Wednesday, July 24, 1872, near Lake Mohegan, WALTER FAIRFIELD, youngest son of Mancelia and Marion Folsom.

GAUTIER.—On Tuesday, July 23, at White Plains, at the residence of his son-in-law, James B. Kayser, SAMUEL TEN EYCK GAUTIER, in the 72d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 26th inst., at half-past three o'clock P. M., from Trinity church, New York.

GERVAIS.—On Wednesday, July 24, the Rev. JAMES M. GERVAIS, Pastor of St. James' Church, Newark, N. J.
The reverend clergy and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place from St. James' Church, Newark, on Friday morning, July 26, at ten o'clock.

GLASER.—On Wednesday, July 24, EMMA GLASER, wife of E. Franklin Glaser, in her 32d year.
The family and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 232 Washington street, Hoboken, on Saturday, at eleven A. M.

JENKINS.—On Wednesday, July 24, CRISTINA, wife of Albert Jenkins, in the 48th year of her age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 746 Third avenue, on Friday, at two o'clock P. M.

JONES.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, July 24, EDDY, infant son of Edward W. and Isabella B. Jones, aged 3 months and 13 days.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 232 West Forty-fifth street, on Saturday, the 27th inst., at one o'clock P. M.

KENNEY.—On Wednesday, July 24, JAMES, the beloved son of Nicholas and Catharine Kenney, natives of Birr, Parsonstown, Kings county, Ireland, aged 11 years, 1 month and 22 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 5 West Thirtieth street, on this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

KING.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 24, 1872, after a lingering illness, Miss LUCRETIA KING, aged 84 years, 4 months and 17 days.
The funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. L. D. Tice, No. 21 Fourth street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

LOWERRE.—On Thursday, July 25, ARTHUR H. LOWERRE, infant son of Charles H. and Martha T. Lowerre, of cholera infantum.
Notice of funeral to-morrow.

MACLEOD.—At Highland Falls, near West Point, on Thursday morning, July 25, ELIZABETH MACLEOD.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MARCIAL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, July 24, EDITH, daughter of the late John Marcial.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 218 Dean street, on Sunday, July 28, at three o'clock P. M.

MARX.—On Thursday, July 25, at five P. M., FANNY MARX, relict of Isaac Marx, aged 59 years and 1 day.
Funeral from her late residence, 58½ Rush street, Williamsburg, this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

MAY.—On Monday, July 22, 1872, JOHN MAY, aged 23 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from 947 Third avenue.

MORRIS.—On Wednesday, July 24, 1872, THOMAS MORRIS, in the 40th year of his age.
The friends of the family and the members of Hohenlinden Lodge No. 56 F. and A.M., Nassau Chapter No. 109 and Clinton Commandery No. 14 K. T., are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, July 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 120 Bridge, corner of Prospect street, Brooklyn.
London (England) papers please copy.

MCCARTHY.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, July 24, JAMES W. MCCARTHY, aged 35 years, 8 months and 16 days.
Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

MCDONOLD.—On Thursday, July 25, MARK MCDONOLD, son of John and Celie McDonold, in the 22d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 534 East Eleventh street, on Saturday, the 27th inst., at one o'clock.

MCNAMARA.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, July 24, ANNA MARIA T., wife of M. H. McNamara, aged 39 years.
Funeral from her late residence, 215 First street, Jersey City, this day (Friday), at half-past twelve P. M.

OGDEN.—On Tuesday, July 23, at the residence of her brother, William H. K. Bibby, Paterson, N. J., Mrs. MATILDA M. OGDEN, widow of Isaac Ogden, and daughter of Captain Thomas Bibby, deceased, aged 80 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mark's church, New York, on Friday, July 26, at one o'clock P. M.

O'BRIEN.—On Wednesday, July 24, Mrs. A. O'BRIEN, aged 68 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son, John O'Brien, 342 East Eleventh street, on Friday afternoon, July 26, at one o'clock.

RAE.—On Wednesday, July 24, 1872, JOSEPH BANKS, son of Joseph Rae, aged 9 months.

REYNOLDS.—On Thursday, July 25, EDSIE CHARLOTTE, second daughter of Zilzie and Edward McDonald Reynolds, aged 4 years, 5 months and 7 days.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 28th inst., at two o'clock P. M., from 247 Halsey street, Brooklyn.

REILLEY.—BRIDGET REILLEY, a native of Luna, parish of Drum, county Mayo, Ireland, aged 81 years.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, July 27, 1872, at ten o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Pendergast, Hudson avenue, between Franklin and Liberty streets, Jersey City Heights, N. J.
County Mayo papers please copy.

RUNK.—At Walton, Delaware county, on Tuesday, July 23, ANN REBECCA H. SEYMOUR, widow of William Runk, in the 43d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, July 27, at two o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, William N. Seymour, 158 South Oxford street, Brooklyn.

SHARP.—On Thursday, July 25, FANNY AGNES, only daughter of John S. and Maria Sharp, aged 5 years, 2 months and 24 days.

SHEDDEN.—At Glenwood, on the Hudson, on Thursday, July 25, AMY, infant daughter of John W. and Eliza A. Shedden.
Funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past three o'clock.

SHEPPARD.—At Neshanic, N. J., on Wednesday, July 24, 1872, ADA GENEVIEVE, only and beloved child of Dennis V. L. and Matie E. Sheppard, aged 10 months and 24 days.
The funeral will take place at Neshanic, N. J., this (Friday) morning, at ten o'clock. The remains will be interred at Cypress Hill Cemetery, Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, July 26, 1872.

VAN WINKLE.—On Tuesday, July 23, 1872, JOSIE, only daughter of Edward and Mary Jane Van Winkle, aged 6 months and 17 days.
The relatives and friends are respectively invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Jasper Wandle, Palisade avenue, Jersey City, on Friday, July 26.

PUNISHMENT OF PRISONERS.

A Visit to Blackwell's Island and What a Reporter Saw and Heard.

THE WORKHOUSE MANAGEMENT EXPOSED.

The Dark Cell a Vile Den that is Insufferable—"Boot Leg" Soup and "Nigger Molasses"—How Refractory Prisoners are Tamed—Driving the Prisoners to Protestant and Catholic Services.

TALLY-HO! THE GRINDER.

A Returned Prisoner on the Judges and Commissioners—How Convicts with Political Influence Get Out—Some Spicy Revelations.

A New Use for Patent Clothes Pins—Applying Them to the Ears of Refractory Prisoners.

The reformation of the criminal classes confined in our prisons should always be the great incentive of those having authority over them, and where a word of kindness or a friendly act can accomplish anything to make the criminal better, to awaken in his calloused heart a longing to change his mode of life, to rise out of the mire of sin and above the stain that attaches to the convict's garb, it should be uttered or cheerfully tendered instead of

HARSHNESS AND CRUELTY.

How often have incidents been quoted to show that even the most hardened criminal is capable of receiving advice and acting upon it when it is tendered by one whose manner shows that he or she feels for the misfortunes of this class of persons. The most thoroughly informed who have made prison discipline a study concede that gentle attentions and kindness can do more with most offenders than brusqueness and cruelty, but rarely in this city is this theory carried into everyday practice. On the contrary, we too often hear of brutalities at Sing Sing, on the school ship Mercury and Randall's Island that indicate a laxity of discipline and an utter disregard of

WHAT IS DUE FROM A KEEPER

to the helpless victims in his custody.

The revelations made in the case of young Dunn, who killed a keeper in the House of Refuge, for long continued cruelties and the religious

INTOLERANCE OF TOM JONES,

have called the attention of the public to our reformatory institutions, which many believe degrade and harden the inmates in vice rather than inducing them to reform.

Rumors of irregularities, of oppressions and of insults to the defenceless criminals in other institutions have been rife at times, and many believe that a careful inspection of them would show that great reforms are needed, that the same brutalities would be shown to prevail more or less in the

PENITENTIARY AND WORKHOUSE

on Blackwell's Island.

With a view of ascertaining any facts on the subject a reporter of the HERALD was deputed to go to the Island, and without divulging his motive learn the actual condition of the prisoners, their treatment, &c., from them. This is a task of great difficulty, owing to the damaging revelations made in the trial of Dunn, which has put the keepers of the prisons on their good behavior, and the fact that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction are

AFRAID TO ALLOW VISITORS TO CONVERSE

with inmates, and carefully prevent all intercourse. Nevertheless the reporter paid several visits to the Island *incognito*, and made an inspection of the Workhouse, but was cautiously shadowed by the keepers, so that there was but little opportunity to ascertain from the inmates their treatment. He, however, was informed by one woman who has been there for some weeks of some

OPPRESSIONS IN THE FEMALE DEPARTMENT

that should be remedied.

"Are you treated well here?" asked the reporter.

"Pretty well, considering the hard lives many of us have led before we got into the embraces of 'Black Maria.'"

"Do you get enough to eat?"

"Whist! there is the head man, Mr. Kean, watching us; wait till he passes," said the woman, as she disappeared in a cell.

After the warden had passed, casting suspicious glances at the reporter, and being reassured by the circumstance that a gentleman dressed in style, with hands encased in tight-fitting kids, and without any note book or pencil, could not be a reporter, the woman came out and said to a lady who was taken by the reporter specially to throw off suspicion and gain an entrance to the woman's ward—

"There is usually enough to eat, sich as it is, but arrah musha! fat stuff it is. It isn't fit for a pig, except the bread."

"What is the usual fare—breakfast for instance?"

"Bread, which is good and cooked on the Island, and coffee. The coffee is horrible," and putting her hand to her stomach, "whin I attempt to swallow it

IT COMES RIGHT UP AGAIN!

Sometimes they give us 'nigger molasses,' to render the meal eatable."

"What do you have for dinner?"

"A chunk of bread and soup."

"What is the soup made of?"

"The devil and the cooks only knows. It looks like corn meal, water and onions boiled together into a hodge podge."

"Do you get any meat with it?"

"Sometimes a little rump beef boiled into scraps. It's what they flavor the soup wid."

"What do you receive for supper?"

"Bread and the black coffee, we calls

'TAR DROPS.'

Sometimes they gives us some mush besides, just for a change, ye see, eh!"

"What do you do with the sick?"

"They're taken out and sent to the hospital. They are all fetched down from the wards to the doctor's room to be examined, and many of them can scarcely walk that far."

"But if a woman is so sick she can't get up to go to the doctor's room, what then?"

"Begorrah, there is no help for her, she must get up. Them's the rules and must be obeyed.

THEY'LL FIX HER IF SHE DON'T."

"How fix her?"

"Force her out of bed or punish her."

"Who are those women locked in the cells?"

"Thim's women sint from here to work as servants at Billvue and other institutions who don't like it, and refuse to work. They lock 'em up as punishment, all in one cell."

"And if they still refuse?"

"Then they go to

THE DARK CELL,

and are put on bread and water till they do."

"Show us the dark cell."

The woman led the way to a whitewashed cell, into which the reporter entered, but the atmosphere, even with the door open, was so oppressive that he could remain but an instant. Ten hours' confinement, with the light and air excluded, would kill or cure the most refractory. The only air obtained is by a six inch flue, running up through the walls.

"How long do they keep them in that vile den?"

"The time is forty-eight hours, but Mr. Costello, who has charge of this department, is humane, and faintly don't keep 'em in that night."

Here the keeper was seen approaching, and the woman dodged into her cell again.

Proceeding to the chapel, a number of female prisoners were found sewing. One of them confirmed the statements of the bad fare, and said that no knives nor forks were given to them, that the only eating utensils provided is a tin pan. Regarding

THE RELIGIOUS CARE OF THE PRISONERS,

she said that there were Protestant and Catholic services every Sunday, and that the Catholics were compelled to attend Protestant services and vice versa."

"What if they object?" the reporter asked.

"They dare not object, sir. It would not do, for they'd get a dark cell and bread and water with one meal short."

Eight or ten other females were interviewed, and all complained of the filthy character of the food, but none of the duties required of them. They go to work about seven A. M., have half an hour for dinner and knock off work at a quarter before six.

Determined, if possible, to witness

A MEAL IN THE INSTITUTION

the reporter waited till the bell rung, when Keeper Greene commenced marshalling the males to the dining room. While doing so he detected a female prisoner conversing with the HERALD representative and instantly called her away in a grossly insulting manner. After descending to the place where he stood,

AN IMPERIAL MONARCH, AS IT WERE,

he gave her a severe reprimand and pushed her violently in the direction of her quarters. His treatment of the prisoners as he marshalled them to dinner was very uncivil and overbearing, if not insulting, to the men under him. Mr. Greene rules rather by bullying than by firmness and kindness, and if his manner and looks do not belie him he is only restrained from open violence by fear of exposure. A careful examination of the dinner was made, and the reports made of it were in the main confirmed. Each prisoner as he passed in was handed a quarter of a loaf of wholesome bread, which he broke up into a pan of very thin soup. Besides this some scraps of very inferior meat constituted the dinner, which lasted about half an hour. It is worthy of note that but little was left in the pans after they had retired from the benches on which the dinner was served.

One of the female turnkeys, who was dressed in prisoner's garb, on being sounded as to Mr. Greene's habits, was loud in her praise of him, but probably he is kind to those in her sphere of duty while brusque and uncivil to some of the unfortunate men that fate has put under him. With this single exception no complaints were made of the incivility of the keepers by the female occupants.

None of the males at work on the island could be seen, owing to

THE CLOSE WATCH KEPT UPON THEM

by the keepers, and to gain some knowledge of their treatment the reporter was forced to the strategy of riding on the boats and intercepting discharged men.

On the down trip of the Minnahanonck on Monday the reporter discovered an intelligent and well dressed young man with a plaster on his left eye. Selecting him as the only one in the party who looked as though he might be an emigrant from the workhouse, he was prompted to approach him and enter into conversation, but a close inspection of the

WOUND BENEATH THE PLASTER

showed it to be of very recent origin, and the searcher after information turned away, satisfied that he had mistaken the standing of the young man, as he could scarcely have received that wound in the workhouse. He dismissed the stranger from his mind until he discovered in the pilot house the corpulent form of Commissioner Owen Brennan, and knowing that in times past Sachem Tiear and others of the Commissioners were in the habit of making trips to the institutions specially, at the request of political friends, to release their chums, the situation was at once comprehended. The reporter reasoning that Mr. B. might have discharged him before his term expired at the request of a political friend, approached the plastered face, and in a bland manner asked—

"Excuse me, I suppose you have just been

DISCHARGED FROM THE ISLAND.

Am I right in my conjecture?"

The interrogated, with a blush, measured his interrogator from head to foot, and, reassured by a friendly smile, replied:—

"Yes, I have been there, but I quit. Why do you ask?"

"Well," said the reporter, smiling, "I am a newspaper man in search of information as to the treatment inmates of the institutions receive, and I can only hope to get it from such as you."

"Well, I have no cause to complain for myself. I was sent up three days ago for three months, but

HERE I AM GOING HOME."

He hesitated a moment and the reporter asked—

"But how are the others treated?"

The young man smiled knowingly, and casting a furtive glance around responded—

"We can't talk here; come aside. There are too many about."

Both retired to the rear of the boat, when he continued—

"As I have already said I was sent up for three months, but

MR. BRENNAN DISCHARGED ME

to-day. I can't complain, you see."

"What were you sent up for?"

"One night I was out with some friends on a little jubilee, you see, and we got into a fight, in which I received this

FRESCOING ON MY CENTRE PIECE

(pointing to his wound) you see here. The 'cops' came down upon us on the jump. The others ran away, but having done nothing I stood my ground and was arrested and sent up for three months. I have been there three days, but I can't complain. Mr. Brennan has done me a favor and hereafter I won't bum around with snoozers."

"But tell me how the others are treated on the island?"

"Some of them can do about as they like if they are known in the right quarter."

"What do you mean by *the right quarter*?" asked the reporter.

"O, you're not a reporter or you'd know. Have you ever been a reporter at a police court?"

The reporter answered "no."

"Then let me tell you how it's done. You're arrested and locked up at a station house with niggers and bummers. You'll send out by the door man, if you have a dollar to pay for it, a letter to your alderman or some good friend of influence. If it reaches him when you go to court next morning you'll find the judge absent by sickness, and the alderman on the bench. The 'cop' will take you

BEFORE THE 'DUMMY JUSTICE'

and make his charge. The alderman will give you hail Columbia, tell you you are an infernal scoundrel who ought to be in Sing Sing, but as you are a man of family he'll only send you to the island for a week. You'll look blue and protest, but you will be sent down stairs to the cells.

AFTER THEM REPORTERS LEAVE

the turnkey will take you up and you'll be fetched face to face with the magistrate ——."

Here the discharged man detected the reporter laughing, and, coming to a sudden stop, exclaimed with a profane preface—

"You've never been in a police court and don't know this, eh?"

"Never!" again protested the reporter, "but go on. I am just getting interested."

"Well," said the man, "when you get before the Alderman he'll discharge you, and sometimes expect you to

WAIT AROUND THE CORNER

and treat him and his crowd. Sometimes your letter don't reach, and if you are known to the Judge he goes through the same operation and you are discharged after the Court closes. (You must be a cursed fool of a reporter if you haven't learned this, the released threw in as a parenthesis.) But that's not here or there. Perhaps you haven't got into the way of it. Often a fellow gets sent up as I was because I had no money to pay the Court door man, who sometimes divides with the Judge, to carry my message. All you've got to do is to

PUT ON A STIFF UPPER LIP,

tell the keepers you are acquainted with Alderman ——, or ——, and you want to send a letter. They will give you paper and send it. A Justice—perhaps the one who cursed you when before him—will fix the matter up in a letter to a Commissioner, and you will find yourself out in a few days. Then you are expected to send a present to the prison, because you know (the speaker leered knowingly) them poor fellows on the island don't get big salaries and they can't afford to give every one paper and postage stamps at their own expense."

"Is that the way you got out?" The man laughed and said nothing.

"Well, how are the prisoners fed and treated?"

"Some of them do but little work, and others are worked hard. If a man is fool enough to talk back when they work him too hard they'll put him in a dark cell and give him nothing but bread and water—that is, if he's no friends to ask for gentle treatment; if he has he can do about as he likes."

"How is the food? What is the bill of fare?"

"Very bad. In the morning we are assembled in the hall, marched to the dining rooms, where there are eating benches. As you enter the room an old woman pulls from her basket a 'hunk' of bread, which she hands to each man. We go in and find a pan of rye coffee on the bench and some molasses for our bread. That is all we have for breakfast."

"What for dinner? Any meat?"

"We get soup, I don't know what it is made of, but it appears to be meal with some kind of greens shaken into it. It is so thin that

YOU COULD LOOK THROUGH IT

from here and count the cobblestones in the streets of Greenpoint. Then they give us a small piece of bread and a little slice of the meat with which the soup was boiled. That is all."

"What do you get for supper?"

"Bread and coffee. The coffee is as black and filthy as I ever saw. The old stagers up there call it

'BOOT LEG,'

and it is about as black as that. It's infernal stuff I tell you. They give us no knives nor forks. They treat some of the prisoners disgracefully—inhumanly. Last Sunday I saw an old fellow who is kept at work in the stone yard, who has

NO SHOES NOR SOCKS,

and they won't give him anything to protect his feet from the sharp edges of the broken stone. His feet are in consequence all torn and lacerated, and he is unable to buy shoes or get put to work somewhere else."

"What is his name?"

"I don't know, but I'll tell you how you can find out. His wife keeps a stand corner of Pearl and Chatham street, and he asked me when coming away to see her and get her to send him some shoes and socks."

Here the young man saw a friend on the boat and he withdrew, the conversation ending.

The reporter turned to a man who had come up and listened to a portion of the interview, and suspecting that he might be another released prisoner, he was asked if that was his experience? The man replied, "I was in the hospital, but to-day I took dinner in the Workhouse, and I neither got any meat nor saw any given to the prisoners; I know nothing more of the management of the prison, in the hospital they use us pretty well, some of the fellers in the Workhouse told me they are abused like dogs. Mister, can't you give me a ten cent bit to ride home when I get over?"

Another rough looking fellow was found on the boat and interviewed. He denied that he had been a prisoner, said he was a member of the old Sixty-ninth regiment, and had gone up to see a friend, that the institution work the men from five in the morning until five in the evening, giving them only about

TEN OR FIFTEEN MINUTES FOR DINNER,

which is very mean fare, that the coffee is dumped into the same pans from which the prisoners take their soup, and that

NO KNIVES NOR FORKS ARE GIVEN

the prisoners lest they will use them on their keepers. This man was also an impecunious fellow who would not be shook off until he had borrowed twenty cents to ride home to Morrisania.

On the Minnahanonck were a number of women prisoners who are employed in cleaning the vessel. One of them reported that the females who live on that ferryboat are well treated and have privileges not accorded to others, among which is

THE BOON OF GOING ASHORE

when they lay up at night on the New York side of the river. She confirmed the statements of other prisoners as to the character of the food given them in the Workhouse, remarking in her quaint way, "It's a crumb of bread frightened with molasses and soup made of cabbage strained through water and grease."

TALLY HO! THE GRINDER'S OPINION.

It is not at all unlikely that some of the returned "drunks and disorderlies," as the police term them, may exaggerate in their descriptions of life on the island, and knowing that if they were aware that they were conversing with the representative of a great newspaper like the HERALD they would be prompted to misrepresent the actual condition there, the reporter thought it advisable to win their confidence by kindness and small contributions of money to supply their immediate wants, rather than to uncover his real object. This was the course pursued with all, with the exception of the young politician who was so grateful to Commissioner Brennan. The same policy was carried out in conversing with some of

THE OLD HABITUES OF THE ISLAND,

that the reporter's long attendance at the public courts of the city enable him to recognize daily on the streets of the city. One of these is a tall Irish man, whose appearance shows him to have been a man of fine physique before rum sowed in his constitution the deadly seeds of disease. This man is a well known east side character, who is only known by the name of "Tally ho the Grinder," from the fact that when on one of his periodical sprees he roams about the streets yelling "Tally ho." He stands over six feet in his shoes and can swill more fusil oil than any four east side topers. Tally ho is not always drunk, however. After a chronic spree of some weeks, that usually ends by a visit to the Island, he comes out and tramps to the country, where he will work industriously for a short period and then return to the city for

ANOTHER "BOUT AT THE BARS."

Sometimes when he finds himself in need of a bath and anxious to sober up he will repair to a station and request the barkeeper to turn on the water and give him a baptism from the hose. This is usually the turning point in Tally ho's spree, and sobered by a drenching from head to foot he will make a bee line for Westchester county for work.

A gentleman familiar with the antecedents of this celebrity says he was an expert poacher on the domain of Lord Farlington, in Ireland, and four years ago he was sent out to this country at the expense of the Irish Lord, who felt that his game would be safer by putting the Atlantic between it and Patrick Delany, alias Tally ho the Grinder.

On Wednesday morning about six o'clock, in the Seventeenth ward, the reporter observed this fellow in front of a saloon receiving his usual Croton dose of pure water. Waiting until

THE CHRISTENING HAD BEEN PERFORMED

to his complete satisfaction the chronic drunkard started up First avenue and was overhauled by the reporter, who spoke to him kindly and invited him to take some soda at a street fountain.

"Well, Tally ho, drunk again? When are you going to quit?"

"That's hard to tell. I've finished this spree and am going to Morrisania now. If I stay here I'll get pulled up before Scott and sent to the Island, ye know, and that's not the thing, my honey."

"No, I suppose you do not like the Island. How often have you been there?"

"Dunno exactly, perhaps twenty times."

"How did they treat you?"

"Bully, old fellow; they gave me a bath, new clothes and physicked the gin out of me every time. I tell ye it does an old blister like me good to go up there once in a while."

"But are there no acts of cruelty practised there? Do they not punish the prisoners too severely sometimes?"

"Oh, yes, but, ye see, I always do just as they want me to, and when them keepers commence growling and cursing at me I just laugh at 'em and sing 'Tally ho the Grinder.' That puts 'em in a good humor, and they let up on me as long as I obey the rules. The other fellers don't get treated that way always. Some of them, ye see,

DON'T KNOW THE ROPES,

and bein's they're men of edercation and proud, when the turnkey damns 'em they'll turn and give him chin music back. That's bad, and their goose is boiled at once. That makes the turnkey mad and he'll pick and pick at that feller till he gets him so mad he does something to violate the rules, when they'll bustle him into a dark cell, that when I were last up Tom Howell named

THE PORTICO OF HELL.

Them dark cells'll take the wind out of a feller. Then they'll put him on bread and water and place in his cell an oyster can or slop bucket. One time when I was there, over a year ago, a feller they put in the cell tried to knock the door down and made such a racket that the keeper [illegible] tied his hands and feet together so that he could sit in it up but couldn't use 'em agin the door. But his dander was up and with his back he pounded on the door harder an ever and shook the whole corridor. After threatening and cursing him they found it no use, so they went away, got some of these leather cards with small teeth in them which they use to card wool out in the country, and taking off that feller's breeches they plumped it on his hips and tied it fast there. Then they left, when the feller, not knowing but it was

A STRENGTHENING PLASTER THEY'D PUT ON HIM,

turned around and give the door a hell of a clip with his hips that made it shake on its hinges; but you better believe he yelled and cussed, for the teeth of the stuff went deep into his flesh. You can bet the drinks he didn't punch that door any more. But they kept him in all night. Next morning when they opened the door he was insensible and the doctor sent him to the hospital, where I heered he died; but that mayn't be so, you know, as them fellers up there do some tall lying. I'll tell you what I did see one day myself, as true as I'm a bummer. A youngster from the Sixth ward gave one of the turnkeys some sass for

BEING SWEET ON HIS GIRL

that used to come down to the edge of the men's workshop and chat with him on the landing. She was a pretty girl from Wooster street, and the turnkey was jealous of Jimmy and used to abuse him. Well, Jimmy talked back to him, when away he goes and comes back with a pair of bracelets and two of them patent clothespins. He put the bracelets on Jimmy, and I watched to see what the rooster was goin' to do with the clothespins. Pretty soon he got behind Jimmy and doublin' up his ears, put one of them clothespins on each ear. Them clothespins held his ears as tight as a turtle's grip, and Jimmy gave up the girl after four hours' agony. I've seen the turnkey kiss that girl often after that."

THE HERALD DETECTIVE BADLY SOLD.

Coming over on the Minnahanonck on Tuesday the reporter's notice was attracted to a man sitting in the stern of the steamer who, he was satisfied, must be a discharged prisoner. He wore shocking bad clothes, a dirty and slouched hat that looked as if it had been in a pig trough for a month; his skin appeared tanned by long exposure to the sun, and on his forehead he wore two sticking plasters. Edging up to him the reporter dropped fifty cents into his hand with the remark—

"There, old fellow, you doubtless will want some money when you get across to refresh the inner man. You've been on the Island, I see." The man looked up with a peculiar leer and with a Hoosier accent responded—

"Wal, stranger, I've had a leetle experience over there. Thank ye for the stamps. I've not had a drink for a month, and I'll smile over in First avenue."

He was drawn into conversation as to the treatment of the prisoners and recited in his quaint way a harrowing tale of outrages and oppression, of whipping and bucking and gagging of prisoners, giving names and dates in some cases, and when the reporter left him at the dock he felt that he had made a good investment of the fifty cents and would embody the information here had not a subsequent encounter with his strange acquaintance blasted his hopes badly. The following day, while standing at the Charity Hospital pier, a fashionably dressed gentleman, with cream colored kids, a gold headed cane and a fashionable and glossy silk hat and diagonal coat, stepped up to him and, reaching out his hand to the reporter, remarked—

"Much obliged for the loan, sir."

As he uttered the words he withdrew his hand and left fifty cents in the reporter's hand.

"What does this mean? I never saw you before."

"Yes, you did. You gave it to me yesterday going down upon the boat. It was bread cast upon the water, I suppose," continued he, speaking in an undertone, "you are on the same lay as myself—after counterfeiters, eh? Here's my card."

He dropped his card into the hands of the bewildered reporter and disappeared over the gangway. The card read—

> Special United States Detective,
> Washington, D. C.

It is hardly necessary to say that the astonished scribe resolved that it would be useless to copy out his notes of the interview with the man with plasters on his brow, but it is possible that the detective has actually spent some time in the Workhouse and may have seen or heard of the outrages he so graphically portrayed in the interview.

While making the rounds of the Island much was ascertained regarding the management of the Penitentiary, presided over by Warden Fitch, and the reporter made earnest effort to gain admission without making himself known. Through the politeness of an old and courteous gentleman named Whitman

AN INSPECTION OF THE PENITENTIARY

was made at an hour when the inmates were out at work, and it was impossible to glean any information. Armed with a circular from the Commissioners instructing the officers to afford the bearer all information and all facilities to inspect the prison, the office was visited, when a

MR. ABELL WAS FOUND IN CHARGE.

After waiting half an hour, until after eleven, for the dinner hour, and learning that the convicts could not come in until noon, the reporter left for the lawn without the building, when Mr. Abell, who evidently feared that all was not right, ordered him into the office, remarking that visitors were compelled, under the rules, to remain there. The order was not obeyed, the visitor preferring to leave the grounds and return at some later date, when the orders of the Commissioners to their imperious officials would be more carefully respected.

Waiting at the dock by the Charity Hospital for the boat a number of friends of prisoners collected in the building and complaints of the conduct of the officials were freely uttered by them, as well as visitors.

One gentleman remarked, after hearing the vehement indignation of the visitors, that they did not know how to do the thing; that it was as easy for a person to go through the Penitentiary with or without a pass as for a cat to swallow Orange county butter. "All you've got to do, ladies, is to

PUT UP SOME STAMPS

in a little piece of paper for them convict pets of the clerks and turnkeys."

A few minutes later the scout of the HERALD and the above authority on prison perquisites were in spirited converse.

"How often have you been here?" asked the former. "Are you familiar with the management of the Penitentiary and Workhouse?"

The man laughed and answered,—"Well, often enough to enable me to travel anywhere on the Island without a pass and see anybody I have a mind to."

"That's strange, I came armed with the special pass of the Commissioners, that reads as follows:—

> The Commissioners desire that the officers of the Department should afford every facility to Mr. —— and friends for the examination and visiting of the several institutions under their charge. The wardens are especially requested to afford all the information and facilities possible for their visit.
>
> JOSHUA PHILLIPS, for Commissioners.

And although I had shown it to Mr. Abell when I left the office to look about the grounds, he refused permission for me to leave the office."

The man smiled and remarked, "All you had to do was to put fifty cents or a dollar in the hands of one of the prisoners they keep about the office to receive donations. I tell you them fellows are a set of politicians put in there to make money. I've given them money often and I have no trouble if you pay for it you can send

WHISKEY OR ANYTHING ELSE TO A PRISONER.

It is the same as Sing Sing. About two years ago an old man who had a son at Sing Sing wanted to send him some delicacies. He gave them to me with $40. I went up, asked the keeper to allow me to take in some oranges, lemons, tobacco and money. He was very indignant. I slipped a dollar in his hand and got in. For a year I used to carry nearly every week all I wanted to the prisoner and nearly every time I took in a quart demijohn of whiskey in the valise. Twice I paid the keeper as high as

TEN DOLLARS AS A BRIBE,

and he would pat me on the back after I had delivered it and say, 'You're a gentleman.' It's just so here in the Penitentiary, where I've done the same thing. You go up to-morrow and put a dollar bill and you can do as you like. Try it and see if it's not successful."

"Is the same plan pursued in the Workhouse?"

"Yes, but on a smaller scale. Bad as they treat them in the Workhouse the prisoners in the Penitentiary get it heavier. Once I went into the dining room (it was about two months ago) and saw the men take dinner. The fare was bad. One poor, sickly looking fellow got a tough piece of grizzly meat fast in his throat and strangled. When he threw it off he tried to catch it, but it fell upon the floor. The keeper saw it and, rushing upon him several times,

CUT HIM WITH A RATTAN.

Had he treated me so I would have killed him if I could."

The above are a few merely of the developments made by the HERALD reporter. Later and equally as spicy details will be forthcoming both as to the Penitentiary and Workhouse.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

SUN AND MOON		HIGH WATER	
Sun rises	4 51	Gov Island	eve 1 08
Sun sets	7 21	Sandy Hook	eve 12 23
Moon rises	eve 11 12	Hell Gate	eve 2 53

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JULY AND AUGUST.

Steamers	Sails	Destination	Office
City of Brussels	July 27	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Oceanic	July 27	Liverpool	19 Broadway
St Laurent	July 27	Havre	58 Broadway
Weser	July 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Minnesota	July 31	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Republic	Aug. 3	Liverpool	19 Broadway
Idaho	Aug. 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway

PORT OF NEW YORK, JULY 25, 1872.

CLEARED.

Steamship Sélica (Bel), Minne, London—Funch, Edye & Co.

Steamship Westphalia (NG), Schwensen, Hamburg—Kunhardt & Co.

Steamship Columbia, Curtis, Havana and Nassau—Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland—J F Ames.

Steamship Hatteras, Lawrence, Boston—H F Dimock.

Bark Templar (Br), Crosby, Bristol—E F Morgan's Sons.

Bark Argosy (Br), Parker, Cork or Falmouth—S L Merchant & Co.

Bark Weymouth (Br), Cosman, Rotterdam—H J DeWolf & Co.

Bark Meguntlcook, Hemingway, Buenos Ayres—W H T Hughes.

Bark R Murray Jr, Purington, Port au Prince—R Murray Jr.

Bark Clara Eaton, Merryman, Galveston—C H Mallory & Co.

Bark J T Smith (Br), Howard, Philadelphia—Crandall, Bertaux & Co.

Brig Edward (Br), Lange, Antwerp—G Wessels.

Brig Mary E Thayer, Peacock, Malaga—Hand & Swan.

Brig Keystone, Barter, Galveston—Theo Nicholson & Co.

Brig Adeline Richardson, Crowley, Fernandina—Snow & Richardson.

Schr Tickler (Br), De Bouner, Paspiac—J C McArthur.

Schr Powan, Prince, Charleston—Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr Annie Roberts, Newbern—Madison Haimes & Co.

Schr Anthony Kelley, Nelson, Baltimore—W Chalmers.

Schr O M Marrett, Reed, Elizabethport—R J Wenberg.

Schr Fannie Pike, Robbins, Calais—John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr Ontario, Sprague, Boston—Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr Abbie Ingalls, Ingalls, Boston—Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr Maria L Davis, Davis, Providence—Rackett & Bro.

Steamer Annie Steen, Wilmington, Del—A Abbott.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia.

Steamer D Utley, Brown, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Harald Haarfager (Nor), Lund, Bergen (Norway) July 10, with mdse and 400 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Had strong westerly winds with much fog most of the passage.

Steamship City of Austin, Eldridge, Galveston July 17, via Havana and Key West 21st, with mdse and passengers to C H Mallory & Co.

Steamship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, NC, with naval stores to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Steamship Old Dominion, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Nile (Br), Newcomb, Liverpool June 6, with mdse to Snow & Burgess. Had light, variable winds in the Channel; was 28 days to the Banks, with strong westerly winds; from thence calms, light winds and foggy weather. Jun 11, lat 50 30, lon 1 30, passed a wreck with the name John Miller, of Glasgow, on her stern and her masts hanging alongside.

Bark Heinrich Bjorn (Nor), Einertsen, Liverpool 40 days, with salt to order; vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Had strong westerly winds to the Banks; from thence 20 days, with light, variable winds and calms.

Bark Larkspur (Br), Morgan, Marseilles 60 days, with mdse to Hand & Swan; vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Came the northern passage and had light winds, calms and much fog; passed Gibraltar June 3; been 21 days west of the Banks.

Bark John Boulton, Lindsay, Laguayra 14 days, with coffee, &c, and 5 passengers to Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Bark Snowdon, Wood, Salt Cay, TI, 13 days, with salt to Woodruff & Robinson; vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had light winds and calms; was 5 days north of Hatteras.

Bark Lothair (Br), Brown, Cow Bay, CB, 10 days, with coal to C B Swain & Son. Had moderate weather.

Brig Clara & Agnes (Br), Ganion, Granton 53 days, with coal to the Metropolitan Gas Company; vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co. Had heavy westerly winds up to the Banks; from thence 20 days with light winds and calms.

Brig Lophema (Br), Card, Cow Bay, CB, 15 days, with coal to C B Swain & Son; vessel to J F Whitney & Co. Had light winds and thick fog.

Brig Eva N Johnson, Johnson, Pensacola 21 days, with lumber to W A Parks; vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Had fine weather; was 5 days north of Hatteras.

Brig C F Eaton (Br), Elwood, Baltimore 6 days, in ballast to master.

Schr Wonder (Br), Foley, Port Talbot 44 days, with railway iron to order.

Schr Annie (Br), Pender, Savanilla 23 days, with coffee, &c, to order. Had light variable winds; been 3 days north of Hatteras. July 13, in Crooked Island Passage, spoke bark Meteor, from Kingston, Ja, for Glasgow; same time, saw sternwheel steamer Columbia at anchor off the lighthouse.

Schr Sarah Cullen, Davis, Cedar Keys, Fla, 22 days, with cedar to Battey & Son; vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Had light winds and calms.

Schr Gen Corbet, Shepard, Pantigo, NC, 6 days, with shingles to De Mill & Co.

Schr P M Wheaton, Barrett, Alexandria for New Haven.

Schr A G Ireland, Ireland, Virginia.

Schr Ellie Bodine, Rutter, Virginia.

Schr Harry Landell, Taylor, Virginia.

Schr H Nichols, Depew, Virginia.

Schr A C Moore, Phillips, Virginia.

Schr M S Tibbitts, Roberts, Virginia.

Schr B F Woolsey, Vaughan, Virginia.

Schr H W Godfrey, Beers, Virginia.

Schr S F Jayne, Hankin, Virginia.

Schr A H Hurlburt, Griffin, Georgetown, DC, for New Haven.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Schr Wesley Abbott, Small, Bangor for Jersey City, with lumber to Dodge & Co.

Schr Mary, Gilbert, Portland for New York, with lumber to master.

Schr Sarah Maria, Curry, Newport for New York, with stone to order.

Schr Maria L Hall, Lawrence, Portland for New York, with stone to order.

Schr H B Burlingame, Burlingame, Boston for New York.

Schr Reading RR No 42, Hayes, New Haven for New York.

Schr Lucy Ames, Smith, Boston for New York.

Schr Lucy A Blossom, Davis, Boston for New York.

Schr Ada S Parker, Lytle, Glen Cove for New York.

Schr Iris, Griffin, New London for New York.

Schr J H Barrett, Dickerson, Boston for New York.

Schr Asher S Parker, Ingraham, Glen Cove for New York.

Schr Emily, Morrell, Greenwich for New York.

Steamer Thetis, Gale, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, New York for Portland.

Steamship Hatteras, Lawrence, New York for Boston.

Bark Emma (Br), Forbes, New York for Cow Bay, CB.

Brig Belle of the Bay, Noyes, New York for Providence.

Brig D R Stockwell, Harlen, New York for Calais.

Brig Anna M Knight, Davis, Rondout for Boston.

Schr Franklin, Brown, Port Johnson for Bucksport.

Schr W A De Witt, Parker, New York for Providence.

Schr I Standish, Walter, Poughkeepsie for Pembroke.

Schr Sarah Burton, Whitestone for Fresh Pond.

Schr Walter C Hall, Coleman, New York for Salem.

Schr Rhode Island, Cawley, Hoboken for Sag Harbor.

Schr James M Bayles, Arnold, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr Annie T Morse, Phillips, Richmond for Stamford.

Schr Lady Chase, Elizabethport for Hyannis.

Schr E C Dyer, Crawford, New York for Fall River.

Schr Falcon, Williams, Rondout for Providence.

Schr Wm Young, Hunter, New York for Port Jefferson.

Schr J W Baldwin, Morton, New York for Boston.

Schr J C Yearsall, Merritt, New York for Portchester.

Schr R H Daly, Hart, Rondout for Providence.

Schr J Rogers, Rogers, New York for Oyster Bay.

Schr Mary Potter, Potter, New York for Noank.

Schr Hannah D Chase, New York for Wareham.

Schr David Coyle, Ayres, Haverstraw for Boston.

Schr North Star, Fairchild, New York for New London.

Schr Empire State, Hayes, New York for New London.

Schr Martha E Crockett, Baltimore for Providence.

Schr Herman S Fuller, Averill, New York for Providence.

Schr Annie J Russell, Maller, Rondout for Providence.

Schr Surprise, Seaman, Trenton for Providence.

Schr Isabella, Baker, New York for Noank.

Schr Alkamook, Baker, New York for Noank.

Schr Flash, Fish, New York for Noank.

Schr J H Nash, Barker, New Jersey for Fall River.

Schr Windora, Hadley, Port Johnson for Salem.

Schr Edward Wooten, Young, Elizabethport for Fall River.

Schr S Washburn, Phillips, Port Johnson for Taunton.

Schr T B Smith, Bowman, Rondout for New Bedford.

Schr Lizzie Taylor, New Brunswick for New Haven.

Schr Rainbow, Anderson, Newburg for Fall River.

Schr Sarah Lavern, Averill, Newburg for Fall River.

Schr J A Tilles, Day, Rondout for Hartford.

Schr Francis Smith, Allen, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr Geo A Pierce, Kelly, Elizabethport for Salem.

Schr Connecticut, De Hart, Port Johnson for Hartford.

Schr A Daniels, Smith, New York for Hartford.

Schr Sinbad, Perry, Clinton Point for Salem.

Schr Boston, Rich, Hoboken for Newburyport.

Schr Louisa, Baker, Rondout for Providence.

Schr Georgietta, Lodge, Newburg for Boston.

Schr Agile, Newburg for Portsmouth.

Schr Lustre, Bell, Parker, Hoboken for Portsmouth.

Schr Earl, Prescott, Rondout for New Haven.

Schr Horatio Nichols, Lowell, Richmond, Va, for Stamford.

Schr Eva Sherman, Elizabethport for Norwich.

Schr D Curry, Morgan, Rondout for New Bedford.

Schr Hazel McNamee, New York for Greenwich.

Steamer Delaware, Smith, New York for Norwich.

SAILED.

Steamships City of Bristol, Liverpool; Westphalia, Hamburg; Columbia, Havana; Isaac Bell, Richmond, &c; barks Anna Augusta, St Marys, Ga; Magel M (Br), Cork; Velox (Ital), Gloucester; Ilirka (Rus), Hamburg; Armonia, Cork; Rebecca (Aus), Bristol; Thusnelda, Vess (NG), Kenick; brigs Cefre (?), Gloucester; Excelsior (Br), Hamilton (Bermuda); Keystone, Galveston; Anoli (Br), St Johns, PR; Laura Gertrude, Bilbao; schr Minnie, Charleston.

Wind at sunset S.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMSHIP FRANCE (Br), which was recently ashore at Montreal, arrived at Quebec July 19, and went into the graving dock, where she will be repaired.

SHIP GARDEN REACH, from Calcutta for Boston (before reported put back), had encountered much dirty weather in the neighborhood of the Cape, the vessel was badly strained and had lost topgallantmasts, sails, &c. She was discharging for repairs July 10.

SHIP STRATHBLANE (Br), Roe, from Calcutta for New York, put back previous to July 6 for some cause not stated.

SHIP DR BARTH (NG), Bock, sailed from New York July 11 for Hamburg, put into Halifax July 23 leaky, and will discharge for repairs.

BARK VICTOR RIVIERE, at Boston 24th from Philadelphia, was in contact with an unknown schooner bound out off Cape Cod, lost part of yards and part of the low prit. The schooner left her anchor and 15 fathoms of chain hanging to the bark's bow, which was torn off during the collision.

BARK MINERVA (Nor), Johansen, which sailed from Hamburg May 16 for New York, and put back May 30 leaky, sailed again July 6 having repaired.

BARK MARY & EDITH (Br), from Puget Sound for Noumea, with lumber (before reported), went ashore at New Caledonia. The vessel and cargo were sold for $1000, after which she was got off and brought to her destination.

SLOOP FRANK DUNN, Golden, from New York for City Island, with a cargo of stone, struck a reef in Hell Gate yesterday, and started a plank near her keelson. The captain was obliged to have her cargo thrown overboard in order to keep the vessel afloat. By a continuous effort at the pumps they were enabled to make Whitestone dock, where the necessary repairs will be undergone.

The Frying Pan Shoals lightboat Arctic, which has been on Cassidey's ways at Wilmington, NC, for some weeks past for repairs, had her hull by some means slipped off on Sunday night and sunk at the wharf just below the ways. She has careened over and her masts rest on the cap of the wharf at an angle of about 45 degrees. The work of raising her has begun.

LIVERPOOL, July 23—Bark Arequipa (Br), Sharp, from New York June 20 for Great Yarmouth, with 10,583 gallons petroleum, was abandoned at sea on fire July 5.

Miscellaneous.

SHIP RATTLER, 900 tons, built at Rockland in 1852, has been sold at Hong Kong for $34,500.

BARK SALADIN SULTAN, of Salem, 235 tons, which has been sold to Boston parties to be employed in the merchant service. She is being refitted at New Bedford. This is the last whaler belonging to Salem.

LAUNCHED—The fine schr Jennie Rogers was launched from the yard of Mr George S Greenman, at Westerly, RI, Thursday. She was built of the best materials in the short period of four months; is of 150 tons burthen, and is intended for the general freighting business. She is owned by the builder, Capt A B Rogers, who will command her, and by parties in Westerly.

At Penobscot 19th inst, schr Ida Blanche, a fine schr of [illegible], designed to run as a packet between Boston, Penobscot and Castine, to be commanded by Frank Sellers, of Penobscot.

The new bark built at Mr McPherson's shipyard, Richmond, NS, for Captain Hopkins, of Baltimore, was launched on Monday morning 22d. Her dimensions are—Length of keel 130 feet, depth of hold 14 feet 9 inches, breadth of beam 28 feet, tonnage about 350 tons. She will be registered in the English Lloyd's and classed A1 for 7 years.

Notice to Mariners.

The Lighthouse Board give notice that the new screw pile lighthouse erected off Love Point, at the mouth of Chester River, Md, will be exhibited for the first time on or about the 15th of August, and every night thereafter between sunset and sunrise. This lighthouse is 1½ miles northeasterly of Love Point, on a shoal and in 10 feet of water at low water. Vessels drawing more than 9 feet of water should not pass between the point and the lighthouse.

SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN—BRAZIL.

1. Buoy in the harbor of Para.—

On April 2 an iron conical buoy painted red has been placed off the harbor of Para to mark the rocky patch opposite the brick kiln of Val Caes. It lies in 4½ fathoms water at low tide (4½ fathoms ordinary high tide and 5½ fathoms spring tide) ¼ of a mile from the shore, under the following compass bearings:—Fort de Barra N 13½ degrees E, south point of Nova Island N 60 degrees W, south point of Fortim Island N 60 degrees W, and Fort de Castello S 10 degrees W.

Two fathoms farther seaward the depth is 7½ fathoms (muddy bottom) at ordinary high tide.

2. New light at the harbor of Paranagua.—

A white fixed light is shown since March 31 on a tower lately built on the summit of the Morro das Conchas, at the northeast point of the eastern tongue of Mel Island. Being elevated 262 feet above the level of the sea, it is visible 20 miles. (The commander of the British bark Astrion reports to have seen it 30 miles.)

The tower is of iron, 72 feet high at the base, 14 feet in diameter, and at the gallery of the third story 10 feet. Position lat 25 32 38 S, lon 48 19 W.

A light of smaller power has been shown previously from the same point.

CENTRAL AMERICA—WEST COAST—SAN SALVADOR—HARBOR LIGHT AT SAN JOSE DE ACAJUTLA.

The commander of the French ship Vaudreuil gives notice that a fixed white light, visible from 7 to 8 miles, is exhibited from an iron mole at San Jose de Acajutla. Bring this light to bear NNE ½ E and steer for it on that bearing, which course will clear Point Remedios and lead directly to the anchorage in the roads. There is a white building, a steam crane and a railway that leads to the custom house on the mole, and about 160 feet from each side of the end of the mole is a buoy with a taut hawser leading ashore to facilitate communication.

Approximate position lat 13 37 N, lon 89 45 W of Greenwich.

HARBOR LIGHT AT LA LIBERTAD.

Also that a fixed white light, visible 6 or 7 miles, is exhibited from the west angle of the custom house balcony at La Libertad, but this light is obscured between the bearings of NW by N and NNW ½ W by the shed of the landing place.

Approximate position lat 13 30 N, lon 89 17 W of Greenwich.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—DETERMINATION OF LONGITUDE OF ADELAIDE.

Masters of vessels and others are hereby informed that the Hydrographer to the Admiralty has caused the whole of the positions, as determined by the coast survey of this province, to be shifted 1¼ miles to the westward, thus placing Snapper Point, Port Adelaide, in longitude 138 31 E, instead of 138 32 42 E.

All admiralty charts of the province hitherto disseminated will be affected thereby.

By order of the Bureau of Navigation.

R H WYMAN, Captain USN, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Washington, DC, July 8, 1872.

Whalemen.

Sailed from New Bedford July 24, bark Andrew Hicks, for Atlantic Ocean.

Spoken—Off Bermuda about the middle of June, schr Petrel, Reed, of NB, with 50 bbls sp and 130 do wh oil.

Spoken.

Ship Royal Charlie (Br), from Ardrossan for Philadelphia, July 23, lat 40 50, lon 68 30 (by pilot boat Widgeon, No 10).

Foreign Ports.

CALCUTTA, July 10—In port ship Garden Reach, Gilmore, for Boston (having put back in distress (see Disasters)).

CIENFUEGOS, July 18—Sailed, brig Paquete de Venezuela (Sp), Palmer, New York; schr Chas H Kelly, Haskell, Pensacola.

DOVER, E, July 19—In port bark Gipsey (Br), Creamer, from Antwerp for Fall River, refitting, having been damaged by collision as before reported.

HAMBURG, July 6—Sailed, bark Minerva (Nor), Johansen, New York (after putting back).

HONOLULU, July 1—Sailed, bark Delaware, Rollins, Victoria.

HAVANA, July 22—Arrived, steamship City of Merida, Timmerman, Vera Cruz (and sailed for New York 24th).

HALIFAX, July 23—Put in, ship Dr Borth (NG), Bockwold, from New York for Hamburg, leaky.

LIVERPOOL, July 22—Arrived, steamship Ganges (Br), Urquhart, Philadelphia, to sail August 5 on her return.

Arrived at do 21st, steamship Italy, Thompson, New York.

Sailed 20th, steamship Tagus (Br), Glover, Philadelphia.

MOVILLE, July 24—Arrived, steamship Australia, Hadderwick, New York for Glasgow.

MATANZAS, July 20—Sailed, barks Karnak (Br), Allen, north of Hatteras; Linda Stewart, Kilman, Philadelphia; brig Hattie E Wheeler, Bacon, New York.

NEWCASTLE, NSW, June 1—Sailed, ship Prima Donna, Lund, San Francisco.

In port June 3, ship Helios, Burton, for San Francisco (not Hong Kong); Semiramis, Gerrish, for do, and others as before.

PICTOU, NS, July 17—Arrived, bark Elizabeth (Br), Corrie, Baltimore.

QUEBEC, July 20—Arrived, steamship Chesapeake, Fisher, Liverpool; ship La Gloire, Wood, Boston.

ST JOHNS, PR, July 14—Arrived, brigs Geo Latimer, Wilson, Baltimore; Sarah Crowell, Morris, New York; schr D F Keeling, Robinson, Baltimore.

In port 14th, schr Bertha, for Boston, ldg.

ST JAGO, July 19—In port schr Granao (Br), Donnell, for north of Hatteras, ldg.

SALT CAY, TI, July 11—In port barks Hattie M, and Lord Palmerston, for New York in 4 days.

ST GEORGE, NB, July 23—Arrived, bark Norma (Br), Coalfleet, New York.

ST JOHN, NB, July 23—Arrived, ship Bennington, Peterson, Boston; brig C M Reynolds (Br), Young, New York; schrs Nettie (Br), Andrews, do; Adelia (Br), do.

Cleared 22d, schrs Cuba, New York; 23d, Paul Seavey, Powell, Philadelphia.

American Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, July 24—Arrived, brig F H Todd, Boston; schr David Faust, Portsmouth, NH (and sailed on her return).

Sailed—Schrs A L Butler, Allyn's Point; John J Ward, Jersey City.

BOSTON, July 24—Arrived, schrs H D May, May; F H Shannon, Dilks; Calvin S Edwards, Ireland; Eliza B Emery, Weeks; A D Hull, Hall; Chas E Paige, Mills, and E B Everman, Corson, Philadelphia.

Cleared—Steamship Saxon, Crowell, Philadelphia; ship Marcia Greenleaf, Leck, do; barks Lorton Vale (Br), Anderson, Cape Town, CGH; Annie D Torrey, Libbey, Richmond, Me; schr Ella Baxter, Howes, Georgetown, DC.

Sailed—Steamship Saxon; barks Dorchester and Annie D Torrey; brig Ella.

25th—Arrived, steamship Glaucus, Walden, New York; bark Sarah F Kingsbury, Rondout; brigs St Pietro (Ital), Lauro, Palermo; J B Brown, Baltimore; Haze, do; Julia H, do; Robin, Weehawken.

Also arrived 25th, ship Crescent City, Delano, Bath; Belle; bark J T Steck, from Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, July 24—Arrived, bark Darling, McDonald, Portland; brigs Kaiser (Rus), Olin, Waterford, I; Goodwin, Cruz, Boston; John Sanderson (Br), Stanley, Mayaguez; R M Heisen, Jones, Boston; schrs Star, Raymond; Sallie, Ophir, Murphy, Calais; Jas A Potter, Ogier, Fall River. Below, bark Harrisburg, from Boston.

Cleared—Barks Chapman (Br), Marr, Dublin, I; Gardiner, Cronstadt; Boston; schrs R C Thomas, Crockett, do; Ralph Carlston, Patten, do; Leonia, Wiley, Plymouth, Mass; Oliver Jones, Jameson, Portsmouth, NH.

Sailed—Schrs Maggie F Gray, Havana; Arctic, St Johns, PR.

BANGOR, July 23—Arrived, schr Chas R Hellier, Hopkins, New York.

Cleared—Schrs Croton, Wall, Port Norfolk; Wilcox, Danforth, New York.

BATH, July 21—Sailed, schrs Jonas S French, Sturges, Richmond, Va; Fr[illegible] Walton, Rich, Washington.

22d—Arrived, schr Mail, Fuise, New York.

23d—Arrived, schr Daylight, McFadden, New York.

24th—Sailed, schrs Geo Howard, Johnson, New York; Jennie Middleton, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, July 25—Arrived, brig Julia Lingley, New York.

CALAIS, July 19—Cleared, schrs Nellie Mason and Onward, Leland, New York; Maud Malloch, Norwood, Philadelphia.

EAST MACHIAS, July 20—Arrived, schr Ella Robinson, New York.

EDGARTOWN, July 22—Arrived, schrs Harvest, Colecord, New York for Lynn; Susan Bishop, Rondout for Portland.

In port—Yachts Fleetwing, Osgood, from New York for Portland; Fast, [illegible], from do for Boston.

In lower harbor, at anchor, 5 sail of coal laden coasters.

FERNANDINA, July 24—Arrived, steamship Ashland, Moore, New York.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 25—Passed out, bark O M Hume, for Liverpool; [illegible] Navarino, for Boston.

FALL RIVER, July 23—Arrived, schrs Decatur Oaks, Berry, Philadelphia; Thomas Borden, Allen, do; Orion, Smith, Newburg; E H Ross, Paul, Rondout; Phil Sheridan, Mulling, New York.

Sailed—Schrs M M Merriman, Babbitt, Philadelphia; Mary M, Fenn, Brightman, New York.

23d—Arrived, schr Thomas Ellis, Kelly, New York (and sailed 24th for do).

Sailed—Schr H Ellis, Stokes, New York.

24th—Arrived, bark Mary Anna (NG), Munster, London.

GALVESTON, July 21—Arrived, steamship Ariadne, Doane, New York.

GEORGETOWN, DC, July 23—Arrived, schr Mary Standish, Rich, do.

Cleared—Schrs Carrie Holmes, New York; N G Collins, Fall River.

LUBEC, July 21—Arrived, schr Caroline Knight, Fanning, New York.

Sailed—Schr Pinta, Clark, Pembroke for New York.

MACHIAS, July 17—Sailed, schr J W Collin, Brown, New York.

NEW ORLEANS, July 20—Cleared, steamship Jurist (Br), Hannay, Liverpool.

24th—Arrived, steamship City of Galveston, Jones, New York.

SOUTHWEST PASS, July 20—Sailed, ships Europa, Success, and Chas Davenport; bark Australia; brigs J J Squires, and Aurora.

NEWBERN, NC, July 21—Sailed, schr Lizzie Evans, New York.

NEW BEDFORD, July 24—Arrived, schrs W W Brainard, Rathburn, and Excelsior, Brallby, Elizabethport; W D Mangum, Chase, and Matthew Vassar Jr, Kelly, New York.

Sailed—Schrs Albert Herbert, Allen, and Palladium, Rider, New York; J H Perry, Kelly, Philadelphia.

NEWPORT, July 23, PM—Arrived, schr M Munson, Davison, York River, Va; sloop Pearl, Coblaigh, Haverstraw.

Also arrived, schrs Gov J Y Smith, Crowell, Boston for Philadelphia; Irene D Messervey, Wall, Providence for do; Edwin Collyer, Sampson, do for Northport; Sarah Elizabeth, Lockwood, do for Oyster Bay; Helen Searle, Appomattox, for New York.

Sailed—Schrs Louise Newton, Gray, New York; Racer, Howard, Fall River for Cold Spring; H L Ely, Stokes, do for New York.

24th, AM—Arrived, schrs Gov Coney, Adams, Gardiner for New York; Ann T Sipple, Baker, Rondout for New Bedford.

PM—Arrived, schrs Expedite, Racket, Newburg; Little David, Jones, Somerset for Philadelphia; Geo B Markle, Bishop, Dighton for New Brunswick, NJ; Thomas Ellis, Kelly, and Alice Scranton, Stewart, Fall River for New York; Roanoke, Cook, Taunton for do.

NORWICH, July 24—Arrived, schr Adelaide, from Hoboken.

Sailed—Schrs Charles, New York; Wind, Maria Fleming, and Caroline Kienzle, do.

NEW LONDON, July 24—Arrived, schrs Joseph Hall, Hoboken; Geo Gillum, do; Hudson, Elizabethport; Texas, do.

NEW HAVEN, July 24—Arrived, schrs W B Thompson, Tarder, Port Johnson; C F Hazzard, Smith, South Amboy; Casper Law, Farnham, New York; sloops Report, Dalis, do; Cornelia Ball, Elizabethport.

Sailed—Schr Charlie Miller, Jones, New York.

PENSACOLA, July 19—Arrived, brig Sullivan, Perry, Boston; schr Thos P Ball, Ryder, Indianola.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24—Arrived, barks Cannala (Br), Holmes, Windsor, NS; Ann Elizabeth, Phelan, Matanzas; brigs Graf Von Arnim (NG), Kruse, Rotterdam; Sagua, Munley, Sagua; Ellen P Stewart, Holland, do; Mary L Thomson, Bunker, Boston; schrs Montezuma, Zuliger, Calais; Hattie Ellen, Ashford, New Bedford; Julia E Pratt, Nickerson, Boston; Lottie Taylor, do; J P Cake, Smith, Somerset; Conductor, Steadman, Bristol; Ann S Cannon, Chitten, Charlestown; Access, Garrison, Salisbury; Northern Light, Shropshire, Boston; Eugenia Hall, Potomac River; J Ponder Jr, Brown, Newport; J B Austin, Davis, Boston; F Simpkinson, Winmore, do; Franconia, Kirkpatrick, do; Jas Maxfield, Davis, do; Vanneman, Brower, do; John W Hall, Brower, do; Fannie W Johnson, Marts, do; J T Weaver, Newton, do; Jacob Thompson, Vanzant, do.

Cleared—Steamships Aries, Whelden, Boston; Leopard, Hughes, do; brigs Mary E Thompson, Bunker; R W Messer, Smith, Portsmouth, NH; schrs Caroline Young, Young, Boston; Ella Matthews, McFlwee, do; Ann S Cannon, Chitten, Cambridge; J T Weaver, Newton, Newburyport; Trade Wind, Doyle, Boston; Ramon de Aruria, McBride, Portsmouth; R & S Corson, Corson, Weymouth; W Wiler, May, Boston; E J Heraty, Meredith, Newmarket; Chas McCarthy, Cobb, Boston; S L Russel, Smith, Lynn; J Truman, Gibbs, New Bedford; Susan McDevitt, McDevitt, Norwich; Jas S Shindler, Lee, Marblehead; H B McCauley, Cain, Salem; C E Jackson, Tomlin, Boston; Ocean Wave, Bryant, Fall River.

PORTLAND, July 23—Arrived, brigs Gen Ames, Johnson, and Rio Grande, McLellan, Philadelphia; schrs Westerly, Dennis, Crowell, do; Bowdoin, Randall, Yarmouth, to load for Washington, DC.

Cleared—Schrs Sea Breeze, Freethy, and Emeline G Sawyer, Hall, New York.

24th—Arrived, schrs Olive Elizabeth, Soule, Elizabethport; Challenge, Thompson, Bangor for New York.

Cleared—Schr Eliza Parkins, Nichols, New York.

PORTSMOUTH, July 21—Arrived, schr J P Robinson, Harding, Philadelphia.

PROVIDENCE, July 24—Arrived, schrs Freddie L Porter, Small, Georgetown, DC; Margaret Jane, Kennedy, Haverstraw; A G Lawson, Fitzpatrick, Croton; W F Phillips, Hawkins, Rondout; A M Aldridge, Fisher, Hoboken.

Sailed—Schrs Westmoreland, Rice, Philadelphia; Blast, Parker, Trenton; Oregon, Wilson, New York; Bonny Ives, Whitaker, do; Pellis C Vought, Hallock, do; Bella Peck, Avery, do; Saratoga, Weeks, do; E H Brazos, Smith, do; Sarah Purvis, Lisle, do; Nathaniel Holmes, Northrup, do; I N Seymour, Hawkins, do; Zoe, Tinker, do; D C Foster, Pedrick, do; Thomas E Cahill, Hallock, do; Urbanna, Allen, do; J B Abel, Fowler, do; North Pacific, Eaton, do; James Tilden, Jordan, do; Elm City, Kelley, do; Susan and Mary, Kenyon, do; Yankee, Higgins, do; or Bangor; Mary E Bales, Hawkins, New York.

PAWTUCKET, July 24—Arrived, schr Joseph Rogers, Dickens, Amboy.

RICHMOND, July 23—Cleared, schr Frances French, Throckmorton, New York via Warwick River. Below, brig Frances Jane, from Baltimore; schrs Wake and Katie Ranger, from New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17—Arrived, bark D C Murray, Shepherd, Honolulu.

Sailed—Ship Evelyn (Br), Beag, Liverpool.

SOMERSET, July 23—Arrived, schr Wild Pigeon, Endicott, Georgetown, DC.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 24—Arrived, brig Fannie Butler, Bangor for Philadelphia; schrs Dolphin, Elizabethport for Boston; Entire, Rondout; Georgia and Ambassador, Bangor for New York; Mary Howes, Camden for do; Gem, Elizabethport for Portland.

Passed by—Schr James Ford.

Sailed—All except schrs Gem, Lizzie K, Ann B Hayes, E S Gildersleeve, Mary Howes, and Dolphin.

25th—Arrived, schrs Ira Bliss, Norton, Coxsackie for Boston; S J Lindsey, New York for Lynn; American Eagle, Philadelphia for Salem; Julia A Rich, Bangor for New York.

Sailed—Schr Julia A Rich.

WILMINGTON, NC, July 23—Arrived, steamship Regulator, Freeman, New York; bark George S Hunt, Gray, Havana; brigs Condor (NG), Byorson, New York; Ambrose Light, Higgins, do.

Cleared—Schr Tarry Not, Timmons, Boston.

25th—Arrived, schr Lucia Murchison, Jones, New York.

WAREHAM, July 21—Arrived, schr John H Chaffee, Fox, Port Ewen.

23d—Arrived, schrs S S Snow, New York; Kate Scranton, Palmer, Hudson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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CAMPAIGN CURIOSITIES.

How Falsehood is Sometimes Nailed to the Mast.

Is A. T. Stewart for Grant or Greeley?

What the Merchant Prince Has to Say to Stewart—A Grant Organ Playing False Tunes.

The Knight Who Bought the Long Branch Cottage.

The present political campaign promises to be one of the bitterest [illegible] which has resorted to [illegible] and already the party [illegible] have plunged into the depths of [illegible] personal abuse and falsification concerning not only the candidates but also the prominent supporters of the candidates. [illegible] to men identified with politics as a profession [illegible] expect to be [illegible] of our merchant princes [illegible] to wit: Mr. A. T. Stewart [illegible] Grant [illegible] energies [illegible] agreeable [illegible]

IN THE CAMPAIGN.

[illegible] Alexander T. Stewart [illegible] of New York [illegible] the first Grant mass meeting ever held in New York [illegible] the administration journals that he has [illegible] his views in favor of any other candidate [illegible] rumored abroad for some years [illegible] hundreds of times [illegible] that Mr. Stewart has [illegible] the sum of money toward the support of [illegible] for the Presidency, and on Tuesday morning the following very important inquiry was [illegible] of the morning dailies instead of to Mr. Stewart, who would be more likely to know all about it:—

[illegible]

[illegible] GRANT MAN.

[illegible] Grant Man the paper to which he addressed his letter vouchsafed the following information, which he did not request, and perhaps did not care about learning:—

We know nothing about this. We do know, however, that Mr. Greeley has very [illegible] attacked General Grant for nominating A. T. Stewart to the post of Secretary of the Treasury. We further know that Mr. A. T. Stewart is very much disgusted because he could not get Henry Hilton appointed Collector of New York; and we also know that Mr. A. T. Stewart threw all the weight of his influence last year into the scale with the Tammany thieves for the purpose of saving a few thousand dollars in his assessments. It would therefore [illegible] to find Mr. Stewart once more on the side of Tammany and supporting Mr. Greeley.

The assertions being made so pointedly in reference to the great merchant, a HERALD reporter called at his office in search of some

INFORMATION FROM HIMSELF

upon the subject. One of Mr. Stewart's confidential agents was first encountered, and upon asking the object of the reporter's visit was of course informed thereof. At the same time a copy of the above communication with the comments appended to it was handed to him. The gentleman then politely and firmly informed the reporter that Mr. Stewart had repeatedly and peremptorily declined to hold communication with any representative of the press upon political affairs, as the subject was distasteful to him and he desired to avoid all manner of controversy.

Asking to be excused, however, the gentleman left the reporter, but in a few moments returned and conducted the reporter to Mr. Stewart's private office.

The merchant was seated alone, and after saluting the reporter Mr. Stewart proceeded to say that he had determined not to accord any interviews to members of the press upon political affairs, and that he did not wish to have this considered as an "interview" in the same sense in which that word is lately understood.

He held in his hand a copy of the Grant organ, and looking at the article above in reference to himself said that his attention had but just been called to it.

The reporter said, "Mr. Stewart, I have called in reference to that article generally, and would like to know—if you have no objections in stating the fact—whether you have or have not subscribed a large sum of money for"——

Mr. Stewart instantly and firmly said, "I shall not answer any questions on that subject; but so far as the remarks appended to that letter are concerned I have no objection to speak to you."

The reporter of course acquiesced, and

MR. STEWART PROCEEDED

to read the allegations and continued to say that he considered it utterly untrue that "Mr. Greeley has very recently attacked General Grant for nominating A. T. Stewart to the post of Secretary of the Treasury." He knew nothing of such an attack, and had not seen it nor heard of it.

He continued to read and comment as follows:—"'We further know that Mr. A. T. Stewart is very much disgusted because he could not get Henry Hilton appointed Collector of New York.' That is equally and unqualifiedly untrue. I never endeavored to secure the appointment of Mr. Hilton as Collector, and have never felt displeased or disgusted because he was not appointed. But now that the subject is suggested, I will say that Mr. Hilton, from his general attainments and business qualifications, would make, perhaps, as good a Collector of the Port as most other men. 'And we also know that Mr. A. T. Stewart threw all the weight of his influence last year into the scale with the Tammany thieves for the purpose of saving a few thousand dollars a year in his assessments.' And that," he said, "is as false as the other statements preceding it. What have I to do with the 'Tammany thieves' or any other class of thieves? I only know that my property is assessed regularly, and that I pay the assessments as they are made. Why, last year my assessments, as you can readily ascertain, were largely in excess, I think, of the assessments of some of my neighbors, and the idea of my connivance with any man or class of men to secure any diminution of a tax, if there has been no error in the assessment of that tax, is absurd. I have no doubt that you can obtain the facts from Senator Andrews, who is a member of the Board of Taxes, in reference to my assessments. This statement, however, in reference to my assessments has been made before, and was as untrue then as it is now. I can form no idea as to the cause that prompts it, and my dislike to running into print or taking part in any controversy has prevented my making any reply to it. Some men like to come before the public in the press, but I do not. The present campaign promises, from the appearance at present, to be very bitter, and I regret it very much."

This terminated the conversation on the subjects above referred to, but allusion being made to Collector Tom Murphy's letter, denying that he (Murphy) had anything to do with the purchase and presentation to President Grant of that Long Branch

"COTTAGE BY THE SEA,"

Mr. Stewart remarked that he had noticed Mr. Murphy's letter on the subject in the HERALD, and that it was strange what agitation and discussion such things give rise to. There were eight subscribers in all for the purchase of that property for General Grant, and he (Mr. Stewart) knew of one gentleman who was invited to become a subscriber to the fund. In fact he thought that some of the city journals, or at least one of them, had now the full list of the eight subscribers in its possession.

This closed all that Mr. Stewart desired to say publicly at present, and the reporter took his leave, the millionnaire courteously and smilingly escorting him to the door.

To find Mr. Hilton was the reporter's next object, but it was ascertained that Mr. Hilton is at present in Europe.

ON ANOTHER TRAIL.

Failing to obtain Mr. Hilton's views on that question, however, the reporter visited the Tax Commissioners' office to ascertain whether the "few thousands" (why wasn't it put at a million or two?) had actually been curtailed by the "Tammany thieves" to offset Mr. Stewart's influence cast in their favor.

The chairman of the Board of Commissioners is Mr. George H. Andrews, a very pointed and pronounced supporter of President Grant. Senator Thomas [illegible], Mr. W. H. [illegible] and Mr. [illegible] formerly secretary of the Citizens' Association, complete the board.

The reporter inquired for Senator Andrews, but as it was late in the afternoon was informed that the gentleman would in all probability be found at his private residence, to which place the reporter next proceeded.

Mr. Andrews had just arrived home, and upon being made aware of the nature of the visit made by the reporter, he said that he had noticed the [illegible] making allusion to Mr. Stewart, and regretted it. He was not disposed to enter into any newspaper discussion on political matters generally, but in this case he deemed the reflection upon Mr. Stewart on the subject of assessments as applying to a certain extent to himself and his fellow members of the Board. Again, [illegible] was opposed to making public any of the data of the Board, save such as the public had the right to know of the amount of assessment [illegible] would be [illegible] of the community.

Mr. Andrews continued:—This charge made by that organ [illegible] was [illegible] last year, and [illegible] with the [illegible] responsibility [illegible] now absent in Europe, while [illegible] the expression that he was satisfied that Mr. Stewart's property was fairly assessed; in fact it is that Mr. Stewart's property was [illegible] so high as by the present Board.

This was all that Mr. Andrews deemed it necessary [illegible] Mr. Stewart and of the Board of Commissioners [illegible] to which, however, he added [illegible] that Mr. Stewart was one of the first and [illegible] of the wealthy citizens in his [illegible] the Board. If he found [illegible] that the assessment on any particular [illegible] of his property was out of proportion he [illegible] expressed himself as satisfied upon an explanation and comparison with the [illegible] of assessment upon other property adjacent to his own.

[illegible]

Subsequently the reporter made further [illegible] learned that the valuation of Mr. Stewart's property [illegible] of Assessors at the last assessment, more than one million of dollars [illegible] the amount for which the same property was [illegible] by the predecessors of the present Board. The present Commissioners were [illegible] and that the assessments [illegible]. None of Mr. Stewart's property is [illegible] nearly all, almost all of it is in [illegible] of the city which have not felt the [illegible] of [illegible] upon the island—such districts for example as the Third, Sixth, Fourth, Fifth and Eighth wards [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] with [illegible] of the [illegible] in conflict [illegible] known [illegible] of the present [illegible] the public [illegible] reformed [illegible]

THE GREELEY HEADQUARTERS

Movements of the Philosopher—Visitors at the Glenham—The Prospects in West New York.

The Sage of Chappaqua remained in Brooklyn all day yesterday, taking his rest. He will positively be at the Lincoln Club to-day, no postponement on account of the weather.

VISITORS.

The following is a list of visitors at the Glenham headquarters yesterday:—D. N. Speer, R. D. Spalding, R. S. Spalding, all of Georgia; N. J. [illegible], of Alabama; Charles A. Clark, New York city; Seth Adams, D. H. Willard, Jacksonville, Ill.; A. P. Cheed, Vermont; A. Hammack, Mississippi; C. M. Horton, Buffalo; James B. Stanley, Alabama; John Walls, Buffalo, N. Y.; Colonel Billy Wilson, New York; John A. Neill, New Jersey Assembly; John McDermot, New Jersey; [illegible] M. Peters, New York; General James Longstreet, Louisiana; Joseph H. [illegible]; J. H. Frentis, of New York city; [illegible] Schaffer, of Yonkers; Theo. C. Cone, New York; A. D. Banks, Mississippi; George N. Sinclair, of New York; Durant Da Ponte, of Louisiana; George A. Sheridan, of Louisiana; Dr. Hofman, of New York, and L. S. Stockdale, of Texas.

THE SITUATION IN WEST NEW YORK.

Mr. C. M. Horton, who was a member of the Cincinnati Convention, says that in Erie county, where he is actively engaged in the campaign, the organization is complete and the prospects for Greeley are the brightest. In Genesee and Niagara counties the same cheering news holds good. At a recent meeting of liberal republicans in Batavia a small hall holding some four hundred spectators was filled to overflowing, while at a regular republican meeting held at the same time there were not over a hundred and fifty people. Mr. Horton says that Erie county will give Greeley 2,000 majority.

THE DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS

Inauguration of the Rooms at the Spingler House—The Notables Present—Schell and Allen "Clasping Hands."

The Spingler House headquarters were informally inaugurated at noon yesterday as the headquarters of the National Democratic Committee by the entrance of Augustus Schell, chairman of the committee, and Cyril Sichem, of Tammany, Frederick A. Palace, of Boston, the thoroughbred, high stepping secretary of the committee, and ex-Governor Theodore F. Randolph, the member of the Convention for New Jersey. These three gentlemen entered the rooms which have been assigned to the committee, comprising the suit of four parlors on the first floor running from the Union square front back to the rear of the building, and formally established headquarters there by ceremoniously seating themselves in the chintz covered armchairs, cocking their feet on other chairs, lighting their fragrant Havanas and remarking one to another, "Well, these rooms will do pretty well." A flag was raised over the building, but no set speeches were made on the occasion.

AN INFLUX OF NOTABLES.

In a few moments afterwards the rooms were filled with democratic notables. Among them were Senator Blair, of Missouri; Senator Casserly, of California; General Slocum, of Long Island; Gideon T. Tucker, General Wm. B. Burnett, of Cincinnati; George N. Sanders, General Frank Spinola, Dr. Van Every, Hiram Calkins, J. W. Buck, William W. McIntyre, Anthony F. Gallagher and Colonel Banks, of Mississippi. These gentlemen mingled together and discussed the best method of organization and the prospects of the campaign.

THE LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

by Mr. Greeley and his reply to Carl Schurz on the subject of civil service reform were warmly commended by Surrogate Tucker and Mr. Prince.

"Simply as literary productions," said Tucker, "they are marvels."

"Such messages as he will write," responded Prince, "it will be worth while to elect him if only to read his state documents."

THE HARMONIZING PROCESS.

Early in the afternoon Colonel Ethan Allen, Chairman of the Liberal Committee, entered the rooms, accompanied by J. C. Everts, the member of the liberals from Montana, and greeting Mr. Schell, congratulated him on the occupancy of such handsome rooms, and tendered him the hearty co-operation and sympathy of the liberal republicans. Mr. Schell responded very warmly, and the coalition of the two branches of the Greeley and Brown party was complete.

NO BUSINESS

whatever was transacted during the day, the clerical department not being organized. Colonel A. D. Banks, of Mississippi, was appointed private secretary of the chairman and resident secretary of the committee, and will probably get fully into working order to-day. Mr. Prince, the regular secretary, will be about the rooms most of the time.

THE REGULAR REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS

There was no stir whatever at the Fifth Avenue Headquarters yesterday. Mr. Chandler is still out of town, and Mr. Dudley performs the duties of secretary. There were a few visitors to brighten the prospect yesterday, but an air of respectable dulness prevailed in general.

REMARKABLE CAR ACCIDENT

An accident occurred yesterday morning to a Fourth avenue car so remarkable in its character as to awaken new anxieties as to railroad travelling. A car on its way to City Hall, about half past seven o'clock yesterday morning, was checked in its progress by one of the rails jumping from its place on the track, forcing its way through the flooring of the car and pushing itself up to the roof, making for itself a pillar in the centre. In doing this one of the passengers, an invalid gentleman staying at the Astor House, was struck on the leg and was very seriously injured. Fortunately for himself he had changed his seat only a few minutes before, or the iron would unquestionably have given him a fatal blow. The conductor said that the loosening of the rail was caused by the running of the freight cars at night, and that accidents of a similar character had occurred recently on this line in the same neighborhood.

LONGSTREET AND SWORDS.

What They Think of Greeley's Chances in the South.

The Ex-Confederate General On the Situation

He is Bitter Against Grant and Predicts His Defeat—The Colored Vote Lost to Grant—Pinchback and Warmoth Acting in Concert—The South as a Unit for "The Old White Hat."

Since the [illegible] more conventions [illegible] hotels of our leading [illegible] political [illegible] country [illegible] Presidential [illegible] conversation and the names of Greeley and Grant, Wilson and Brown are heard on every side. The majority of [illegible] to the side of Greeley and are loud in praise of his virtues and in prophecies of his coming triumph. It was at first supposed that the wealth and capital of the country were arrayed against the Philosopher, but recent events have proved this to be erroneous [illegible] capitalists [illegible] men from every section [illegible] in his favor. The politicians from the South [illegible] most unanimously for Horace Greeley [illegible] of prominence [illegible] found [illegible] ex-Confederate general [illegible] and [illegible] in which may be found the views entertained by the leading men of the South on the political prospect.

General Longstreet.

One of the most [illegible] taken place from the Grant party is that of the celebrated Confederate General Longstreet. General Longstreet was one of the bravest officers on the Southern side during the war, and Gettysburg and many another hard fought field bear testimony to his daring and gallantry. He was one of the first after the close of the war to accept the new régime and acknowledge the altered state of affairs. In 18[illegible] he was appointed to office in New Orleans by General Grant, and until within a few weeks has continued in the service of the government. On the 25th of May a letter appeared with his signature announcing his resignation of the position of Surveyor of Customs in New Orleans. He [illegible] at length his reasons for taking the step, but [illegible] no word of breaking with General Grant. Since then, however, to the astonishment of many of his friends and to the consternation of the administration party, he has come out strictly [illegible] and pronounced all [illegible] to Grant.

On Monday evening he arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and engaged apartments. A HERALD reporter waited upon the General and asked for an interview, which was courteously granted. The General is a tall [illegible] with the [illegible] aristocratic air of a Southern gentleman. His face is covered with gray bushy whiskers and mustache, and his head is slightly bald. He shows the signs of approaching age, but his eye is as fiery and determined as it was when leading his troops on the bloody field of Gettysburg. He speaks with great deliberation and carefully measures every word he utters. The following is the substance of the conversation:—

"I understand, General, that you have broken with General Grant and declared for Greeley. This action on your part has taken many of your friends by surprise."

"It is true that I have given up Grant, but those who know me in New Orleans will not be surprised at this step. It is some months since I have been able to act harmoniously with the [illegible] and I thought it better [illegible]"

"Will [illegible] tell me why you could not [illegible] the party?"

"When Collector Casey and the Custom House faction in New Orleans [illegible] into an illegal and [illegible] for the overthrow of the State [illegible] against my conscience and my oath to longer co-operate with such a faction. I remonstrated with the leading Grant men, but without effect, and in March I drew up my resignation, stating my reasons for giving up my position, and intended to present it to General Grant. In the meantime some reforms were promised and things began to look a little better. In consequence I withheld my resignation for a time and determined to wait and see how things resulted. The removal of Casey was threatened by Grant, and this would have had the concurrence of every honest citizen; but as you know the idea of removal was soon abandoned, and to make matters worse one of the most notorious of the men who had inaugurated that disgraceful business—in fact one of the ringleaders—was selected by the President for an office of great trust and appointed to it in spite of entreaties and remonstrances. I could no longer stand this. I had already made public my opinion of the state of affairs, and I could no longer in honor withhold my resignation. On the 25th of May I stated my position in a letter to the New Orleans *Republican*, detailing at length the motives that prompted me, which I have already given to you. I then withdrew from the office of Surveyor of Customs."

"You did not at this time go into opposition to General Grant?"

"No. I was urged by two prominent supporters of Grant [illegible] a sensation [illegible] to his re-election. I expressed my disfavor [illegible] abused as a supporter of the administration, but I did not give any very cordial adhesion to it, as I was anxiously awaiting the result of the Cincinnati Convention, which I cordially favored. The result entirely satisfied me, and I had no hesitation in declaring for Mr. Greeley, because I believed it to be my duty and my right."

"Did he meet your views as a candidate?"

"He did; and he was the only man brought before the Cincinnati Convention whom I would be willing to support. If another candidate had been put up I would have remained silent, but Mr. Greeley possesses all the qualities which are necessary to ensure success. He is amiable and forgiving, and his popularity with the Southern people is very great. The entire South, with the exception of one or perhaps two States, will go for him and give him stronger majorities than any other candidate for President has received for years."

"Do you think he will carry your own State?"

"Think! I am sure he will carry it. I know Louisiana thoroughly, and the disposition of its people, and I am confident there is a spirit aroused that it will be impossible to contend with. The Greeley movement is strong and is increasing in strength every day, while Grant is more certainly losing, and by the time November comes there will be no chance for the latter. The spirit of the South is completely aroused, and the liberal movement has taken a strong hold upon the hearts of the people. It is the result of honesty and independence against nepotism, corruption and military despotism, and it cannot fail to be successful."

"But the negro vote will be against you."

"There you are mistaken. Pinchback is on our side, and let me tell you that he possesses the coolest brains and the shrewdest faculties of any public man in the State. I consider him one of the ablest politicians I have ever met, and I know that the men of his own color will flock to the standard he raises. Warmoth and he are acting in thorough accord, and their united influence it will be impossible to overthrow. If I know anything of public affairs I can say that Louisiana is certainly lost to Grant, and all the other States, except South Carolina, and probably Arkansas."

Here a gentleman present in the room broke in and said, "Oh, Arkansas is all right, General. I have been over every foot of it within the past few weeks, and I find the power of Clayton and his creatures utterly broken. The people are enraged at his conduct, and at the earliest opportunity will hoist the carpet-bagger and the administration that has supported him."

General Longstreet says that if his health permits him he will take an active part in the campaign, but he has been poorly lately and is afraid to expose himself too much. He will remain in New York until the early part of next week, and will then return to New Orleans.

Colonel H. L. Swords.

Colonel H. L. Swords, a State Senator of Louisiana, a member of the Liberal Republican State Committee and a man of considerable local influence, was recently stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he was met by a HERALD reporter. In response to the inquiries addressed him he very clearly stated the position of affairs in Louisiana and the chances Greeley has of carrying the State in November. The following is the conversation:—

"How does your State stand for Mr. Greeley?"

"Better than any one expected, and every day the liberal party is gaining strength. There is a large and growing class in Louisiana who have become disgusted with the corruption and nepotism of the government, which has been so strikingly manifested in the Custom House of New Orleans. They believe Greeley to be an honest man, and one who will remedy the gross abuses that have so long existed. I am a republican myself, have always voted the republican ticket and I represent a republican district, but I am heart and soul with the liberal movement. I believe that Greeley will carry the country."

"Is the republican party [illegible] in the State?"

"That remains [illegible]. The regular Grant Convention has lately been held, and [illegible] do not hold [illegible] convention to select candidates until the first of August, but I am confident, speaking for myself, that a majority of the [illegible] who have hitherto supported the regular republican ticket will vote for Greeley in the fall. Governor Warmoth is [illegible] and [illegible] influence [illegible] State [illegible] progress. The [illegible] straight democratic State ticket [illegible] have no leading up [illegible] as they [illegible] endorse the [illegible] at Cincinnati."

"How will [illegible] colored vote go?"

"[illegible] very strong [illegible] vote [illegible] his [illegible] organizing [illegible] Greeley and Brown [illegible] Louisiana [illegible]"

"What [illegible] the [illegible] will it be?"

"[illegible] than any larger number than in any other State [illegible] in the campaign [illegible] with his own [illegible] nothing until he speaks, which [illegible] very long."

"How is the State [illegible] for Greeley?"

"[illegible] chances are all on our side [illegible] will be [illegible] informed to [illegible] republicans [illegible] unite—and it is [illegible] they will unite [illegible] Grant [illegible] exceedingly [illegible] past few months, and my judgment is that every State in the South is safe [illegible] with the exception, perhaps, of South Carolina."

Colonel Swords [illegible] to-morrow for Boston [illegible]

GOVERNOR McCOOK, OF COLORADO.

What He Thinks of Grant's Chances in the Western States.

He Believes That Grant Will Carry Ohio, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, California and Oregon.

Governor McCook, of Colorado, [illegible] of the prominent republicans [illegible] at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for the past few days. The Governor is one of the most prominent statesmen on the [illegible] and has been identified with the frontier from his earliest years. Three years ago he was made Governor of the Territory of Colorado by General Grant, and in that capacity has discharged his duties to the satisfaction of the administration and the people of the Territory. Denver, the chief town of the region, which a few years ago was a struggling village, has grown into a flourishing city, and is already regarded as one of the great business centres of the West.

A HERALD reporter was sent to see the Governor yesterday, was most courteously received, and all his questions readily answered. McCook is a stout, determined man, with a piercing eye and a heavy black mustache. His countenance is bronzed with long exposure to the Western climate, and his whole appearance is resolute and soldierly looking. The following is the conversation:—

"What are the chances for Mr. Greeley in your region, Governor?"

"Well, none at all. You are aware we have no Presidential vote, but I believe if we had there are not two republicans in the entire Territory who would cast their votes for him. We are strongly republican and have every confidence in the administration of General Grant. His policy has been successful, and the measures inaugurated by him satisfactory to the masses of the people."

"Is this the feeling in other States and Territories of the Pacific coast?"

"The unanimous feeling. I have not been in California lately, and cannot say much of the State from personal experience, but I am daily in the receipt of letters from prominent gentlemen who know what they are talking about, and on whose authority I can rely, and they assure me that California will give a large republican majority for General Grant in the fall. As you know, we Western men are determined free traders, and that is one of the principal reasons why the opposition to Greeley is so strong in the West. Having been a life-long protectionist, people cannot be persuaded that he will change the fixed ideas of a life on the impulse of the moment. In Nevada, too, General Grant is safe; the State will give him a rousing majority. I can say this with confidence, as I have a personal knowledge of the facts that warrant me in making the assertion. In Nebraska the influence of Tipton will not be able to control 100 votes, notwithstanding the vigorous stumping he has made of the State. Utah and Montana are also sure for the present administration, and I cannot see any quarter in which Greeley can look for success."

"You think, then, that Greeley has no strength?"

"There is no mistake he has considerable strength in other parts of the country, particularly in the South. Western people look upon his nomination as a good joke, but I do not regard it in that way. The liberal republicans and democrats have been in the habit of overrating the strength of Greeley, and the Grant men have, I think, greatly underrated it. Greeley has many elements of popularity, particularly with the young men in the republican party, many of whom have been detached from its ranks. The charm of novelty and the influence of newspapers have attracted them, but the old men and the solid men of the country remain firm for Grant. I have been in Ohio within the past ten days, to the place where I was raised and which I have not visited for twenty years, and I find this strikingly exemplified. The young men whom I spoke to said, 'You can hear nothing but Greeley, Greeley; the press teems with his praises and his name is on every tongue, and we must go with the current.' The old men are different and rather apathetic about the issue. They have no very strong feeling about either side. You will hear nothing of Greeley and very little of Grant from them, though they all say they will vote for the latter. In the great cities, where the newspapers mould public opinion and where almost every man is in the habit of reading two or three leading organs daily, the excitement about the election is of course great, and its issues are the all absorbing topic of conversation; but in the rural districts, where newspapers rarely penetrate and where knowledge is sparsely diffused, there is little or no interest taken in the great question. I am sorry to confess this, but from personal experience I know it to be true."

"What Western States would you pronounce sure for Grant?"

"I would say Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Kansas, Nevada, California and Oregon. Bets are freely offered in the West that this calculation is correct. In addition I believe Grant will carry the entire New England States. I have just come from Massachusetts, and notwithstanding the great influence of Senator Sumner and the respect his name commands, Massachusetts will give Grant a large majority. In Ohio there can be no doubt of the issue; the republicans have a large preponderance of votes; the divisions that exist among them are few and slight; the Greeley men are the disappointed politicians, but the rank and file of the party—the great body—are sound to the core. In Illinois and Iowa every one concedes, even the Greeley men themselves, that they will support the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention and overthrow any opposition that may be [illegible]"

"What States do you consider doubtful?"

"Well, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Missouri and the Southern States. The Indiana republicans have every confidence that they will carry the State, but the influence of Senator Hendricks is great and his personal character stands high with all parties, and this will doubtless have its effect. I look upon Hendricks as a perfect gentleman, and if I make any speeches in Indiana, which I probably will in a few weeks, I would be the last to speak a disrespectful word of him. Pennsylvania is one of these queer States that no one at the present time can understand. The democrats are working in it very skilfully, and here let me say that I think the democrats are more skilful politicians than we are; they manage everything better. They commenced the struggle with a great deal of bragging and spouted long and loudly about the strength their party possessed. This policy, however reprehensible, has had its effect. Weak minded persons, unaccustomed to reason, think there is something in all this talk and have begun to weaken. Their schemes are, however, beginning to be seen through, and in the end they will defeat themselves."

"What about the German vote of the West?"

"Well, in Colorado there is a very large German population. They are the most thrifty and prosperous citizens we have, and they are republicans to a man. The influence of Schurz with them is not considerable."

"By the way, what do you think of the story Schurz tells of having been approached by creatures of Grant, and patronage promised to him if he would support the St. Domingo job?"

"I think it rather bosh and nonsense. From my personal knowledge of General Grant I am convinced that if any one was to make such proposals he would [illegible] spurn them from him. I do not [illegible] Schurz [illegible] has had [illegible] I may tell you an amusing [illegible] of Schurz [illegible] of the Missouri Senator."

"I will [illegible] and will give it as it was told to me. Mr. German [illegible] that [illegible] by Schurz [illegible] was [illegible] Bismarck [illegible] and [illegible] in the French [illegible] forgets [illegible] of Schurz [illegible] Knight of the Order of [illegible] story. [illegible] is one of the most [illegible] and amusing I [illegible]"

The Governor returns to Colorado for the [illegible] campaign for Grant.

THE INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

The Closing Day's Proceedings of the Delegates.

Female Prisoners—The Irish or Crofton System—Prison Discipline System of India—Penitentiary Prisons in the United States—Commemoration Banquet in the Middle Temple.

LONDON, July [illegible]

This [illegible] on Thursday [illegible] section which met [illegible] Dr. [illegible] presided over the section, which met at the rooms of the Society of Arts, John street, Adelphi, and among those present were Archbishop Manning, Sir W. Crofton, Sir C. [illegible], Count [illegible], Baron von Holtzendorff, Count [illegible] and Miss Carpenter. The first subject [illegible] the reformatory systems adopted in the county and borough prisons. Mr. Armitage gave an account of the management of the prison at the Wakefield County Jail, which [illegible] very successful [illegible] in the course of which Archbishop Manning said that the [illegible] treatment of their [illegible] the care of training them [illegible] their imprisonment, and if possible of finding them employment when they got out. It was in England carried to as high a point as [illegible] but he was afraid the report which the [illegible] would carry away with them would be that whereas the material state of their prisons was in high perfection their moral system was not as high as it might be expected to be. He believed that to go to the root of crime and to prevent it rather than punish it was the true wisdom of a legislature, and he must say it was the only way of dealing with the people, and that the reformatory and industrial schools under the present statute were the very best part of their criminal jurisprudence. He believed the success of the reformatories to be due to the fact that they were founded upon the simple, equal and just treatment of every class of Her Majesty's subjects. Discussions also took place on the American county prison systems, on the Irish county prison systems and on the Scotch prison systems. There was a remarkable concurrence of opinion among the Congress that nearly all crime was traced to drink. The Congress adjourned at four o'clock.

FEMALE PRISONERS.

A section of the Congress assembled at the Law Institute, Chancery lane. Lady Bowring presided. The attendance was very limited and consisted principally of ladies, among whom were Miss Emily Faithfull and Miss Carpenter. Miss Carpenter delivered an address advocating female agency in the work of reforming prisoners. She held that there should be lady visitors in all prisons for the purpose of bringing female influence to bear upon prisoners of their own sex and young persons. Female prisoners as a class were far worse than male prisoners and in a far lower state of degradation, and it was necessary that lady visitors holding an official position as members of the Prison Board with authority would be wanting in the requisite influence should visit regularly females undergoing sentence in the jails, and bring to bear upon them not only Christian sympathy and instruction but the powers of an elevated mind. It was also of great importance that the reformatory schools for girls should be conducted and managed by ladies. As instancing the happy effects of female influence she mentioned that in Ireland the ladies of the Golden Bridge Convent took female prisoners who were allowed to go to them from the prisons for the purpose of industrial and moral instruction, on leave under certain conditions, and out of the thousands who had so passed through that institution there had been very few lapses. She pointed out also the advantages conferred by the Queen's Square Institution in London, which Miss Faithfull, who followed, confirmed from personal observation. The good effects of Mrs. Meredith's Discharged Female Prisoners' Aid Institution in Wandsworth road were also adverted to. Mrs. Howe, who gave some account of a female reformatory in Massachusetts, and the wonderful power of female influence in the work of reform there, Mrs. Lewis, Mr. Bremner (of Manchester), Mr. Harper and other speakers joined in the discussion of the topic—the special work of females in reforming female prisoners—all of them dwelling upon the immense value of ladies visiting female prisons systematically. It was further urged that the present system of prison discipline tended to harden female prisoners instead of reforming them, and in many cases to drive them to despair; and the general principle was laid down that woman only could reform woman.

THE IRISH OR CROFTON SYSTEM.

The French section, over which M. [illegible] (of Paris) presided, met at the rooms of the Society of Arts, John street, Adelphi. The President opened the sitting in a speech wherein he explained that the two main principles upon which the Congress would be called upon to express its opinion were, first, the Irish or Crofton system as established in Ireland, and second, the cellular system as prevailing in Belgium. The question was not to be regarded in that over philanthropic spirit which exaggerates the importance of amelioration and theorizes on too high an idea of human perfection, but in accordance with the practical views of such men as have lived among prisons and prisoners. Sir Walter Crofton then gave a condensed, lucid and exhaustive *exposé* of the system which he had succeeded in establishing in Ireland, that is to say, one in which the old system of associate imprisonment was blended with the new principle of strictly separate confinement. He gave a history of the acts regulating convict prisons in Ireland and England, and an explanation of the three stages of convict life—penal, modified and lastly, semi-liberated—through which prisoners passed by his system. He proved by statistics the success of that system and its ulterior good effects upon discharged prisoners, insisting particularly on the principle of progressive labor, which was the distinctive and special element in it. He then answered a variety of questions addressed to him by the Russian, Dutch, Austrian, Italian and American delegates, specially referring to the statistics of relapsed convicts, hoping that the system would in time be extended to all county and borough prisons, and insisting on the habits of self-control and voluntary good behavior which the system instils.

Closing Day's Proceedings.

Two sections of this Congress met yesterday in the rooms of the Society of Arts, Adelphi. The reformatory and woman's work section met in the [illegible] in the chair. After a few words from the Chairman Miss Carpenter proceeded to give an account of her experience with reference to reformatory education. In America there was a general system of education by which every child was capable of obtaining a free education if he desired it. Nevertheless, from statistics which she had seen in the United States, it was clearly indicated that there was even in that country, where there was free national education, a stratum in society which did not come under the ordinary action of national education, and that these children required special care and special action. She urged the necessity of having day industrial schools recognized by and co-existent with School Board schools, which would not reach a certain class of children. In the St. James' Back Ragged School, Bristol, which was now called the Day Industrial School, children were enabled to obtain clothing by winning a certain number of marks and by paying a small nominal sum. This system worked well with children; they got a little more decent. And she hoped these sort of schools would be certified as fit and properly the School Boards. She did not think it was wise to send children to reformatory schools until every effort was made to reclaim them in free day industrial schools. Mr. Marshall supported Miss Carpenter's views. The Chairman then gave a *résumé* of a paper by Mr. Sheriff Watson on the reformatory systems employed in Scotland, which seemed to work exceedingly well. Mr. Van Meter, of the Howard Mission, New York, gave a vivid description of his labors in that city, and said that since 1861 no less than 1,107 children had been received into the Howard Home, and that the Home had been for more than eighteen years successfully [illegible] lying neglected and homeless children. The proceedings then terminated.

THE PRISON DISCIPLINE SYSTEM OF INDIA.

In the upper [illegible] business was commenced with the reading by Dr. M[illegible] of an exhaustive paper on the Prison [illegible] System of India and Moral [illegible] of the [illegible] of which Dr. Mouat was for [illegible] Inspector General. The average number of prisoners was about fifteen thousand [illegible] at the per head. It [illegible] the prison [illegible] cent of the cost of maintenance [illegible] of the prisoners [illegible] was [illegible] it [illegible] possible [illegible] of [illegible] industry [illegible] question—*Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?* [illegible] certain the industrial training [illegible] had worked admirably in India [illegible] Secretary of [illegible] government [illegible] the system of prison [illegible] in that province. It was [illegible] the government [illegible] it on [illegible] expense. It was [illegible] interesting details of [illegible]

Dr. [illegible] followed. He said [illegible] the system was [illegible] there were not [illegible] crime in India [illegible] Some [illegible] of their crime, and [illegible] they were not ashamed [illegible] among different [illegible]

PENITENTIARY PRISONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the [illegible] sitting [illegible] Albany, N. Y., gave an account of the prison [illegible] the [illegible] of prison [illegible] in the [illegible] of prison discipline [illegible] the question was not [illegible] his paper was [illegible] the [illegible] of the prisoners [illegible] State prisons in the State of New York [illegible] the [illegible] prisons [illegible] the [illegible] the United States [illegible] State prisons [illegible] of the prisoners [illegible] amounted to [illegible] forty [illegible] State prisons in New York—Sing Sing, Auburn and Clinton. The great [illegible] with the [illegible] appointments were all political, but that was [illegible] by an act which would [illegible] the management in a board of five [illegible] and give power of appointing officers for [illegible] years. [illegible] were institutions of an [illegible] which were not called prisons at all, but [illegible] received prisoners from county prisons [illegible] R. Chandler (Pennsylvania) said that in the penitentiary prison with which he was connected the principle of labor discipline was carried to such an extent that the prisoners actually looked upon [illegible] deprivation as a punishment. There were [illegible] prisons [illegible] the [illegible] It was [illegible] on the strictly [illegible] and proprietors of the soil in the West [illegible] jailbirds in the [illegible] of which [illegible]

The Rev. Mr. Stevens (Boston) [illegible] Mr. Murray (Pennsylvania) [illegible] the session. The latter differed from Mr. Chandler as to the value of the separate system.

The proceedings were brought to a conclusion by an address from Captain Du Cane [illegible] of convict discipline in England.

Commemoration Banquet in the Hall of the Middle Temple.

To-night there was a grand banquet in the Hall of the Middle Temple in commemoration of the proceedings of the International Prison Congress, which have now been carried on for several days, and will probably close to-day. There were present—Sir J. Pakington, who presided; the Greek Minister, Baron von Holtzendorff, Count [illegible], Baron Mackay, Hon. D. Home, General Lisburn, Dr. and Mrs. Wines, Mrs. Howe, Miss Carpenter, Miss Faithfull, Mr. R. N. Fowler, M. P.; Mr. Barnes, M. P.; Sir T. Chambers, M. P.; Sir W. Crofton, Mr. Dickinson, M. P.; Sir H. Verney, M. P.; Mr. Morrison, M. P.; Count Sollohub, General Annenkoff, Hon. Judge Leavitt, the Hon. [illegible] and Mrs. Chandler, M. Mauritius, Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; Dr. Moffat, Mr. C. W. Hastings, Dr. Waddilove, Captain Du Cane, Mr. Baker, Mr. Fenlon, Signor Beltrani, Professor Marquardsen, J. Stevens, Dr. Guillaume, &c.

On the cloth being removed the Chairman proposed the toast of "The Queen," and remarked that he had so under rather peculiar circumstances. That toast was usually drunk by and in the presence of Her Majesty's subjects, but on that occasion there were present not only the subjects of Her Majesty, but the representatives of almost every monarchy in Europe and of the republics of Switzerland and the United States of America—that great and rising empire beyond the Atlantic of which he was glad to say there were not less than sixty representatives in the Congress. He had no doubt, however, that one and all—representatives of monarchies and republics—would cordially drink the toast of Her Majesty. The toast was drunk most cordially.

In giving the toast of "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Other Members of the Royal Family," the Chairman alluded to the reception on the Thanksgiving Day as a proof of the loyalty of the English people, and to the recent visit of the Prince in that hall as a proof of his desire to cultivate friendly relations with foreign nations and to aid in promoting such measures as were calculated to restore the fallen. This toast was also cordially drunk.

The CHAIRMAN next gave "The Foreigners Present," coupling with it the name of the Greek Minister, who replied with an excellent speech in French.

The toast of the evening, that of "The Progress and Prosperity of the Congress," followed. Having bid the foreigners who had assembled in London from so many distant parts of the world welcome, he hoped the results of their deliberations might be satisfactory. There was a desire to come to some formal resolutions with respect to these deliberations, but there would be a practical difficulty in that whatever resolution the Congress might come to at any given hour of the day it might be reversed half an hour later. One thing he thought was clear, that whatever was the position of England as compared with other nations in regard to the management of prisoners she yet stood in need of great reforms. In five years ending 1859 there were 3,000 sentences passed for the graver kind of offences, while in 1871 that number of crimes had been reduced to 1,800, a reduction of forty per cent. With respect to crimes of a less grievous kind there had been a diminution of from 12,800 to 10,000. The weakest and the worst part of the English system was that of repeated short sentences. They must not trust to punishment alone; they must teach religion, they must have industrial labor, and above all they must strike at the root of the evil. He hoped that the foreign members enjoyed their residence in London, and that they would have a happy return home.

Mr. HASTINGS, the chairman of the Executive Committee, acknowledged the toast in an admirable speech.

"The Ladies Who Attended Congress" was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Chandler, and responded to by Miss Carpenter. The other toasts were—"Sir Thomas Chambers, the Treasurer of the Middle Temple," "The Chairman," proposed by Baron Mackay, and "the Secretary, Mr. Pears." In the course of the evening a selection of music was performed, under the direction of Mr. W. H. Monk, by Miss Dalmaine, Mr. W. Rees, Miss Randall and Miss Hubbard.

TAMMANY

The Ratification Meeting—A Committee of Conference.

The Committee on Mass Meeting to ratify the nominations of the Baltimore and Cincinnati Conventions, appointed at the last meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee, met yesterday afternoon, at five o'clock, at Tammany Hall. The committee consists of one member from each Assembly district, and a permanent organization was effected by the election of ex-Sheriff John Kelly Chairman, Messrs. Jerome Buck and James Gibbons Secretaries, and Timothy Brennan Treasurer.

Various suggestions were made by Assistant District Attorney Algernon S. Sullivan, Coroner Nelson W. Young, Assemblyman Timothy J. Campbell, the Chairman and other members of the committee, concerning the time and place of holding the proposed ratification meeting. Nearly all were of the opinion that it would be a greater demonstration and of far more effect if it were held after the meetings of the Democratic and Liberal Republican State Conventions. It was also the general sense of the committee that the liberal republicans and others favorable to the nominations of Greeley and Brown should be invited to co-operate with the committee and to take part in the demonstration.

A motion offered by Mr. Timothy J. Campbell was adopted to the effect that the officers of the committee confer with other organizations and associations favorable to the nominations of Greeley and Brown, with a view of organizing a joint ratification meeting in this city, and report at the next meeting of the committee.

On motion of Mr. Thomas Dunlap a finance committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, Mr. Thomas Dunlap and Mr. Edmund Clarke. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

After the adjournment it was arranged between the officers that Mr. Jerome Buck, one of the Secretaries, should notify the Chairman of the Liberal Republican Committee, Apollo Hall Democratic General Committee, the German Democratic Union, the National Democracy (Ben Wood's) and other political organizations of the action of the Committee and the spirit of the resolution it adopted, soliciting a conference to agree upon definite date and place for holding the meeting and also to arrange the details.

THE COURTS.

The Imprisoned Witnesses in the Stokes Case and Application for Their Release—Three Rival St. Patrick Benevolent Societies in the Courts—Newspaper Advertising Bills Against the City.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The Detained Witnesses in the Stokes Trial.

Before [illegible]

Writs of habeas corpus [illegible] were granted [illegible] on the application of Mr. A. H. Purdy [illegible] and John [illegible] trial, who [illegible] the House of Detention [illegible] the object [illegible] on the [illegible] were yesterday morning [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] that they be admitted to bail [illegible] absenting themselves from a second trial of Mr. Stokes [illegible] such second trial would take place. [illegible] whether there will [illegible] only [illegible] that the [illegible] were material witnesses.

Assistant District Attorney [illegible] was no doubt of the [illegible] of Stokes [illegible] September [illegible] the witnesses [illegible] it was necessary to [illegible]

Judge [illegible] how much [illegible] required.

Mr. [illegible] should be [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] would be out of the question [illegible] and [illegible] bail.

Mr. [illegible] would be prepared [illegible] the District Attorney [illegible] as to the amount of bail.

Judge Fratt acceded to the request of Mr. Sullivan, and in [illegible] remanded the parties to the House of Detention.

The Rival Irish Societies.

The particulars of the controversy between the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance and Benevolent Association and the St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance Association have been fully published. Owing to some dissatisfaction a division ensued and a third organization by the name of the St. Patrick's Protective Mutual Alliance and Benevolent Association was the result. The controversy is as to the possession of $4,000. Motion was made yesterday for an injunction and appointment of a receiver. After a lengthy argument the court took the papers.

Newspaper Claims for Advertising.

In the case of the application for a mandamus to compel the Comptroller to pay the bill of the *Sunday Democrat* amounting to $42,000 for city advertising after some argument it was postponed till next Wednesday. That of the Star Publishing Association was postponed till to-day.

Decision.

Fellows vs. Smith.—Motion granted, with $10 costs in each case, defendant to have two days' notice of settlement of order.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge [illegible]

James Dun [illegible] vs. James W. Johnson.—Application granted.

Mary Kocher vs. Charles Kocher.—Affidavit insufficient.

A. J. Lydecker vs. [illegible] Lydecker.—Reference ordered.

Charles Rosenberg vs. Simon Lightstone.—Injunction dissolved.

M. Stevenson vs. W. Stevenson.—Service not made within [illegible] of this court.

C. C. Vredenburg vs. H. Vredenburg.—Divorce granted.

J. C. Warren vs. A. Cally.—Judgment ordered.

B. Stillman vs. J. P. Drake.—Petition dismissed.

Allison Sachman vs. Catharine Sachman.—Reference ordered.

Henry A. Warren vs. Virginia Susan Warren.—Divorce granted.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Fratt.—Nos. 4, 30, 40, 53, 54, 120.

"RED DAVIS."

What Came of Taking a Drink with Him—The Youth in the Striped Collar Snatches a Diamond Pin Worth a Thousand Dollars—A Graduate of the Penitentiary—How He Knew His Place.

About eleven o'clock on Wednesday night a young man named Mr. Benjamin H. Willis, who wears black broadcloth and dyes his mustache and imperial, walked along the sidewalk of Greene street, near Bleecker, when he was accosted by a gentleman who was attired in a pepper and salt suit of clothes, and wore a striped shirt collar, without a neckcloth. He extended his hand and said:—

"I know you very well. I have met you before, how d'ye do? Won't you come and have a drink?"

Mr. Willis did not know him, but

HE LISTENED TO THE TEMPTER.

They walked together up to Amity street, down which they turned until they came to the Cabinet kept by McLean, on the corner of Mercer street. They entered here and the gentleman in the striped collar called loudly for liquors. They imbibed of the cup that cheers in a very friendly manner, and the gentleman in black became so complacent that he asked the gentleman in the striped collar to go to a certain place and put on the boxing gloves with him. While they were engaged in conversation the eyes of the latter wandered from the face of the former to his shirt bosom, where they rested for a short space on a large brilliant cluster of diamonds that sparkled in the gas light. The other did not observe this incident. They went to the door together. Willis had hardly stepped outside, however, when his companion struck him gently on the left eye and tearing the diamonds from their fastening fled at a rapid pace from the place where they were standing. Recovering from the surprise of the blow Willis ran after him, and, drawing a pistol,

FIRED TWICE.

The fugitive then relaxed his speed from fear and his pursuer overtook him, struck him two blows with the butt of the weapon on the side of the head and then held him by main force until assistance came.

At this moment Officer Buckley approached and the robber was arrested.

He was brought before Justice Ledwith at Jefferson Market yesterday morning. He stood before the bench, leaning upon the railing, looking furtively at the faces about him and nervously turning his hat around in his hand. His face had a look of

VULGAR BUT DANGEROUS CUNNING

with a low brow crowned by red hair. His left cheek was full of tobacco juice, which he spat on the floor at the feet of the Judge's seat. He gave his name as John Mannerly, but signed it "Thon Man[illegible]." He acknowledged the snatching of the diamond pin, but denied having struck Mr. Willis, evidently hoping by this prevarication to reduce his sentence from that which is meted out for highway robbery to that of a less punishable offence.

"You seized the pin and then ran away?"

"Yes, sir, he fired at me twice, when I ran."

"Well, then, you knew when to run."

HIS PLACE TO RUN.

He answered meekly:—

"Yes, sir, it was my place to run away then," and the listeners laughed.

After the usual forms he was committed for trial. He afterwards remarked to the clerk that he had "lost the best chance I ever had."

His true name, instead of being John Mannerly, is Billy Davis. He is known to his fellow rogues as

"RED DAVIS,"

a desperate graduate in the junior degrees of crime. He is only eighteen years of age, but he has already seen the interior of the Penitentiary more than once, and only recently returned from serving a sentence of a year's confinement. A week or two ago he was arrested for attempted robbery, but escaped through want of evidence on the part of the prosecution. It is not likely that his luck will favor him so well this time.

THE STABBING OF MARK M'DONALD.

Mark McDonald, twenty-one years of age, late of 504 East Eleventh street, who was stabbed in the abdomen with a knife in the hands of James Lamb, on Tuesday night during a quarrel between them in Eleventh street, between avenues A and B, as previously reported, died about five o'clock yesterday morning at his residence, from the effects of the stab wound he had received.

Coroner Schirmer, who took the ante mortem statement of McDonald, will hold an inquest in the case to-day. In the meantime the prisoner, Lamb, remains in custody awaiting the result.

CLOTHING.

AT ROSENTHAL'S, 223 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR Nineteenth street (late 4 Third av.), Ladies and gentlemen can obtain the highest value for cast off Clothing and Carpets by calling on or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. H. Rosenthal.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

26 SOUTH 5TH AV., 3D FLOOR FRONT ROOM.—A [illegible] wash and iron; [illegible] knowledge of baking [illegible] two days.

61 WEST WASHINGTON [illegible]—A VERY COMPETENT [illegible] wash and iron [illegible]

68 WEST [illegible] ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS [illegible]

99 [illegible]—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS [illegible]

117 [illegible]

119 EAST [illegible]

130 WEST [illegible]

134 [illegible]

142 [illegible]

150 [illegible]

200 [illegible]

201 [illegible]

217 [illegible]

2[illegible] [illegible]

254 [illegible] ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL [illegible]

275 [illegible]

263 WEST [illegible]—A COMPETENT GIRL [illegible]

312 WEST [illegible] ST.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH [illegible]

317 EAST [illegible] ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS WISH TO [illegible] call for two days.

305 [illegible] AV.—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY [illegible]

407 [illegible]—A MIDDLE [illegible]

408 [illegible]

423 WEST [illegible]—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS [illegible]

Chambermaids, &c.

3 [illegible] BETWEEN MADISON AND [illegible]

19 [illegible]

70 WEST [illegible]—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMBERMAID [illegible]

136 [illegible] BETWEEN BROADWAY AND [illegible]

219 [illegible] ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL [illegible]

230 [illegible]

227 EAST 43TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do light housework [illegible] in the country [illegible]

278 4TH AV., BETWEEN [illegible] AND 18TH STS. [illegible] or waitress [illegible] city reference.

519 WEST 41ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMBERWORK [illegible]

950 1ST AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; city reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

143 6TH AV., IN THE FANCY STORE.—A FIRST class [illegible] seamstress; best city reference.

153 WEST 27TH ST., REAR BUILDING, THIRD floor [illegible]—A young woman [illegible] from Europe as seamstress or nurse [illegible] private family.

157 EAST 25TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wants a few [illegible] by the day or will go to the country on moderate terms; best city reference. Call or address.

245 EAST 29TH ST., NORTHWEST CORNER 2D AV.—A first class dressmaker to go out by the day; can operate on different machines; best reference.

249 8TH AV., BETWEEN 22D AND 23D STS., over [illegible] store.—An expert operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, who understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; would go out by day, week or month, with own machine; city or country.

415 6TH AV.—A DRESSMAKER WANTS TO GO OUT by the day; can cut [illegible] and trim the latest styles.

517 PEARL ST., NEAR CENTRE.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress [illegible] assist in doing light chamberwork [illegible] no objection to the country; has the best city references.

1,278 BROADWAY.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS child's nurse [illegible] all kinds of [illegible] sewing; would like to travel with a family to Europe.

General Housework, &c.

32 EAST 30TH ST.—A WIDOW WITH A BOY FOUR [illegible] will make herself generally useful; country or city. Call for three days at the Home for [illegible]

146 WANTED, A PLACE.—A STRONG HEALTHY girl [illegible] general housework.

219 EAST 38TH ST., REAR HOUSE, TOP FLOOR.—Two respectable young girls [illegible] to do housework [illegible] would go a short distance in the country.

239 WEST 40TH ST.—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework [illegible] two days.

255 WEST 22D ST.—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small private family. Can be seen at her present employer.

305 EAST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do [illegible] housework in a private family. Good reference. Call for two days.

321 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A young [illegible] housework in a respectable family; no objection to the country.

327 EAST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, lately landed [illegible] in the old country, to do general housework.

Housekeepers, &c.

71 HAMILTON ST., BROOKLYN.—AN AMERICAN lady of taste and education [illegible] a gentleman's family [illegible] of means or [illegible] Call on or address [illegible] this week.

80 STATE ST., BROOKLYN.—AN ENGLISH GIRL 30 years of age [illegible] lady's companion. Can be seen [illegible]

135 WEST 34TH ST.—[illegible] LADY of New Orleans [illegible] an elderly gentleman [illegible] preferred [illegible] family [illegible] Call for two days [illegible]

193 BRIDGE ST., BETWEEN CONCORD AND NASSAU, Brooklyn.—[illegible] housekeeper or where she [illegible] the family and assist with the work. Call on or address Miss F.

207 EAST 53D ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman [illegible] in city or country [illegible] 7 years old. Best reference. [illegible]

368 GOLD ST., BROOKLYN.—A YOUNG AMERICAN woman as housekeeper or to do upstairs work. Apply for two days.

Laundresses, &c.

76 SUFFOLK ST., REAR.—A LIGHT NUMBER of gentlemen can have their washing and ironing neatly done by Mrs. EDDY.

122 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A PROTESTANT woman as first class laundress; no objection to a short distance in the country.

132 3D AV., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day as a first class laundress; best city reference.

137 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs., rooms [illegible]—A first class laundress wishes to take in washing.

141 WEST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to go out by the day to wash and iron, or would do house cleaning. Can be seen for two days.

218 THOMPSON ST.—AN EXPERIENCED COLored laundress solicits washing to do at home, reasonable terms. Mrs. J. W. BROWN.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses, &c.

231 EAST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN [illegible] day to wash, iron or do house cleaning. Call where she works.

311 EAST 43D ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A FIRST CLASS laundress would take families' or gentlemen's washing, done neatly and by hand; no machine. First class city reference.

337 EAST 3[illegible] ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL [illegible] city reference [illegible]

188 6TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS. [illegible] woman to go out by the day [illegible]

756 [illegible] AV., BETWEEN 40TH AND 41ST STS. [illegible] Mrs. FOWLER.

1112 [illegible]

[illegible]

Nurses, &c.

76 [illegible]—A YOUNG WOMAN AS [illegible]

171 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG [illegible]

228 WEST 11TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A [illegible] take care of [illegible]

238 WEST [illegible] PRESENT EMPLOYER [illegible]

369 [illegible]

321 [illegible] AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE [illegible]

578 WEST [illegible] ST., IN THE REAR.—A [illegible]

140 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND [illegible]

525 [illegible] ST., BETWEEN [illegible]—A respectable married woman [illegible]

573 WASHINGTON AV., BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE married [illegible] Mrs. KELL[illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY A [illegible]

Waitresses, &c.

179 [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

97 [illegible]

145 WEST [illegible]—A YOUNG FRENCH LADY [illegible] country [illegible]

223 WEST [illegible]

310 WEST [illegible] ST.—A YOUNG GIRL [illegible]

A YOUNG [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY A SITUATION AS [illegible]

Intelligence Offices.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS [illegible]

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A YOUNG LADY AS SALESLADY IN A FANCY OR [illegible] Lambeth [illegible]

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL FRENCH teacher (lady) [illegible] engagement to teach French [illegible] references given. Address [illegible] Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION AS [illegible] to teach English, Latin and music. Address Miss A. C. [illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A WOMAN FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. APPLY to Mrs. GILON, 57 Hudson st.

A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK IN A SMALL family; city reference required. 420 West 44th st.

A GOOD COOK WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY [illegible] French; good references required. Address [illegible] East 3d st.

COOK WANTED—GERMAN GIRL—TO COOK, WASH and iron. Apply at 51 Lexington av.

COOK WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO COOK and assist in washing and ironing [illegible] to go in the country. Apply at 133 West [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer; city reference. [illegible] West 34th st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A GOOD PLAIN cook [illegible] washing and ironing. 10 East [illegible] st.

WANTED—TWO INTELLIGENT EDUCATED LADIES [illegible] office of WHITING & CO., No. 5 Dey st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD SHIRT IRONERS. CALL at 4[illegible] st., Williamsburg, one door from Broadway.

WANTED—A RELIABLE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; wages $14. Apply at [illegible] West [illegible] st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good washer and ironer [illegible] apply at 109 West [illegible] st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE FOR A BABY OF FOUR months; must be healthy. 37 South Portland avenue, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GIRL 14 YEARS OF AGE TO TAKE care of children and make herself generally useful. Call at [illegible] third floor front.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WHO UNDERSTANDS [illegible] Apply from 9 till 11 and 4 to [illegible] Broadway, at once.

WANTED—A WET NURSE WITH A FRESH BREAST of milk [illegible] a good home and good wages [illegible] 410 West 2[illegible] st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK TO GO TO CATSKILL [illegible] DUNCAN [illegible] corner [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL OR MIDDLE AGED WOMAN TO do general housework; four in family. Apply at 172 Spring st.

WANTED—A GOOD WILLING GIRL FOR GENERAL housework [illegible] good washer and ironer. Apply at [illegible] West [illegible] st., basement door.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE country, a good willing girl to take care of children and assist with light housework. Protestant preferred. Apply at 126 East [illegible] st., between 10 and 5 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON, 20 miles in the country [illegible] with a child from 12 to 15 years old. Inquire of H. F. HALL, 505 3d av., corner 34th st.

WANTED—AT E. DE PERCIVAL'S, 770 BROADWAY, [illegible] women [illegible] accustomed to [illegible] for stamping [illegible] Apply with [illegible] reference.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A COMPETENT LAUNdress to wash for a family [illegible] seven country residence in Westchester county. Call from 10 to 12 at [illegible] West [illegible] New York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO DO GENeral housework in a small family in the country; must be a good washer and ironer and plain cooking. Apply at 40 Wall st., room 10.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DANISH GIRL, A situation [illegible] no objection to the country [illegible] light work [illegible] Apply at [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MANAGER (LADY) PREferred, for a retail [illegible] in a large city [illegible] of town; references and security to the amount of $[illegible] 000 required [illegible] state age, references [illegible] and previous business. Address [illegible] Herald office.

123 EAST 48TH ST., SECOND HOUSE FROM 2D av.—Wanted, for the country, a German or Swedish woman for housework; must be a good washer and ironer; no objection to a little girl.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, AGED 24, DESIRES A POSITION as barkeeper [illegible] reference as to honesty, sobriety and capacity. Address [illegible] M. P., Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN AS cook and carver; no objection to country. Address for three days COOK, Herald office.

A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 18 YEARS OF AGE, in a wholesale house; able and willing to work; best reference. Address J. M. B., Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN AS cook or carver; no objection to city or country. Please call on or address JOHN LOUGHLIN, 82 Chrystie street, rear, for three days.

A YOUNG MAN WHO SPEAKS FRENCH AND ENGlish wants a situation as valet or groom, has very good city reference; has no objection to travelling. Address B., coachman, 521 5th av.

HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN wishes a permanent situation; is a good house and sign painter, paper hanger, and is handy in the use of tools. Address J. E. MASON, Ilion, Herkimer county, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THE 1ST OF AUGUST, AS [illegible] Address B. COOK [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARTENDER [illegible]

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED AND BOOKS BALANCED [illegible]

ACCOUNTANT [illegible]

A [illegible]

A [illegible]

A YOUNG MAN [illegible]

A [illegible]

A YOUNG MAN [illegible]

A [illegible]

CLERK [illegible]

CLERK WANTED [illegible]

DRY GOODS [illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING BUYER AND SALESMAN [illegible]

MAN WANTED—AS COLLECTOR AND TO MAKE [illegible]

SALESMAN WANTED—ON FINE WHITE SHIRTS [illegible]

WANTED—A HIGH FIRST CLASS SALESMAN [illegible]

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER [illegible]

WANTED—A SALESMAN FAMILIAR WITH THE [illegible]

WANTED—AN CLERK [illegible] A YOUNG MAN FROM [illegible]

WANTED—A [illegible]

WANTED—FOR [illegible]

WANTED—A [illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG SALESMAN WHO [illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN [illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT [illegible]

WANTED—A [illegible]

WANTED—IN A RETAIL CLOTH [illegible]

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST CLASS GROOM OR coachman [illegible]

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted [illegible]

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS [illegible]

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A [illegible]

A PRACTICAL SCOTCH GARDENER [illegible]

A COACHMAN—A SITUATION WANTED BY A [illegible]

COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED [illegible]

COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—By an [illegible] Herald office.

FLORIST, PROTESTANT MAN [illegible]

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED [illegible] No. 9 [illegible]

GARDENER AGED 30, JUST ARRIVED FROM LONdon [illegible] years good character as first [illegible] gardener [illegible] charge of a gentleman's place with [illegible] and grounds, and perfectly understands his profession. Address C. P. B., box 121 Herald office, for [illegible] days.

GARDENER AND FARMER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a married man without children [illegible] understands the entire charge of a gentleman's place [illegible] house, graperies [illegible] garden, fruits [illegible] grounds and the care and management of horses [illegible] all kinds of stock [illegible] Address [illegible] West [illegible] Conn.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A FIRST class [illegible] willing; [illegible] reference. Address JAMES [illegible] WHITE, 293 West [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR GROOM, by a [illegible] city reference. Address [illegible] Campbell's [illegible]

WANTED—A GROOM OR COACHMAN AND [illegible] one who thoroughly understands his business. Apply at 198 Columbus [illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG SINGLE MAN TO GO A SHORT distance in the country as plain gardener; board, wages paid. Call at [illegible] Jersey City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN WHO understands his business [illegible] city reference; married, one child. Address H. M., 1,160 Broadway, corner [illegible] st. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man, single; fully understands the care and driving of horses [illegible] willing and obliging; good references. Address H. G., Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND WIFE, SITUations, the man as coachman and [illegible] the wife as cook, plain washer and ironer; man understands hot and cold graperies and flower [illegible] all branches; best references. Address W., 111 Washington st.

415 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation in a [illegible] understands plain gardening; has no objections to the country.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SOLICIT LIFE INSURANCE. Apply at the Republic Life Insurance Company's, 409 Broadway.

AGENTS FOR A NEW ARTICLE—SELLS IN CITY OR country [illegible] profits large, goods light. 119 Nassau street, room 22.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED IN A GROCERY STORE—must have experience and be in every respect worthy of a good place. Apply at 600 6th av.

A YOUNG MAN TO CLEAN GLASS, SWEEP OUT and make himself useful at HINE'S Restaurant, corner of 6th av. and 59th st. Call after 8 o'clock.

ACTIVE MEN—TO SELL A PATENT MEDICINE IN large demand; $5 a day can be made. Call on THOS. H. DOBBS, at French's Hotel, Friday and Saturday, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

A VACANCY IN THE PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT of our establishment, with $20 salary, must be filled by an American gentleman of experience and education. Apply, after ten, McMENAMY & CO'S, 735 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

CANVASSERS [illegible]

CANVASSERS WANTED [illegible] 513 Broadway, up stairs.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—ALL HOTEL KEEPERS [illegible]

WANTED—A HANDY MAN FOR A BACHELOR'S [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—A YOUTH WHO WRITES A GOOD HAND [illegible]

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A DIN[illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE OF AN [illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND BAR [illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IMMEDIATELY [illegible]

WAITERS WANTED—AT [illegible] DINING ROOMS.

THE TRADES.

A FIRST CLASS CUTTER [illegible] CUSTOM SHIRTS [illegible]

A [illegible]

BOSS MOULDERS.—WANTED A SITUATION AS [illegible]

CIGAR [illegible]

ENGINEER WANTED [illegible]

JOB [illegible]

PATTERN MAKERS WANTED [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CYLINDER PRESSMAN [illegible]

WANTED—WATCH CASE MAKERS, SEVERAL [illegible] gold and silver. Call on JOHN C. DUBER, [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN [illegible] Address [illegible] Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD ARTIST ON HEADS BY THE [illegible] Write, giving full name and [illegible] box 420 Herald office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT HOUSE PAINTER [illegible] write [illegible] and have some knowledge of figures [illegible] Address box 439 Herald office.

WANTED—EIGHT GOOD FLIP AND CHAIR MA[illegible] one [illegible] also two good [illegible] Courtlandt st., between 8 and 9 A. M.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE JEUNE FILLE FRANCAISE DESIRE UNE place pour enseigner le francais [illegible] pour deux [illegible]

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE COUTURIERE DE premier ordre désire se placer pour l'été dans une [illegible] Adresse [illegible] Bleecker st. pour deux jours.

FURNITURE.

A LESS THAN HALF ORIGINAL COST PROPERTY [illegible] leaving city [illegible] Turkish suit [illegible] walnut [illegible] suit $35 and $50 [illegible] pianoforte [illegible] curtains, mirrors, tables, carpets, bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, extension [illegible] buffet [illegible] bargain for cash. Residence 252 West Forty [illegible] street, between Seventh and Eighth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUIT, LATEST style [illegible] $40 for $70 [illegible] pianoforte [illegible] Chamber, Dining, Library [illegible] family leaving city [illegible] West [illegible] st., near [illegible]

AT PRIVATE SALE, COMPLETE FURNITURE OF a [illegible] residence No. 120 West 42d st. [illegible] piano [illegible] Bedroom [illegible] Dining Room Buffet Chairs [illegible] Table &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNITURE [illegible] at lowest cash price or weekly or monthly instalment [illegible] warehouse [illegible] Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street.

CARPETS FOR SALE—A LOT OF SECOND HAND Brussels, Velvets, Moquettes and Ingrains [illegible] at HANKINSON'S Carpet Cleaning Works, No. [illegible] East 13th st.

EASY TERMS—FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS AND Bedding, at [illegible] COWPERTHWAIT & CO.'S, 155 Chatham street. An immense stock and low prices [illegible] Chamber Suits in great variety. Weekly and monthly payments taken.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A.—REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, GRATES, &c.—Large and elegant stock at the new warerooms [illegible] Fourth avenue and Seventeenth street. PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY manufacturers of every variety of slate work, plain and ornamental.

A.—KLABER STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 1[illegible] East Eighteenth street.—Marble and Marbleized [illegible] Marble Counters, Monuments [illegible] competition. Marble Turning for the trade.

A.—REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE MANTELS, Wood Mantels, the finest assortment ever offered [illegible] at our new and spacious warerooms, 222 West Twenty-third street. [illegible] B. STEWART & CO.

S. KLABER & CO., 217 TO 223 WEST FIFTY-FIRST street, near Broadway.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, Counters, &c. First class work at prices low.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES DETECTIVE AGENCY, 13 Nassau street.

All detective business undertaken with despatch.

MEDICAL.

ATTENTION.—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL [illegible] special diseases successfully and permanently cured without mercury.

Dr. FRANKLIN, 101 Bleecker street.

DR. MARY A. MITCHELL, 1,149 BROADWAY, N. Y. Dr. MARY A. MITCHELL, 1,149 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. & MADAME SELDEN, 67 AMITY STREET.—Confidential and skillful treatment. Ladies visited at home. Call or write.

DR. KING CURES ALL DELICATE DISEASES AND derangements; one visit sufficient; consultations strictly private. 14 Amity street, near Broadway.

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE SKIN, LOSS OF HAIR, &c., consult Mme. GRAY, 31 Lafayette place. Business hours, 10 till 4, daily.

LADIES SPEEDILY CURED AND BOARDED DURing sickness by Dr. and MME. WEST, ladies' physicians, 142 West Twenty-fifth street.

OLD DR. HARRISON, 168 BLEECKER ST., CURES all special diseases immediately, without exposure.

FOR SALE.

A CONFECTIONERY, SODA WATER, ROOT BEER and Ice Cream Saloon; excellent business [illegible] low rent; undoubtedly rare chance. Particulars 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS, Store Agency.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY OUT A DRUG Store, doing an excellent business; two and a half years' lease; small capital required. Address DRUGGIST, Herald office.

A.—THE WINE AND LUNCH ROOM 266 BROADWAY for sale cheap to-day; lease, low rent, good trade [illegible] LLOYD, 20 Broadway, first floor.

A.—THE BEST SITUATED CORNER LIQUOR STORE [illegible] LLOYD [illegible]

A.—LIQUOR STORES, RESTAURANTS, &c., ARE [illegible] BELLIS & YOUSTON, 30 West Fourth street.

A FIRST CLASS SAMPLE ROOM AND CIGAR STORE [illegible] BELLIS & YOUSTON [illegible]

A WELL ESTABLISHED [illegible] LOCATED UP[illegible]

A FIRST CLASS [illegible]

A.—BROADWAY CIGAR STORE AND [illegible]

BAKERY FOR SALE—BAKING [illegible]

BARGAIN [illegible]

COAL YARD [illegible]

CIGAR STORE [illegible]

DRUG STORE FOR SALE [illegible] TAKES FIRST [illegible]

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN [illegible] GOOD [illegible] 79 Cedar street, New York.

FANCY BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY AND ICE Cream Saloon [illegible] for sale cheap [illegible] WOODWARD & [illegible] WOOD, 15 [illegible] street, Jersey City.

FOR SALE—A CORNER LIQUOR STORE AND [illegible] Apply at 1,004 Second avenue [illegible]

FOR SALE—A LIQUOR STORE [illegible] LEASE, LOW rent [illegible] WALTERS, 27 [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LIQUOR STORE AND BOARDING House [illegible] rent only $[illegible] per month. Apply at 177 Division street.

FOR SALE—LIQUOR STORE AND BARBER SHOP, [illegible] with two years' lease [illegible]

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED GROCERY Store [illegible] An[illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE OLDEST [illegible]

FOR SALE—TOBACCO [illegible]

FOR SALE—CIGAR AND PAPER STORE [illegible]

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES [illegible]

FOR SALE—HALF OF A FURNISHED HOUSE [illegible]

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED LIQUOR [illegible] Broadway, in the [illegible] exchange.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE, ON one of the best corners in the 8th Ward, will be sold [illegible] a bargain. Apply to [illegible] DOUGHERTY, 100 [illegible] st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST BOOK STATIONery and Toy Stores in the city [illegible] rent low [illegible] Inquire [illegible] HARRY, at Fisher & Denison's, 98 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—A BRAN NEW MARVIN'S BEST FIRE and Burglar Proof Safe, double doors, combination lock. Apply at [illegible] Broadway, room [illegible] between 10 and 1 o'clock to-day.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST CLASS BOARDING House, near New York, full of boarders, or manager [illegible] wanted. Address CHAS. R. LLOYD, Herald office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IF TAKEN AT ONCE, CIGAR Store, doing a good business. Apply at 205 [illegible] square.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST CLASS CORNER Liquor Store [illegible] Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., 35[illegible] Bowery.

GREAT CHANCE.—DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN the most popular dwelling street in Brooklyn; just the place for a physician [illegible] ill health only reason for selling. Address DRUGS, box 218 Herald office.

LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—WITH LEASE, stock and fixtures [illegible] Apply from 6 to 9 o'clock P. M. at 281 First avenue, near Fifty second street.

SEWING MACHINE BUSINESS FOR SALE.—ALready established with good custom and constantly increasing [illegible] an unusually good chance for a young man [illegible] $1,000 [illegible] owner obliged to leave the city. Address with true name [illegible] Herald office.

SAFES—HERRING'S, MARVIN'S AND WILDER'S—Cheap for cash. Jewellers and [illegible] Safes [illegible] per cent. [illegible] SAFE COMPANY, 81 Maiden lane.

TO SHIRT MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE ALL THE Appliances [illegible] running order [illegible] Herald office, stating [illegible]

136 WEST FORTY SECOND STREET.—FOR SALE, a Liquor and Lager Beer Saloon, well fitted up [illegible] good business; low rent and terms easy; real chance for small capital. Come and see.

MACHINERY.

ALL THE MACHINERY OF NEW YORK RAILROAD Chairworks at private sale—Spike, Bolt, Nut, Punching and Shearing Machines, Bolt Cutters, Lathes, [illegible] Steam [illegible] Blower, Engines (60 and 20 horse), Boiler, Shafting, Drill Press, &c.; prices low. Corner Morgan and Washington streets, Jersey City, or box 2,911 Post office, New York.

FOR SALE—PORTABLE ENGINE AND BOILER, IN fine running order, [illegible] inch cylinder [illegible] inch stroke, built to order; also [illegible] Elevator with 4 inch cups, [illegible] Address PORTO, Herald office.

FOR SALE—A TWENTY HORSE POWER ENGINE, with Boiler, Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, &c.; in good running order, for sale. Can be seen at [illegible] Forty ninth street.

FOR SALE—A 15 HORSE POWER UPRIGHT ENGINE, with Boiler; can now be seen running in kindling wood factory, foot of Fiftieth street, North River. Inquire of GEORGE SILMER.

PORTABLE, STATIONARY AND HOISTING ENGINES, Saw Mills, Locomotives and Return Tubular Boilers, Belting, &c., always on hand and for sale, by Utica Steam [illegible] YOUNG, General Agent, 42 Cortlandt street.

RIVETING MACHINE FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS Fairbairn's Machine, with dies, hoisting gear and chains; also one large tube head Drill and one engine [illegible] South Brooklyn Steam Engine Works, Van Brunt and Summit streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.

STATIONARY ENGINES—FOUR TO 16 INCH CYLINder, with Locomotive and Tubular Boilers to suit, on hand or delivered in a week; also Portable Engines, 3 to 40 horse power; Saw and Burr Mills, Hoisting Engines, &c.

EDWARD P. HAMPSON, 38 Cortlandt street, New York.

WANTED—TWO SECOND HAND PORTABLE ENgines, about seven horse power each. Address, stating size of engine and boiler and price, A. MILLER, box 121 Herald office.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND BOILER, 25 HORSE; good order. Address J. M., box 4,565 Post office.

WANTED—ONE SET OF CARDING MACHINES FOR two lines, 48 inches wide, one Picker and one Extractor, new or second hand. Offers giving description and price. Address to A. D., care of Rowell & Co., 41 Park row, New York.

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH INSERTED WITHOUT PLATE or clasps—Gold wire work, a new method. Other mechanical work scientifically executed. H. BERNARD & ARRASTIA, 216 West Forty third street, near Broadway.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.—FIFTEEN years' benumbing appliances; beautiful Teeth, $1[illegible] set $10. Plumpers for hollow cheeks a specialty. Sets repaired.

J. FAY VILLERS, 155 Grand street, near Broadway.